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PARLIAMENTARY MEMOIRS

OF

FERMANAGH

AND

TYRONE,

FROM

1613 TO 1885.

BY

THE EARL OF BELMORE.

DUBLIN:

ALEX. THOM & CO. (LIMITED), 87, 88, & 89, ABBEY-STREET

1887

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P R E F A C E.

THE earlier portion of this work, viz., the Parliamentary Memoirs of Fermanagh, was published in 1885. I now reissue the remainder of the edition, with the Parliamentary Memoirs of Tyrone, with which county I am also connected, as a sequel.

Further information has caused me to revise the Introduction, and the notices of Henry Blennerhasset, Sir Michael Cole, Sir Robert Cole, Sir Gustavus Hume, Richard Cole, and Hugh Henry Mitchell; and I have made other corrections and additions in the Appendices. Appendix IV. will be found to contain a large amount of additional information about the Cole Family in Fermanagh. In Appendix V. will be found corrections or additions to various Fermanagh Memoirs—Sir John Davies, Roger Atkinson, Sir Robert Cole, Colonel James Corry, Dr. Christopher Erwin, Colonel Abraham Creighton, Colonel John Corry, Nicholas Archdall and his son Colonel Mervyn Archdall, Armar Lowry Corry, Hugh Henry Mitchell, Sir John Blaquiere, Nathaniel Sneyd, Viscount Crichton, the list of Members of the Parliament, 1874, Viscount Cole, and to Appendices II. and III. It also contains notes to the Memoirs of Sir Audley Mervyn, Sir Phelim O'Neill, James Stewart of Killymoon, and Andrew Knox, in the Tyrone series. Appendix VI. contains references to two important divisions in the Session of Parliament of 1753-4, with a division list. Appendix VII. is a list of the Crown Tenants in Fermanagh in 1678; whilst Appendix VIII. is a list of the High Sheriffs of Tyrone, and Appendix IX. a list of those in Fermanagh and Tyrone, attainted by King James' Parliament in 1689. The Tyrone Memoirs, like those of Fermanagh, will be found to be preceded by a Special Introduction.

CASTLECOOLE,

30 August, 1887.



INTRODUCTION.

THE Redistribution Act of this year (1885), coupled with the Franchise Act of 1884, has entirely altered the conditions under which the people of Fermanagh will in future be represented in the House of Commons. The county, which has since 1613 returned two members to that House, will be divided into two Electoral Divisions, called North and South Fermanagh respectively, each returning a single member; whilst the Borough of Enniskillen will be entirely merged in the northern division of the county. It seems that the present is a fitting time to place on record what can be gathered concerning those who have represented our people and their forefathers during this lengthened period; and that such a record will not be without interest. I have therefore essayed the task, availing myself of the assistance which has been freely rendered by a few friends, in collecting information, and of such standard works of reference as were at hand, and available for the purpose. Any special sources of information will be found noted in the proper place.

It will be seen that as regards the county, the members have been always chosen from amongst the landlords or their immediate relatives. Most of those who were actually landowners have been residents; whilst the great majority of the principal resident families have had at least one turn in the representation. I have taken the list of members as they are given in the Parliamentary Return of 1877. From this it appears that the Cole family has had seven members who have represented the county, the Archdall family five, the Corry family three, the Brooke family three, the Crichton family two, the Hume family (now succeeded in the county by the Loftus family) two, and the Maguire, Davies, Blennerhasset, and Irvine families, one each.

Of these families, the circumstances attending that of Archdall are, as far as I know, unique in Parliamentary history—five members of this family, belonging to only four successive generations, have continuously held one of the county seats for a period of upwards of one hundred and fifty-three years without interruption to the present day.

* The borough of Enniskillen received its charter on the 27th February, 1612-13, which constituted Enniskillen, therein designated the town or village and whole island of

* See Cal. S. P. Jac. I (Ireland) 1611-14, p. 294.

Iniskillin, &c. (except only our fort or castle of Eniskilling), into a parliamentary and municipal borough, and appointed as the first Provost and fourteen free Burgesses, the following persons :—

Captaine William Cole, esq., Provost.
 Sir John Wishert, knight.
 Roger Atkinson, esq.
 Robert Cathcart, esq.
 Henrie Huninges, esq.
 Thomas Barton, esq.
 Edward Sybthorpe, gentleman.
 Thomas Shaw.
 William Hall.
 Nicholas Ozenbrooke.
 Alexander Dunbar.
 Edward Moore.
 Alexander Wigham.
 Fferdinand Burfeild.
 Joseph Walters.

How far, during the earlier period of its history, Enniskillen could claim to be an open borough, I do not know. Looking at the names of its members in the parliaments of 1613, 1634, and 1639, I see no trace of the predominating influence of the Cole family, which prevailed from the time of the Restoration down to the Reform Act of 1832; and in fact practically to a great extent since; for though there have been frequent contests of late years, the candidate supported by that family has invariably secured the seat. Four of the first six members were strangers to the town, (although in the parliamentary return, the residence of one of them, Mr. Farnham, is given as Enniskillen, I suspect erroneously). The other two members, Captain Atkinson and Mr. Champion, were successively owners of Castle Coole.

Captain Cole did not sit in the Parliament of 1613—as Sir William Cole he sat for the county in the Parliaments of 1634 and 1639. In the latter year his eldest son, Michael, must have been of age. Parliament met in the last days of 1639–40; and Michael Cole served as sheriff of the county in 1640, and his son Michael sat in Parliament in 1661; yet we do not find that Michael, the elder, ever sat in Parliament.

From 1661 downwards to 1832, the borough was obviously a close one. Amongst its representatives from the former date to the present day, we find thirteen members of the Cole family. Of these, one had previously represented the County and two did so subsequently. Thus between County and Borough, Fermanagh has in nine successive generations,

sent seventeen members of this family to the House of Commons.* In addition, four members were connected with that family by marriage,† one of whom, however, elected to sit for another constituency; three were county gentlemen unconnected with the Cole family;‡ and the remainder were strangers.

In latter days the politics of the Representatives for both county and borough have been invariably Tory or Conservative. Probably at one time most of them would have been called Whigs. During the time of the Irish Parliament, three county elections were controverted (by petition), in each case without effect; viz., those of 1613, 1776, and 1783.

I have included amongst the members for the borough all the persons who are given in the Return of 1877, although four of them, viz.:—Mr. A. L. Corry, Sir John Blaquiere, Mr. Beresford and Mr. Sneyd, elected to serve for other constituencies.

In the case of the earlier Parliaments, those from 1613 to 1695 inclusive, the dates of return of members, and their residences, with two exceptions are given. From the Parliament of 1695 inclusive, to the Union, the return is in a different form, and they are not given.§ But the Parliament of 1695 is prefaced by a Table giving the dates of the commencement and the conclusion of each Parliament down to 1800. From this table I have taken the dates which I have placed before the names of the members during this period.

In the case of bye elections prior to the Union I have had to go to the Journals. The dates of the warrants for new writs are generally to be found in them. Sometimes also there is a notice by name, of a new member being

* Arranged according to generations they are as follows:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Sir William Cole, Knt. | killen, and the Hon. Arthur Cole Hamilton. |
| 2. Sir John Cole, Bart. | |
| 3. Sir Michael Cole, Knt.; Sir Robert Cole, Knt.; Sir Arthur Cole, Lord Ranelagh and his brother Richard Cole. | 7. William Cole, 2nd Earl of Enniskillen; the Hon. Sir G. Lowry Cole, and the Hon. Arthur Cole. |
| 4. John Cole. | 8. William Cole, 3rd Earl of Enniskillen; the Hon. Henry Cole, and the Hon. John Cole. |
| 5. John Cole, Lord Mountfloreence. | |
| 6. William Cole, 1st Earl of Enniskillen. | 9. Lowry Egerton, Viscount Cole. |

† These were Armar-Lowry Corry, John M'Clintock, Richard Mageniz, and Viscount Crichton.

‡ Colonel Abraham Crichton, John Corry, and Bernard Smith Ward.

§ These returns were in fact ordered by the House of Commons at different times, and both included the Parliament of 1695. They were reprinted by the House of Lords in 1879 and 1880. I have generally used the Lords' copy, Vol. ii. (1880).

sworn. In one instance the Journals are altogether at fault, as will be found explained in the case of John Corry, in the Parliament of 1703. In 1801 the names only are given, the only dates being apparently for bye elections.

From 1802, the return is made in another form. The names and residences are usually given, apparently as taken from the return, and the dates follow. In all cases the names of constituencies are given in a separate column.

A MS. will be found referred to several times as "the Phillipp's MS." This is a Manuscript entitled "History of the Co. Fermanagh, with the antient families of the same, written 1718-19. An alphabetical Table of y^e most Remarkable Brittish families in y^e County of Fermanagh, proceeding according to y^e first letter of each sirname, wherein by y^e pages annexed to their names y^e description may be found in y^e book at y^e same page." This MS. whose introduction is initialled T or I, formerly belonged to Sir Wm. Betham. On his death it was sold to the late Sir Thos. Phillipp's, and is now in the library of Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham. In the catalogue it is at page 238, No. 13,293, Betham MSS.

I have never had the opportunity of examining the original; but I have had several extracts from it. Although the writer's style, as well as his spelling of proper names, is often faulty, his information appears to have been on the whole very accurate, and fairly complete.

I have given a list of the High Sheriffs in the Appendix. It may be useful to assist in verifying dates, and succeeding generations of families.

I have besides given in the Appendix an account (compiled for me by a friend) of some of those properties in the Barony of Lurg, a large part of which originally belonged to families now no longer existing in our county. I had added there also a genealogical table of the Mervyn family, which I have often had to refer to, as having intermarried with the families of Fermanagh.

I have gone as a rule more at length into the memoirs of the earlier than of the later Members, particularly those belonging to the same family. Materials for the purpose have generally proved more abundant; and the first, or first two members of a family have naturally exhausted the family history. To have written anything approaching a complete history of the careers of two distinguished Representatives of the borough, viz. :—Mr. Henry Flood, and Mr., afterwards Lord Chief Justice Whiteside, would have exceeded the limits of my space, even had I had the ability to do so, or the necessary materials at hand.

PARLIAMENT OF 1613.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Constituency.
1613—19 April,	Sir Henry Folliott, knt.,	Ballyshannon, Donegal.	Fermanagh County.
	Sir John Davyes, knt.,	Dublin,	
1613—20 April.	Roger Atkinson, esq.,	Coole,	Inishkillin
	Humphry Farnham, gent.,	Eniskillen,	Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—SIR HENRY FOLLIOTT, or FFOLLIOTT.

Sir Henry Folliott was son of Thomas Folliott, of Pyrton, county Worcester, by Katherine Lygon his second wife. He was lineally descended from a younger branch of the old baronial family of Folliott, which was established in England at the Conquest. He was knighted 6th September, 1599, and commanded a regiment at the victory of Kinsale.

Sir Henry was Governor of Ballyshannon, county Donegal, and acquired property in the county Fermanagh. Pynnar's Survey of Ulster, anno 1618—19, under the head of "The Precinct of Coole and Tircanada" (in the county Fermanagh), "allotted to Servitors and Natives" has the following:—

LXIII., 1,500 acres.

"Sir Henry Folliot, Knight, hath one thousand five hundred acres, called New-Porten.* Upon this proportion is a strong bawne of lime and stone, one hundred and fifty feet long, 120 feet wide and 12 feet high, with three flankers; within the bawne there is a strong house of lime and stone, three stories high, himself with his lady and family dwelling in it. Near unto this bawne he hath made a town consisting of eleven houses, all inhabited with Scottish and English families. He hath also a water mill for corn."

The precinct of Coole here mentioned is not the present barony of Coole, then known as Cool-noirer, part of the barony of Knockninny; but the northern part of Tirkennedy. The "town" of eleven houses was, no doubt, the original

* New Pirton in the true form, like New York.

of Ballinamallard. Sir Henry Folliott was by letters patent, dated 22nd January, 1619, created Lord Folliott, Baron of Ballyshannon. No Parliament met after the year 1615, until 1634, when, Lord Folliott having died in 1622, his eldest son Thomas (by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir William Strode, who married, secondly, the Earl of Roscommon), took his seat in the House of Lords, on the 14th July. This latter peer together with Lords Digby, Esmond, and Blayney, appear by the Lords' Journals, to have unsuccessfully disputed precedence with Lord Castlestewart. On the 31st July, 1697, his son (by his wife Rebecca French), Henry third Lord Folliott, took his seat in the House of Lords; and the title became extinct on the death of this peer, without surviving issue, in 1716.

It appears from the Calendar of State Papers (James I., 1611-14),* that a petition was lodged on the 31st May, 1613, against the return of Sir Henry Folliott and Sir John Davys, to this Parliament for Fermanagh, alleging that—

“Connor Roe M'Gwire and Donnell M'Gwire were elected; notwithstanding the sheriff falsely returned Sir Henry Folliott, and Sir John Davys, who have no residence there. Captain Goare pulled the beard from the face of Brene M'Thomas M'Gwire, for giving his voice with Connor Roe and Donnell M'Gwire.” (Page 362).

The result is mentioned (page 440, No. 781), 12th November, 1613. “The Commissioners examined witnesses on both parts, and for any thing appearing to them, the sheriff made a just return of Sir Henry Folliott and Sir John Davys. Concerning the force said to have been used, it is confessed upon oath by Bryan Maguire, whose beard was said to be pulled from his face, that Captain Gore did shake him by the beard, but pulled no part of it away, nor did him any other hurt.”

II.—SIR JOHN DAVIES, Attorney-General, and Speaker of the House of Commons.

Sir John Davies was the third son of John Davies of Tisbury in Wiltshire. The record of his admission into the Middle Temple Society, says that his father was “late of New Inn, gentleman.” When not yet fifteen, he was sent to Oxford in Michaelmas term, 1585, as a commoner of Queen's College. He became B.A. in July, 1590. He removed meanwhile from Queen's to the Middle Temple, in

* This is given more fully in the Calendar of the Carew Papers.

February, 1587-8. "Upon some little provocation as Anthony Wood relates, he bastinadoed Richard Martin" (afterwards Recorder of London), "when they were at dinner in the Temple Hall," for which offence he was expelled in 1597-8. He returned to Oxford, where, in 1599, he published a poem on the Immortality of the Soul, which he entitled "NOSCE TEIPSUM." This he dedicated to Queen Elizabeth. He afterwards, owing to the success of this effort to gain the Queen's favour, praised her through twenty-six acrostics, each beginning "Elizabetha Regina." When the Queen was to be entertained by Mr. Secretary Cecil, Davies, now considered a professed wit, was summoned to furnish his share of gratulations. He was chosen into the last Parliament of Elizabeth which met 27th October, 1601, where he displayed considerable activity. In 1601, having made ample submission before Chief Justice Popham and other Judges, and having been forgiven by Martin, (who had himself in 1591 suffered expulsion from his Inn and who had now become his antagonist in Parliament), he was, by the influence of Lord Ellesmere, the Chancellor, restored to his chamber in the Middle Temple.

At the commencement of the next reign he posted to Scotland, and was introduced to King James, who asked if he was NOSCE TEIPSUM. On learning that he was, his Majesty graciously embraced him.

In 1603, under the patronage of Sir Robert Cecil, Davies was sent as Solicitor-General to Ireland, and, 17th April, 1606, appointed Attorney-General. He subsequently married Eleanor the third daughter of Lord Audley, afterwards Earl of Castlehaven, a military English Nobleman, who possessed the greater portion of the estate now owned by Lord Belmore, in Tyrone. They had one son who died a youth, and one daughter, Lucy, who, having married Ferdinando Hastings, carried the blood of Davies with his fortune, into the family of Huntingdon. Davies was called to the degree of Serjeant at Law (in England), in Trinity Term, 1606, and was knighted 20th January, 1604. He retained his office of Attorney-General of Ireland notwithstanding his degree of Serjeant, the king having specially dispensed with his presence in England. The Lord Deputy, having determined in July, 1607, to make a judicial progress through Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Cavan, joined the Attorney-General with the Chief Justice as the Judges of Assize for performing this service. Sir John wrote the Earl of Salisbury a very elaborate account

of this circuit, which is published in Davies' Historical Tracts (from "The Life" written by Geo. Chalmers, prefixed to which work most of these particulars are taken).

Davies obtained for himself, besides an assignment of 500 acres in the precinct of Orior, County of Armagh, called Cornechino, granted to Lord Audley, and passed to his son-in-law, an assignment of Lisgoole Abbey, from Sir Henry Bruncker, who had a grant of them, November 12, 1606, in the County Fermanagh; for which county he was elected in 1612, one of the two first parliamentary representatives it had ever chosen. The House of Commons consisted of 225 members, of whom, at the opening of the session, appeared 121 of the Protestant party, and 101 of the Roman Catholic.

"This approximation to equality had been alone sufficient to create great intrigues and altercation in any popular assembly. But, among the members who were then assembled to choose a Speaker, and who were animated by a sense of ancient antipathy and of recent opposition, the tumult approached nearly to the bloody scenes of a Polish Diet. Sir John Davies was proposed as Speaker by the Court; Sir John Everard, who had been an Irish Judge, but resigned because he could not take the oath of supremacy, was supported by the Roman Catholic party. The house divided. The court members went out according to parliamentary form. But their opponents, considering themselves the majority of legal representatives, placed Sir John Everard in the chair as duly elected. And nothing remained for the real majority but to remove the intruder, and to place the true Speaker in the same chair. The perseverance of the majority induced the minority to secede from an assembly which they thus found they could not rule." (*Vide Davies' Historical Tracts, "Life of Sir J. Davies," by G. Chalmers.*)

The great body of the people applauded the seceders, and the Lord Deputy prorogued Parliament to allow men's minds to cool, and the seceders to lay their complaints before the King. They were patiently heard, but the complaints about elections were all declared groundless, except those of two boroughs which had been erected after the issuing of the writs. Nobody was gratified, but every one was obliged to submit. When Parliament reassembled it did not occur to anyone that an English House of Commons would not have allowed the King in Council to decide disputed elections. On this occasion Sir John Davies delivered an elaborate speech which, in spite of some inaccuracies, is said to have been unquestionably one of the most learned and instructive orations ever pronounced by the speaker of the Parliament in either Kingdom. (*Vide "Life of Sir John Davies," quoted above.*)

"He minutely traced the history of the Irish Legislature, which from the epoch of Poynings' Act, was extremely complex; and he throws many rays of light on a subject which was in those days involved in peculiar obscurity." (*Vide "Life of Sir John Davies."*)

This Parliament—which had recognised the King's right to the crown of Ireland—had passed an Act of general indemnity for late crimes, with the exceptions of Tyrone, Tyrconnel, and O'Dogharty—had repealed the ancient laws which prohibited intercourse between the English within *the Pale*, and the Irish without—had given an entire subsidy to relieve the King from the continual expense of supporting the Irish Government—and had endeavoured to improve the police of the country—was after several prorogations dissolved in October, 1615.

In 1615, Sir John Davies published his "Reports of Cases adjudged in the King's Courts in Ireland" being the earliest Irish reports ever published; and in 1619 (his "Life" is in error) he finally retired from Ireland. In 1620 he was elected member for Newcastle-under-Lyne in the English Parliament; but seldom spoke except on the affairs of Ireland. He died on the 7th December, 1626, of apoplexy, in the 57th year of his age, having previously supped with the Lord Keeper Coventry, who had given him assurances that he was about to be appointed Chief Justice of England, in the place of Sir Randolph Crew.* He was buried in St. Martin's in the Fields Church, London.

The following is the entry in Pynnar's Survey of Ulster (1618-19) respecting Sir John Davies' estates in Fermanagh, Armagh, and Tyrone respectively.

"The Precinct of Clinawly, allotted to Servitors and Natives.

LI., 1,500 acres.

"Sir John Davis, Knight, hath one thousand five hundred acres called Lisgoweley. [Lisgoole.]

"Upon the Abbey Lands there is built a fair stone house, but no Bawne, and on this proportion there is not anything built."†

"The Precinct of Orior, allotted to Servitors and Natives."

CLXXV., 500 acres.

"Sir John Davies, Knight, hath five hundred acres called Cornechino.

"Upon this there is nothing at all built, nor so much as an English tenant on the land."

* His daughter said that he had even purchased his robes.

† Besides his Lisgoole purchase from Sir Henry Bruncker, Sir John Davies received a middle proportion in the same barony of Clanawly called Moyeghvane, that part of Cleenish which is on sheet 16 of the Ordnance Survey. The grant was dated Jan. 9, 1611.

Precint of Omey. (Omagh).

CXXXVI., 2,000 acres.

"Sir John Davis, Knight, hath 2,000 acres called Gavelagh and Clonaghmore, alias Castle Dirge, alias Castle Curlews. Upon this Proportion there is built two strong and fair Castles of Lyme and Stone, but no Bawne to them."

These were but a small portion of the grants made to him.

III.—ROGER ATKINSON, ESQ.

Captain Roger Atkinson came to Ireland about the time of the war with O'Neill which commenced in 1595. In 1603 he was granted by letters patent a pension of four shillings a day during good behaviour, exchanged in 1604, for another patent granting him six shillings a day. On 10th November, 1604, he was created Provost Marshall of Lough Foyle, and of the forces and garrison of Derry and elsewhere in Ulster, vice Philip Browne, deceased; with a standing fee of four shillings a day, and all the perquisites thereto belonging. He held this office till December 2nd, 1605, when he was succeeded by Richard Marsden. His name appears in 1608, amongst the list of Captains in Ireland discharged since Michaelmas, 1603; and he is further spoken of, as one of those "born in England." It again appears in 1610 amongst "the servitors and pensioners in pay, ready to undertake." He received a patent, dated 20th January, 1611-12, of the Manor of Coole; and on the 30th March, 1612 (the new year began in those days on the 25th March), he had another patent of lands scattered over the counties of Meath, Dublin, Longford, Westmeath, Louth, and Roscommon. The Manor of Coole, comprised the greater part of the present Castle Coole estate; to which at some time previous to 1639, he added, probably by purchase, the lands of Augharynagh which was originally a separate grant made to Richard Magwire, gentleman. This small proportion is comprised in Castle Coole demesne, and some land immediately adjoining on the Tempo road side of the Great Northern Railway of Ireland. Captain Atkinson was a "Servitor," and Mr. Magwire a "Native," in the technical language of the Ulster Plantation. Atkinson's name appears second in the first list of free burgesses of Enniskillen. Captain Atkinson was one of the first two Parliamentary representatives of the town, in the Parliament of 1613-15: and in 1611, 1614, 1619, 1620, 1621, and 1634, he was High Sheriff of Fer-

managh. In 1618 he surrendered his pension of six shillings a day, which was granted to Sir William Cole. In 1623, however, both of them were in the list of pensioners in Ireland. In 1623 he was one of the Commissioners in Fermanagh, one of the six escheated counties.

In Pynnar's survey (1619) he is thus noticed :—

“ LXV., 1,000 acres.

“ Captain Roger Atkinson hath 1,000 acres called Coole. Upon this Proportion there is a strong bawne of lime and stone, 60 feet square, with 3 flankers. He hath a strong stone house, in which his wife with his family dwelleth. He hath two freeholders all resident on the land. Here are two water mills, one for corn, and another a tuckingmill.”

In the Plantation grants the acreage mentioned must be understood to mean “profitable acres,” for inferior lands were usually thrown in to a considerable extent.

In 1639 Captain Atkinson, now, no doubt, grown old, and apparently childless, obtained a new grant of his Fermanagh estates (Coole and Augharainy) under the denomination of Manor Atkinson, in which were embodied certain provisions under the commission for remedy of defective titles, the quit rent being nearly doubled in this new grant. In 1640 he sold the manor to Arthur Champion, esq., of Shannock, obtaining immediately afterwards a licence from the King to alienate, which was necessary, and for which a fee of £5 was charged. He, however, took a lease from the purchaser of the estate for his own and his wife Edith's life, and was still residing at Castle Coole when the Rebellion of 1641 broke out. In a deposition, still extant in Trinity College Library, and made in 1643, he deposes that “the 23rd Oct., 1641, he was possessed of, and was constrained to forsake and depart from, Castle Atkinson aforesaid, for safeguard of his life, &c., &c.” He puts his losses as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
“His charge of building of his castle, and houses, and plantinge, and closing of his gardens and groundes, the sume of . . .	1,700	0	0
His cattle—household stuff, and other goods, worth the sum of . . .	1,008	11	6
Item—lease lands at the rent of £30 per annum, worth the sum of . . .	210	0	0
	<hr/>		
The sum totall is . . .	2,918	11	6
Besides frehold lands for the several lives of the said Captain Roger Atkinson and Edith, his wife, yielding the yearly rent of . . .	250	0	0

The Commissioners who took the deposition have added a note :—

“The land above is sold to Mr. Champin, and an estat only left for Mr. Atkinson and his wife, for their two lives, paying £20 per annum to Champin ; and after either of their deaths £100 per annum.”

IV. HUMPHREY FARNHAM, Gent.

Mr. Farnham's name is spelt in the Commons' Journals, Fernham. Of his early history, I cannot obtain any information. He was returned as one of the Members of the Borough of Enniskillen, to the Parliament of 1613, in which it appears by the frequent mention of his name in the journals, he took an active part, no doubt in support of the Court party. He made a motion, on the 3rd November, 1614, for the observance of the 5th November as a holiday in Ireland, like as in England ; “and it was thought a good motion.” On the 9th May, 1615, he made a motion to relieve the poor from the payment of exactly the same tax as the rich, for the wages of the Members for boroughs. This abuse was referred “to the Committees, that examine the abuses of Sheriffs.” On the 8th February, 1616, he received a Patent as Summonister of the Exchequer, and on the 23rd a concordatum of £929 11s. English, was granted to him, as so much formerly by him disbursed for the new building of the gate-house of the Castle of Dublin, and other reparations within the same, by virtue of His Majesty's special directions, contained in the 25th article of instructions to the Deputy. The amount of this money was taken upon oath by Sir John King and Sir Francis Annesley. On July 20th, 1622, a grant was received by him (then residing in Dublin) of the wardship of Thomas Delahoyd of Loughshinny, co. Dublin, and of James Pierse, of Ballyill. On 12th December, 1623, his name appears amongst the Commissioners in the six escheated counties in Ulster, as a Commissioner for Cavan and Fermanagh. He may have been someway connected with the Waldrons, who were the first grantees of Farnham, county Cavan, which place was originally called Farnam, a modification of the Irish name of the townland Farnan, then Farnam, then Farnham, so changed (according to one writer), through the inter-marriage with one of the Farnham family.

Clogie says that Sir Richard Waldron built a castle near Cavan, called Farnham Castle, from the name of his place in England ; another writer says that it was called from his wife's name.

Pynnar, in 1618-19, says "Thomas Waldron, Esq., son and heir to Sir Richard Waldron, knight, deceased, holdeth 2,000 acres called Dromhill and Dromellan." Upon this was a bawne of sods, 200 feet square, and four flankers, but much of it fallen down.

"The Castle or Stone House is now finished, and himself, with his mother, the Lady Waldron, with all their family are dwelling in it. There is built a town consisting of 31 houses, all inhabited by English. There is also a Windmill. There is a Thoroughfare, and Common Passage into the country, and here is a little tillage."

PARLIAMENT OF 1634.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Constituency.
1634—3 July,	Sir William Cole, knt.,	Enniskillen,	Fermanagh County.
	Sir John Hume, knt.,	Castle Hume,	
1634—3 July,	Sir John Burlasey, knt.,	Dublin,	Enniskillen
	Paul Davis, Esq., (knt.,)	ditto,	Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—SIR WILLIAM COLE, KNT.

It appears from an ancient pedigree, dated 1630, in the possession of the Earl of Enniskillen, that Sir William Cole was the 12th in lineal male descent from William Cole, of Hutensleigh, in the county of Devon, who was living A.D. 1243. His father was Emanuel Cole, third son of Thomas Cole, of London. His mother was before her marriage, Margaret Ingram. Sir William, having performed military service, in Holland, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, raised a regiment of horse, in Devonshire, towards the close of that Queen's reign, from the neighbourhoods of Axminster, Honiton, and Lyme Regis, for service in Ireland. This regiment comprised amongst the men, names still known in Fermanagh, as Willis, Walmsley, Coalter, and Frith. The Hassard family also came from Lyme Regis. Sir William Cole received a patent dated 15th May, 1607, by which he was appointed Captain of the long boats and barges at Ballyshannon and Lough Earne, with a fee of three shillings and four pence a day for himself, and eight pence a piece, a day, for his men; and he settled at Enniskillen on the 10th September following. (*Vide* Archdall's *Lodge's Peerage*.) He was Captain* of the Castle of Enniskillen, and was named

* The Cole pedigree alluded to below, says "and owner."

the first Provost of the borough, upon its incorporation on the 27th February, 1612-13. He served as Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1615, 1623, 1626, and 1627. He received a grant of land in the first year of King James. In Pynnar's survey we find that Sir William Cole had 1,000 acres called Cornegrade, upon which proportion there was a bawne of lime and stone, 68 feet long, 56 broad, and 12 high, with two flankers. Pynnar found, planted and estated on this land,

"Lessees for 3 lives 7, viz.
 3 having 60 acres le piece.
 4 having 30 acres le piece."

{ These have all taken the oath of supremacy, and are able to make 18 men armed; and he hath a good water mill."

Sir William had also in Magheriboy, 1,000 acres called Dromskeagh, of which however Jeremy Lynsey had been the first patentee.* Here was a bawne of lime and stone† 68 feet square, 13 feet high, with four flankers, and a stone house or castle three stories high, strongly wrought. He had also an excellent windmill. On this land were of British families, freeholders, two having 120 acres apiece; and lessees for years, eleven, viz., one having 120 acres, two having 90 acres jointly, seven having 60 acres apiece, and one having a tenement at will. These thirteen families had all taken the oath of supremacy and had eleven tenants under them, being able to make 34 men. Sir William married Susan, daughter and heiress of J. Croft, and relict of Stephen Segar, Lieutenant of the Castle of Dublin. By her he had, besides two daughters, two sons, viz., Michael, who was Sheriff in 1640, and who married Catherine, daughter of Sir Laurence Parsons, 2nd Baron of the Exchequer, and died before his father (intestate; administration granted in 1663, to his son Michael); and Sir John Cole, bart., of Newland, county Dublin. Sir Bernard Burke, says that Sir William Cole raised a regiment which he commanded against the rebels all 1643, with important success. The pedigree before alluded to is headed as follows:—

"‡ The genealogy or pedigree of the Right Worshipful and Most Worthy Captain, Sir William Cole of the Castle of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh, in the kingdom of Ireland, knight, who faithfully served Queen Elizabeth in her wars of Holland and Ireland, and sithence in like manner served King James, and his Majesty that now is, in eminent places and offices, as well in their martial as civil affairs; and is lineally descended of the ancient house of Cole of Devon and Cornwall, wherein is set forth the descents lines and branches of the several families of that house and sirname, together with their

* This included Portora.

† The present old Castle of Portora.

‡ The spelling of the original is here modernized.

matches and alliances to other right noble and worshipful families; their arms and ensigns; carefully collected out of, and proved by divers Records, Wills, Evidences, Inquisitions, Monuments, and the Visitations and Books of the Office of Arms at London, and other authentic authorities, as hereunder followeth; exemplified this 30th day of July, in the sixth year of the reign [of] our dread Sovereign Lord Charles, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Anno Domini, 1630.*

Sir William Cole had (with others) a narrow escape of his life during the Rebellion of 1641. The following account of it is derived from the present Lord Enniskillen's recollection of the story, as told to him by an old Mr. Johnston, who was the last of his race,—whose family formerly possessed property about Ederney, near the scene of the incident,—and whose ancestor was one of those who escaped on the occasion.

"In the year 1641, Sir William Cole and a great number of the Protestant gentry of the county Fermanagh, were invited to dine with Colonel Rory M'Guire, who resided at Crevinish Castle, in the barony of Lurg, in the said County.† The Castle was situated at the end of a straight avenue, the road being paved, and broad grass plots on each side of it. As Sir William Cole dismounted from his horse, at the entrance, a man—I think named Coughlin—who was in some way previously connected with his family, took his horse, and, whilst doing so, whispered in his ear, 'Your horse will be ready in ten minutes.' This as you may suppose, in those times, was a sufficient warning for a man to be on his guard; consequently, shortly after the party sat down to dinner, Sir William rose to go out of the room. The host said to him, 'I hope you are not going away, Sir William'—or some such words as those. Sir William's answer, was 'I am obliged to retire for a short time; but you see I am not going, as I leave my hat and sword in the window.' He went to the door where he found Coughlin with two horses saddled. They both mounted and galloped off, their escape not being discovered, as they rode on the green sward by the side of the avenue. The remainder of the Protestant gentry, when they found that Sir William did not return, became alarmed, rose up in a body, and made their escape. They were too strong a party to be interfered with.

"Sir William Cole and Coughlin, rode direct to Enniskillen, where the latter gave a full account of the intended rising; Sir William sent it off immediately to the Castle in Dublin, where it was the first intimation received on the subject.

"The plan of M'Guire, and the other rebels at Crevinish was, to fall upon the party after dinner, when they had drunk plenty of wine, and massacre them all.

* An extract from the Phillips MS. respecting the Cole family will be found in connexion with the Memoir of John Cole, M.P., on pp. 50, 51, further on.

† Now the property of the Trustees of the Vaughan's Charity.

"According to History, Sir William Cole's express to Dublin Castle, was delayed on the road, which was most unfortunate."

The following is the descent of the Cole family, of Florence Court, to the present time:—

1. William Cole, of Hutensleigh, in the co. of Devon, lived in 1243.	Wife's name unknown.
2. Roger, of the same,	Do. do.
3. Roger,	Do. do.
4. John, of Devon and Cornwall,	Do. do.
5. Sir John, of Nythurn, . married	Anne, d. of Nicholas Bodrugan
6. William, married	Margaret, d. of Sir Henry Bewpell.
7. Sir John, married	Agnes, d. of Sir — Fitzwarryn.
8. John (second son), . . married	Jane, d. of Robert Meriot, of Devon.
9. William (second son), . married	Elizabeth, d. of Sir Richard Weston, of Wiltshire.
10. John, married	Mary, d. and h. of Thomas Archdeacon.
11. Thomas, of London, . . married	Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Hargrave, of London.
12. Emanuel (third son), . married	Margaret, d. of — Ingram, and aunt of Sir Robert Ingram.
13. Sir William, of the Castle of Eneskillin, M.P. married	Susan, d. of John Croft, of Lancashire, relict of Stephen Segar, Lieutenant of the Castle of Dublin.
14. Michael, married	Catherine, d. of Sir Laurence Parsons, of Birr.
15. Sir Michael, M.P., . . married	(Second wife) Elizabeth, d. of Sir John Cole, of Newland, M.P., and sister of Lord Baron Ranelagh.
16. John, M.P., married	(First wife) Florence, d. and h. of Sir Bouchier Wrey.
17. John, Lord Mountfloreence, . married	Elizabeth, d. of Hugh Willoughby Montgomery, of Carow, co. Monaghan.
18. William Willoughby, Earl of Enniskillen. married	Anna, d. of Galbraith Lowry, of Ahenia, M.P., and Sarah Corry, of Castle Coole.
19. John Willoughby, Earl of Enniskillen. married	Lady Charlotte Paget, d. of Henry, Earl of Uxbridge.
20. William Willoughby, Earl of Enniskillen. married	Jane, d. of James Casamajor.
21. Lowry Egerton, Viscount Cole (second son). married	Charlotte, d. and co-heir of Douglas Baird.
22. Hon. John Henry Michael (second son).	

II.—SIR JOHN HUME or HOME.

Patrick Home, of Polworth in Scotland, had two sons, viz., Patrick, of Manderstown, and Alexander, Lord Provost of Edinburgh from 1593, who on the 15th October, 1591, obtained a Crown charter of the lands and barony of North Berwick. His sister also was the prioress at North Berwick till her death. Upon the death of Alexander, in July, 1597, John, the eldest son of Patrick of Manderstown,

succeeded to the lands (barony) of North Berwick, which were sold July 1st, 1633, to Sir William Dick. Sir John had two brothers, Alexander and George. The latter, having accompanied King James to England, was created an English peer, 7th July, 1604, as Lord Berwick. He had been Treasurer of Scotland, and was on the 3rd July, 1605, further created Earl of Dunbar in the Scotch peerage. He was also a Knight of the Garter, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Master of the Wardrobe. Archbishop Spottiswode, of St. Andrew's, elder brother of James, Bishop of Clogher, says of him—

"In the end of the year 1611, the Earl of Dunbar departed this life at Whitehall; a man of deep wit, few words, and in His Majesty's service no less faithful than fortunate. The most difficile affairs he compassed without any noise, and never returned when he was employed without the work performed that he was sent to do."

With his help, his brothers Sir John and Alexander had every opportunity of being forwarded in their projects in connexion with the Plantation of Ulster. Sir John enjoyed court favour from 1603, and had a handsome pension until he obtained his grant in 1610. Pynnar says that "Sir John Humes hath 2,000 acres called Carrynroe," on which proportion was a bawne of lime and stone 100 feet square, 14 feet high, having four flankers for the defence. There was also a fair strong castle, 50 feet long, and 21 feet broad. He had made a village near the bawne, in which were dwelling 24 families. He found planted and estated on this land, of British natives—

"Freeholders, 4, viz. :—

- 2 having 120 acres le piece.
- 2 having 100 acres le piece,

Lessees for years, 9, viz. :—

- 1 having 240 acres.
- 1 having 120 acres.
- 6 having 60 acres le piece.
- 1 having 40 acres,

Cottagers, 11.

- 1 having 30 acres.
- 2 having 6 acres le piece.
- 1 having 5 acres.
- 2 having 4 acres le piece,
- 1 having 3 acres,
- 4 having 2 acres le piece

Total, 24 families, are all resident on the land, and most of them have taken the Oath of Supremacy, being able to make 30 men with arms."

To this, Sir John Hume added by purchase in 1615, from William Fuller, a Scotchman and the first patentee, "1500 acres called Moyglassie." Upon this Pynnar found nothing

built in 1618-19. Of British families he found a good number of men; but they had no estates, but by promise from one year to another, viz:—

“Freeholders, 3, viz:—	}	These 15 have tenants under them, and are said to be able to make 30 men. There is good store of tillage, and no Irish families thereon, as I am informed.”
3 having been nominated for freeholders, but not resident.		
Lessees, 12, viz:—		
2 having 120 acres le piece		
1 having 90 acres.		
9 having 60 acres le piece.”		

In 1626 Sir John purchased another small proportion, estimated at 1,000 acres, called Drumcose, from his brother Alexander, the first patentee. Pynnar, however, in 1618 found this in the enjoyment of Sir John's eldest son George. On it was a bawn of lime and stone, 80 feet square and 12 feet high. He says—

“There is no House in it. I found but very few to appear before me; for the Undertaker was out of the country; but the land was well planted with British families, and good store of Tillage, and not any Irish family that I could learn of. But I saw—

“Lessees for life, 3, viz:—	}	These have taken the Oath of Supremacy, and, as I am informed, the rest of the tenants have no estates but promises.”
1 having 300 acres.		
2 having 60 acres jointly.		

By the union of these three estates, Sir John Hume became the largest proprietor in the county. The advowson of the parish of Innismacsaint was an original adjunct of the manor of Ardgorke,* which is in that parish. Moyglass is in Rossory parish, and Drumcose in Innismacsaint, Devenish, and Trory. Sir John Hume died 26th September, 1639, and was succeeded by his son George, created a Baronet in 1671. Sir George was succeeded by his son Sir John, who died in 1695, and was in turn succeeded by his son Sir Gustavus. The estates ultimately passed to Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Gustavus Hume (by his wife Mary, daughter of the Earl of Drogheda), who on the 18th of August, 1736, married Nicholas, afterwards second Viscount Loftus of Ely (a kinsman, but not an ancestor of the present Lord Ely), who was created Earl of Ely eight days before his death, which occurred on 31st October, 1766. In the Commons' Journals, this gentleman is described as the Hon. Nicholas Loftus, commonly called Nicholas Loftus Hume. He sat for Fethard borough, county Wexford. The earldom having expired in November, 1769, on the death of

* Ardgorke is the name in the Patent, but Carrynroes in Pynnar.

his only son Nicholas (unmarried), it was re-created on the 5th December, 1771, in favour of his brother Henry, fourth Viscount, all of whose honours, however, expired at his death, 8th May, 1783. The estates then passed to the Right Hon. Charles Tottenham, son of his sister, the Hon. Elizabeth, who was successively created Baron Loftus in 1785, Viscount Loftus of Ely in 1789, Earl of Ely in 1794, Marquis of Ely in 1800 in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Loftus in that of the United Kingdom in 1801—from whom the present Marquis of Ely descends.

SIR JOHN BURLASEY, or BORLASE.

Burlasey seems to have been the phonetic way of pronouncing the name of Borlase, or Borlace. It is, however, sometimes written Burlacy, Burlassy, and Burlasey; but Sir John and his son Edmund, always wrote it Borlase. The family is an old Cornish one, deriving their name from Borlase, in the parish of St. Just. Burlace is a house and manor in the hundred of Pyder, county of Cornwall, near the north-west coast. Sir John Borlase was born about 1579. His father was a Cornishman, probably of the Pendeen family, but his mother was an Isham of Northamptonshire, and nearly allied to the family of de Vere, Earls of Oxford. Probably through the latter interest he obtained, in 1620, a command in the regiment sent out to the Netherlands under the command of the Earl of Oxford. Carte, in his life of Ormonde, says of him, "Sir John Borlase had in Holland entertained the principles of the Calvinists, but had none of their turbulent spirit: he was quiet and easy in his nature, and of ordinary parts, and without either art or design. He had been bred a soldier in the Low Countries, where he served before the truce of 1608. He had behaved himself very well in the commands wherein he had been employed there, and had gained a good reputation for his military skill. When he returned from abroad he was thought a proper person to keep up discipline in the Irish army; had a company of foot and a troop of horse given him, and was, upon Lord Caulfield's resignation, made Master of the Ordnance in 1634. He had made no great gain by his employments, and had but a moderate fortune. He was a good soldier, but understood nothing else." He is mentioned in the Calendar of State Papers, Jac. I., 1615-25, as one of the King's colonels, at whose earnest desire one John Quarles. "Merchant Adventurer to the King," had furnished

provisions to the value of £8,400 to the King's troopers beyond the sea in 1624. In 1634 he was returned as one of the members for Inishkillin Borough. In 1638 we find him attending the Council board as a Privy Councillor. His second son was Edmund, who in 1650 became an M.D. of Leyden, and afterwards, on the 7th August, 1660, was incorporated of the University of Oxford. He settled at Chester, where he was a successful medical practitioner. His father's documents and his own industry enabled him to produce two able works upon Ireland, viz., (1.) "The Reduction of Ireland to the Crown of England, with the Governors since the conquest of King Henry II., Anno. 1172; a brief account of the Rebellion of 1641; also the original of the University of Dublin and the College of Physicians." (2.) "The History of the Irish Rebellion, traced from many preceding acts to the grand eruption the 23rd October, and thence pursued to the Act of Settlement, 1662." He had been a member of the University of Dublin, of which he writes:—

"To which I must profess I owe a filial reverence, not as one of the foundation, but of the society."

He died subsequently to 1682. Probably this son Edmund, was the one who, in 1634, was the subject of an application by Sir John, through the Lord Deputy Wentworth, for some favour at Oxford, at the command of Archbishop Laud. In the March of the following year Laud writes:—

"For the Master of the Ordnance, I thank him very heartily that he is so moderate and reasonable in his suit for his son. But I hope that I have now ordered all things so as that his son shall now have his degree with the love and liking of Christchurch, and without impeaching upon the University Statute, which is much better in itself, and much more for the young man."

And again, on the 1st May:—

"I am glad the Master of the Ordnance is satisfied. And you may assure him his son (if he be not wanting to himself) will have more good and credit this way than in a degree *per saltum*."

To return to Sir John Borlase. His son, in his history, says of him, that he was—

"One well known to His Majesty by the eminency of his employments abroad, and the opinion he had of his integrity and skill in military affairs, the discipline of the army having been under his charge since his arrival there."

In the Parliament of 1639 Sir John Borlase was returned for the Borough of Belturbet. On the departure of

the Earl of Strafford, Christopher Wandesford, Master of the Rolls, was appointed Lord Justice on 1st April, 1640. But he dying on the 3rd December following, Robert Lord Dillon and Sir William Parsons, Master of the Court of Wards, were appointed Lords Justices on the 15th December. But an outcry was raised against Lord Dillon, who was married to Lord Strafford's sister, and they were superseded. On the 9th February, 1641, Sir John Borlase and Sir William Parsons were appointed. During their administration the Irish Rebellion broke out, and Sir John appears to have shared his colleague's unpopularity with the native Irish. The Irish journal of 1641 says (in Irish)—

"The persons who held the situation of Justices in Ath-cliaith (Dublin) were Sir William Parsons, Master of the Court of Wards, and Sir John Borlase—two without feeling or mercy."

However, it appears from Carte, that when made Lord Justice, "He was now grown old, inactive, and indolent," leaving the exercise of his authority to his colleague, who was very willing to relieve him of it. Lord Clarendon speaks thus of these Lords Justices (*Hist. of the Rebellion*, app. M., vol. VI., p. 304, ed. Oxf.) :—

"One of which had never been a man, and was now a child again : and the other, though a person of great experience and subtilty, so obnoxious, that in so inquisitive a time he did not exercise the necessary acts of sovereignty, but from his first entrance upon the command suffered an invasion to be made on the rights of the Crown and the dignity of his office."

And again :—

"It must in the first place be known that when these two priests (Higgins and White), were put to death, the war was conducted and carried on by the two Houses of Parliament ; that the Government of Ireland was in the hands of the two Lords Justices, Parsons and Borlase, who, upon the cruelty first practiced by the Irish Catholics in the beginning of the Rebellion, had forbidden any quarter to be given, and taken all ways to incense the soldiers against the natives, and principally against all priests ; and the Marquis of Ormonde was then only Lieutenant-General of the army, and received all orders from the Lords Justices who were jealous of him, as a person who dissembled not his devotion to the King, and who were directed to watch his acts as strictly as if he had been their enemy."

Sir John Temple, however, speaks of them in very different language. He says in his history, published in 1646, that they were—

"Both esteemed persons, of great integrity ; and the Master of the Wards, by reason of his long continued employment in the

State, his particular knowledge of the kingdom, much valued, and will beloved among the people. They took the sword upon the 9th February, 1640, and in the first place they applied themselves with all manner of gentle lenitives to mollify the sharp humours raised by the rigid passages of the former government." (Hist., p. 23, ed. 7th.)

Sir William Parsons and Sir John Borlase were discharged from office by the King on the 30th March, 1643, and on the next day Sir John Borlase and Sir Henry Tichborne were appointed Lords Justices, and sworn in on the 12th May. On the 13th November the Marquis of Ormonde was appointed Lord Lieutenant, and sworn in on the 21st January, 1643-4. Sir John's administration consequently ceased, but he continued Master of the Ordnance until his death in 1648. He retired to England on ceasing to be Lord Justice, and died in Great St. Bartholomew's, London, March 15th, 1647-8, in the 72nd year of his age, and lies there buried in the east end of the northern side of the chancel of the church, near the communion table.

Sir Edward Bisse in his notes on Johannes de Bodo Aureo, thus treats of the family of Borlase. He gives an engraving of the remarkable arms of the family, which are "Ermine, on a bend sable, two cubit arms coupéd, issuing from a cloud proper, rending a horse shoe argent."

"The head of the family has in his possession a charter of William, son of William the Conqueror, granting to his predecessor, Borlasius, Lord of the Castle of Talfer in Normandy, Borlase in Cornwall. And this Borlase has for a long period been the principal seat of the family of the Borlases, connected by marriage with the heirs of the families of Payton, Reytone, Trevinor, Buscower, Kindown. From whom have sprung the Borlases in the county of Buckingham; an illustrious family, endowed with large estates, acquired by marriage with the daughter and heir of Baldwin, an eminent Member of Parliament, and Chief Justice.

"From this family also sprung John Borlase, Esq., Knight, who, when he had retired from his military commands, which he held as well in Holland, as in Germany and Denmark, was subsequently associated with Sir William Parsons, when, after the removal of the Earl of Strafford, they were called as Lords Justices to the discharge of the Viceregal functions. More ambitious of a character for virtue, than of the aggrandizement of himself and his family by the increase of his substance, and one who while he despised riches, was diligent in the cultivation of uprightness and real piety. With like integrity he also continued to the day of his death to discharge his duty as Master-General of the Ordnance

in Ireland. By his mother's side, who was of the Ishams of Northampton, he was connected with the most ancient and noble family of the Earls of Oxford, to whom he was allied, as well by heroic virtues as by blood." (Translated from the Latin.)

Amongst the Sheriffs of Bucks are to be found the following members of the Borlase family :—

1567, John Borlase, Esq., of Bockmere in Great Marlow.

1588, John Borlase, Esq., of the same.

1601, William Borlase, Esq., of the same.

In 1628 Sir William Borlase endowed the schools of Great Marlow.

IV.—PAUL DAVYS, Esq., afterwards Knight.

It appears from Sir B. Burke's "Extinct and Dormant Peerages" (1883) that Sir Paul Davys, of St. Catherine's, county Dublin, and of Kill, county of Kildare, was son of John Davis of Kill.* He was general and principal Clerk of the Council, one of the Commissioners appointed in 1660 to settle the affairs of Ireland, a Privy Councillor and Prime Secretary of State for Ireland in 1661. He sat for Enniskillen in the Parliament of 1634, for the county of Donegal (being then a knight) in that of 1639,† and for the county of Kildare in that of 1661. He had large grants in the county of Donegal. Paul Davis married first Margaret, eldest daughter of Arthur Ussher, esq., and by her (who died 20th July, 1633) had a son, James, who was buried at St. Audoen's, Dublin, 22nd July, 1638. He married secondly, Anne, sixth daughter of Sir William Parsons, bart., (of Garradyce, county Leitrim, Surveyor-General of Ireland, M.P.) and sister of Catherine Lady Santry, and of Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Ussher. By this lady he had issue—George, buried 11th March, 1660; Sir William, knighted 3rd August, 1662; Sir John, who will be noticed presently; and Ursula, married Sir Francis Blundell, and died s. p. 1673. Sir William, (who was M.P. for the city of Dublin in 1661), was Recorder of Dublin, and he married first, 27th July, 1664, Martha Boyle, daughter of Michael, Archbishop of Armagh and

* John Davys had three elder sons, viz., John; Thomas, who died December, 1684; and Lawrence, who married Alzon Latyn, and died April, 1684

† Commons Journal.

Lord Chancellor. She died May, 1680, leaving a daughter Mary, who died unmarried, 17th August, 1683. Sir William married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of George Fitzgerald, fifteenth Earl of Kildare, and widow of Callaghan, third Earl of Clancarty—by whom he had no issue. He was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, and dying in September, 1686, at his house in Dublin, was buried at St. Audoën's in that city, on the 24th of the same month. Sir John Davys, third son of Sir Paul, married Anne * * *, and had issue two sons and a daughter—Paul, Robert, and Anne. Sir Paul, his eldest son, was, in 1705, created Viscount and Baron Mount Cashell, and married Katharine, daughter of Callaghan, third Earl of Clancarty. She died April, 1738; they had issue—1, William, died in 1702; 2, Charles, died in 1703; 3, James, who succeeded to the peerage as second Viscount, on his father's death, 5th August, 1716, and died, aged 9, 10th March, 1718-9; 4, Edward, third and last Viscount, who succeeded his brother, and died unmarried in July, 1736. Lord Mount Cashell had also two daughters—1, Elizabeth, married to the Honorable Justin MacCarthy, second son of Donagh, fourth Earl of Clancarty (her first cousin); and 2, Margaret, married June 15, 1738, James, Viscount Buttevant, afterwards third Earl of Barrymore.

A very large flat stone still remains in the Church of St. Audoën, Dublin. It is without armorial bearings or any adornment whatsoever, and bears this inscription—

Paulus Davys Eques Auratus

Sibi Suisque

H. M. P.

Amen, Veni Domine Jesu,

Apocal XXII.-XX.

Anno Dom, 1638.

Beneath it are laid many members of the Davys family, as appears both by the Parish Register, as well as the "Funeral Certificates," in Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle.

The Davys Arms, are, sable, on a chevron argent, three trefoils slipped vert.

On the 23rd July, 1661, on the motion of the Master of the Wards, that an attachment might issue, an information was read in the House of Commons, made by one John Birne, that Sir Paul Davys had been in possession of certain sequestered lands in Saggard, in the county Dublin, first by lease "derived from the late usurpers," and since by His Majesty's authority. That one William Den had several times since the 8th of May last, warned the tenants of the

lands not to pay their rents to Sir Paul Davys—that on the 15th of the present July, he, by force, caused several acres of meadow to be mowed, which on Saturday last he carried off the land, threatening when opposed, to kill any one who should resist him; and that he would arrest, at Dublin, any tenants who should pay rent to Sir Paul Davys:—also, that one John Den did hinder Sir Paul's tenants from mowing the meadows on part of the land, and demanded the eighth sheaf of corn; and on the 22nd July (the previous day) he, John Birne, one of the tenants, having sent mowers to mow the meadow, the said John Den forcibly turned them out of the meadows, and did so again on that day (the 23rd); and said he would put his own mowers to mow it. The House thereupon ordered William and John Den to be brought to the bar by the Sergeant at Arms, to answer for violating the privileges of Parliament, in disturbing the possessions of Sir Paul Davys, a member thereof. A warrant was accordingly issued by the Speaker, Sir Audley Mervyn. John Den was brought, in custody of the Sergeant at Arms, to the bar on the 30th, and being on his knees, and the Sergeant at Arms standing by him, with the mace on his shoulder, the said John Den apologized for his fault, saying it was committed through ignorance. Whereupon, “after a reproof was given him by the Speaker for his said crime, he was appointed to withdraw.” It was then ordered that he be discharged from his present restraint, paying his fees. A like order was made in the case of William Den.

On the 11th December, 1662, the House of Lords sent messages to the Commons by Sir William Aston, and Justice Booth, one of which was that they had taken into consideration the great services and merits of Sir Paul Davys, knight, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State and Clerk of the Council, and have thought that he should receive a reward out of the £23,500 for officers' fees, and desired the concurrence of the House in such a representation. The House being, before the message from the Lords, in debate how Sir Paul Davys, &c., should receive a reward for his great care and pains, in modelling and ordering bills transmitted from the Council Board into England since the sitting of the Parliament, resumed the same, and after much time spent therein, ordered that they agreed with the message of the Lords, and that on the morrow, Colonel Clayton, with as many members as pleased to accompany him, should repair to the Lords, and signify so much unto their lordships.

PARLIAMENT OF 1639.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Constituency.
1639-9 March, .	Rorye Maguire, esq., . . .	—	} Fermanagh County.
	Sir William Cole, knt., . . .	Enniskillen	
1642, . . .	Maguire expelled 22 June, 1642, for the Rebellion.		
1639-10 March,	Captain John Borlase, knt., . . .	Dublin, . . .	} Inishkillin Borough.
	Arthur Champion, esq., . . .	Shannock, . . .	

MEMOIR.

I.—RORYE MAGUIRE, ESQ.

Colonel Rorye Maguire was younger brother of Connor, 2nd Lord Maguire and Baron of Enniskillen. He married Deborah Blennerhasset, daughter of Colonel Audley Mervyn, and relict of Sir Leonard Blennerhasset, and had two sons, viz.:—Rory Oge Maguire, a colonel in the army; Philip; and a daughter, Mary; who were all living in 1677.

Tully Castle, near Benmore, was occupied in 1641 by the Hume family; and on the outbreak of the Rebellion in October, all the English and Scotch families crowded into it. On the 24th December it was assaulted by Rory Maguire, and was at length surrendered to him by Lady Hume; upon which he pillaged, dismantled, and burned it, and it has never been repaired or rebuilt.

He was also called Roger, and surnamed the “Drover,” and was of Hassettstown. At the trial of his brother Lord Maguire, John Cormick deposed that—

“Presently after, upon the 29th October, one Captain Rori MacGuire took upon him the managing of all businesses in his absence; he fortified first the Castle Hasett, wherein he dwelt himself; he took in the Castle of one Edward Aldrich, esq.; he put out all the English there; he went to the town, burnt that, but killed none of the men; went thence to another place, and hanged Eleazar M (*sic.* in original) [Middleton], one that was Clerk of the Peace of the the county; and from thence he went to Newtown, four miles off from it, took in the town, stript and disarmed all the Protestants that were in the church; the next day after marched away, and killed and destroyed most of the English in those parts, murdered Arthur Champion, esq., and many more.” (Trial of Connor Lord Maguire, p. 225, quarto, Dublin, 1724.)

The following are extracts from “The Irish Rebellion” of 1641, by Sir John Temple, Knt., at that time Master of the Rolls, and one of His Majesty’s Most Hon. Privy Council of Ireland. (Published at Dublin, 1713.)

"It is true Sir William Cole upon the very first apprehensions of something that he conceived to be hatching among the Irish, did write a letter to the Lords Justices and Council, dated 11th October, 1641, wherein he gave them notice of the great resort made to Sir Phelim O'Neal in the county of Tyrone, as also to the house of the Lord Mac-Guire in the county of Fermanagh, &c., &c. And for that which was reveiled to Sir William Cole upon the 21 October (the same month) by John Gormacke and Flaherty Mac Hugh from Brian Mac-Cohanaght Mac-Guire, touching the resolutions of the Irish to seize upon his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, &c., &c., I find by the Examination of John Cormacke taken upon oath at Westminster, November 18, 1644—That the said Sir William Cole did despatch letters to the Lords Justices and Council the same day to give them notice thereof. But I can also testify that those letters (whether they were intercepted, or that they otherwise miscarried, I cannot say) came not into their hands." Page 16.

The Lord MacGuire having come up to Dublin, to be ready to seize the Castle on the day appointed, was arrested the night before, as stated in a letter of the Lords Justices and Privy Council to Lord Leicester, the Lord Lieutenant.—*Ibid.*, p. 27.

"We gathered that the Lord Mac-Guire was to be an actor in surprizing the Castle of Dublin, wherefore we held it necessary to secure him immediately, &c. His Lordship observing what we had done fled from his lodging early before day, it seems disguised, for we had laid a watch about his lodging, &c. In the end the Sheriffs of the City found him hidden in a cockloft in an obscure house far from his lodging, where they apprehended him."

"The Chief of the Northern Rebels that first appeared in the execution of this plot within the Province of Ulster were Sir Phelim O'Neal, Turlough O'Neal (his brother), Roury Mac-Guire, brother to the Lord Mac-Guire," &c., &c.—*Ibid.*, p. 34.

"There were some murders committed the very first day of the rising—they had particular instructions from the Lord Mac-Guire to kill Master Arthur Champion, a Justice of Peace in the county of Fermanagh, who with several of his neighbours were murdered at his own house upon the 23 of October in the morning," &c.—*Ibid.*, p. 79.

"Within the county Fermanagh multitudes were presently killed in cold blood, some taken at the plough—others as they sate peaceably in their own houses—others travelling upon the ways, all without any manner of provocation by them given—suddenly surprized and unexpectedly cut off. At the Castle of Lisgool, within that county, above 150 men, women, and children, almost all consumed by fire. At the Castle of Moneah, near 100 British there, slain all together. And the same bloody company of Rebels were no sooner admitted into the castle of Tullah, which was

delivered up into the hands of Roury Mac-Guire, upon composition, and faithful promises of fair quarter, but that within the very court they began to strip the people and most cruelly put them to the sword, murdering them all without mercy. At Lissenskeagh they hanged or otherwise killed above 100 persons, most of them of the Scotch nation; for after once they had the English in their power, they spared none of them, but used all the Scots with as much cruelty as they did the English. This county was very well planted by the British undertakers, and all of them and their Tennants in a very short space, after a most horrible manner, quite destroyed or utterly banished from their habitations."—*Ibid.*, p. 83.

In a note on the above, Sir John Temple says:—

"Roury Mac-Guire upon the 24 October, 1641, came with his company into Lissenskeah, and desired in a friendly manner to speak with Master Middleton who had the keeping of the Castle. The first thing he did, as soon as he was entered therein, was to burn the Records of the County whereof Master Middleton was the keeper, being Clerk of the Peace, which he enforced him to deliver unto him; as likewise one thousand pounds he had in his hands of Sir William Balfour's—which as soon as he had, he compelled the said Middleton to hear Mass, swear never to alter from it, and immediately after caused him, his wife, and his children to be hanged up; and hanged and murdered one hundred persons besides at least in that town. These particulars and several others set down at large in a Relation sent me in by Sir John Dunbar, knight, one of the Justices of Peace within the county of Fermanagh."—*Ibid.*, p. 83.]

Sir Audley Mervyn, brother-in-law of Rory MacGuire, made a statement before the Commissioners of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire as to the outbreak of the Rebellion, to the effect, that in October, 1641, after the outbreak, Rory MacGuire paid him a visit at Castle Trelick (to which he had succeeded on the death of his brother Captain James, in the preceding July), to say that the Rebels intended to employ him to go to England, to represent to the King on what grounds they had taken up arms. and on what conditions they would lay them down. He declined the mission, and tried to persuade MacGuire from further prosecuting his designs. Though he failed in this, he yet partially succeeded in getting him to repress for a little the fury of the fire and sword. He then gave notice to the Protestants, &c., to dispose themselves towards Derry, whither he himself, with his wife and children and two sisters escaped in the night. Such as remained were massacred. (*Fasciculus Merviensis*.)

In 1687 Cuconnaght Mac-Guire was High Sheriff of Fermanagh.

Rorye Maguire was both vigorous and truculent, and finally was slain at Jamestown, otherwise Carrick Drumrusk in 1648. His elder brother, Connor Maguire, second Baron, was born in 1612, and executed in February, 1644. His father, Brian Roe, the first Baron, was born in 1589. His patent is dated 3rd March, 1628, and he died 10th September, 1633.

II.—SIR WILLIAM COLE, KNT., re-elected.

III.—CAPTAIN JOHN BORLASE.

Captain John Borlase, subsequently Sir John Borlase, junior, was one of the sons of Sir John Borlase, his predecessor in the representation of the borough of Inishkillin, but now returned for Belturbet, county Cavan. He was a soldier of acknowledged merit, having been knighted, and eventually receiving the Lieutenancy of Ordnance—

“In 1641, the Lords Justices having appointed Sir Henry Tichborne, Colonel and Governor of Drogheda, to complete his regiment, ordered Sir John Borlase, junior, Captain; Lieut.-Colonel Byron, Captain; and Lieut.-Colonel Wenmond, Captain; who though they had all been in former employments, field officers, yet out of zeal to the present service, came as private Captains.”—Borlase, *History of Irish Rebellion*, page 44.

Captain Richard Rives, commander-in-chief of Sir John Borlase's, the Lord Justice's troop, garrisoned at Belturbet, having distinguished himself, both in Cavan, and on the march back to Dublin—

“Performed afterwards, being Sir John Borlase's junior's Lieut.-Colonel, very many honorable services, as at Athboy near Trim with the Lord Lisle, where they notoriously beat up the Rebels' quarters, as elsewhere, viz.: Kells, Carrickmacross, the Earl of Essex's castle in Monaghan, which they took from the Rebels, with a considerable advantage in October, 1642, highly deserving the public notice.”—*Ibid.*, p. 48.

“On the 12th January, 1641–2, the rebels about four in the morning, made a breach in the wall of Drogheda, and a large party

entered the town. In repulsing them, Sir John Borlase junior took a prominent part, 'hasting so speedily, undrest, and with that courage to the breach made beside the Nunnery, that his service there in falling upon the enemy who fought it stoutly, was very remarkable.'"—*Ibid.*, p. 82.

"On the first of March, 1641-2, Sir John Borlase junior Lt.-Col., had the command of four companies, with which he faced the enemy at Colp, and beat them down with much disadvantage, securing at that time £200 worth of Corn, burning withal such of the enemy's lodgings as remained of the former day's work at Colp, and returned with great satisfaction."—*Ibid.*, p. 90.

"After the relief, the inhabitants became straitened for food, and with great difficulty a boat was manned for Dublin, that the State might be informed of its condition; in endeavouring which, the Aldermen and Mariners of the town seemed very backward, till the Governor threatened to make some of the Aldermen themselves prove Mariners in that service; whereupon at last men were found, and commissioners sent to the Lords Justices, to inform them of the misery of the town; in which service Sir John Borlase junior and others were employed; who having obtained some men, and two pieces of battery, returned with a very satisfactory supply."—*Ibid.*, p. 83.

In August, 1642—

"The Lord Moor, Sir John Borlase junior, and Colonel Gibson, with 1,500 men, two pieces of battery, and two field pieces, marched into the counties of Louth and Meath, took the castle of Sedan (Syddan), slaughtered 500 rebels, and cleared three counties of the enemy."—Cox, History, Vol. II., p. 108.

On the accession of the Marquis of Ormonde, Jan. 21, 1643-4, Sir John Borlase's regiment was reduced.

"In 1647, the new Governors (the Parliament) reduced the 11 old broken regiments to 7, under the Earl of Kildare, Lord Moor, Colonels Tichborne, Borlase, Willoughby, Bayly, and Flavier, and made Colonel Michael Jones Commander and Governor."—*Ibid.* Vol. II., p. 194.

In 1649 Cromwell cashiered and disbanded the seven old regiments, formed by the Parliamentary Commissioners in the year 1647, which Jones had continued in Dublin, allowing the Colonels, for all the time, a small pension.—History, p. 284.—*Ibid.*, Vol. II., Car. II., p. 9.

In Whitelocke's Memoirs are occasional notices of Sir John Borlase, junior—p. 45.

"The chief commanders before Lyme, were Prince Maurice and Sir John Borlase."—p. 86 a. [p. 169, recte; 170 b.; p. 186 b.,

half way down ; p. 195 *b*, n. 26 ; p. 290, last line ; pp. 666, 674 *a*, n. 17 ; May, 1678 (1675).]

"After Sir John Borlace junior's mission, Nov. 4, 1641, to Drogheda, he became Colonel, and Lieutenant of the Ordnance. He and some brother officers were led to join with the most excellent and truly noble Henry Lord Viscount Moore, afterwards Lieutenant-General of the Horse ; who was unfortunately slain at the beginning of the treaty of the first cessation. These all served cheerfully under his command, though the change of fortune hath sufficiently evidenced in some, how little is to be trusted to one's merits, if favour be not also put into the balance."—Reduction, p. 242.

It was not till the Restoration, that the Lieutenants of the Ordnance had separate patents, while the Masters of the Ordnance had the conduct and charge of horsemen. The Lieutenants were appointed by their patents. Therefore we do not find any patent for Sir John Borlase, junior.

It is to be observed that in the printed account of the trial of Lord Maguire in 1645, among those who furnished testimony against him was "Sir Edward Borlacey," whose name is not to be met with elsewhere—(Aphor. Disc., vol. 1, pp. 618–626). Possibly "Sir Edward" is an error for "Sir John." Sir John Borlase died 15th February, 1675–6.

"1654, June 27.—Petition of Colonel Sir John Borlase to the Protector. Is constrained by his condition to beg some of the money assigned him for the expence of his journey to Ireland, there to serve the public. Begs speedy dispatch, and a supply of the arrears of his pension, granted when he was disbanded, and four years unpaid, that he may go to Ireland and find some support, and not be detained in a perishing condition, after spending his youth, and the rest of his family's broken fortune in faithful service.

"With reference thereon to Council, 17 May, 1654."

ANNEXED.

"Relation of the case and desires of Sir John Borlase, late a Colonel in the service, to similar effect. Served from the beginning of the rebellion in Ireland. Was disbanded on the arrival of the army from England. Commanding the old foot regiment at the defeat of Lord Ormond, near Dublin, had a pension assigned him to be paid in Dublin. His father who was Lord Justice in Ireland, sold their estate to pay his expences, and left him engaged in great sums, so that by suits and long imprisonment, he has exhausted all he or his friends could raise."—Calendar of State Papers (Domestic Series), 1654, p. 222, No. 48.

LADY ALICE BORLASE.

"1654, Nov. 8. Petition of Lady Alice Borlase to the Protector.

"Has long had a pension of 500 marks a year, of which £4000 being in arrears, the late Parliament settled on her £4 a week : but it was stopped the 24th of June last.

"Very sickly and nearly 80 years old : begs for her £4 a week with arrears.

"Payment of £4 a week ordered Dec. 12, 1654."—Cal. State Papers (Domestic Series), p. 392, No. 10, and 409, No. 55.

"1653. Lady Borlase, for service of her husband, to whom she brought an estate of £7000. 500 marks a year pension.—Arrears £3500."—Cal. State Papers (Domestic), p. 135.

In the year 1654 she was aged near 80, and therefore she was born in 1574, or so.

It is probable she was the widow of Sir John Borlase, senior, and mother of Sir John, junior, who at this period was able for active work. Supposing him to have been 30 years of age in 1641 when he was in defence of Drogheda, he would be born about 1611, and therefore of an age to be Lady Alice Borlase's son.

IV.—ARTHUR CHAMPION, ESQ.

Arthur Champion was an Englishman. His brother, John, who inherited his estate, is described in a deed in my possession, dated 14th January, 1641-2, as of the Tower Liberties ; and the English estate, as premises in London and Essex. He acquired first an estate in Fermanagh called Shannock, near Rosslea, and not far from the town of Clones. He served as Sheriff in 1639, and in the same year he was returned to Parliament as one of the members for Enniskillen ; and in April, 1640, purchased the Castle-coole estate from Captain Roger Atkinson, to whom however he thereupon granted a lease of it for the joint lives of the Captain and of Edith his wife. He did not however survive to enter into full possession of his new property, for, on the 20th October in the next year, he was, as before stated, slain by Colonel Rory Maguire's (the member for the county) party of the rebels. His wife, Alice, in her deposition made after his death—

"Saith that on the 23rd day of October, 1641, her said late

husband was assaulted, and cruelly murdered before his own gate in Shanoge aforesaid, by the Maguires, and others their adherents, whereof she well remembereth that there were present at the same murdering of him, Don Carrage Maguire of [blank] in the countie of Fermanagh, gent., Edmond Carragh Maguire of Annagh-hard in the said county, gent., Redmond M'Owen Maguire, of [blank], in the said countie, gent., and Patrick Oge Macrosse Maguire, of Borfadda in the said countie, gent., and others to the number of 100 persons or thereabouts, and that they murdered and killed also with him the said Arthur Champin, six other persons at Shanoge aforesaid, as, namely, Thomas Champin, Thomas Iremonger, Humphrey Littlebury, and Christopher Linis, gent., John Morrice, and Hugh Williams, yeomen. And that afterwards they killed and murdered thereabouts about the number of XXIV. Englishmen more.

"And she hath heard the said Rebels say, that they were specially commanded and directed by the Lord Maguire (now in the Castle of Dublin), that they should not spare the said Arthur Champin her husband, but murther and kill him, and the Crosses that were his followers and tenants; and sayth that after they had killed the said Arthur Champin they murdered and killed Henry Crosse, and did hang up Joseph Crosse, as they were commanded by the said Lord Maguire. And that afterwards they forcibly entered the said Castle of Shanoge, and upon all other the goods and chattels, jewels, money, plate, household stuff, stock of cattle, corne, manor and lande aforesaid within the county of Fermanagh aforesaid. And immediately after they had so entered the said Castle, they burned it downe to the ground. Also they burned the Castle of Coole, alias Castle Atkinson, which said Castles and buildings are valued at one thousand six hundred pounds."—MS. in Trinity College Library, quoted in my *History of the Two Manors of Finagh and Coole*, pp. 98–101.

Alice Champion deposes to a good deal more. She was kept a prisoner with the rebels for nineteen weeks, till she gave a rebel, named Laughlin Roe MacMaghan, £20 to carry her to Mr. Edward Dowdall's, in the county Meath, who provided her with men and horses to take her to Castleknock. But, on the way, she again fell into the hands of the rebels, who forced her to return to Mr. Dowdall's house at Monkstown. She was afterwards—

"Deluded and conveyed" by Sir Richard Greenville and Sir Thomas Newcomen, "by a safeguard to the city of Dublin; and within that time of her soe being amongst them, heard and saw what she deposes."—Same MS.

Arthur Champion left—

"No issue by his wife Alice, nor any other heir but his brother John Champion, who with Alice his sister-in-law retired to

England, and there disposed of his title (in 1646) to Emery Hill, in trust for Henry Gilbert, esq., who had married Alice. Alice died, and Gilbert married Galthrid St. Leger, and in 1655, Gilbert and Galthrid conveyed the Manor of Coole to John Corry of Belfast."—Entry in a catalogue of deeds by Margetson Armar, esq., of Castlecoole, anno. 1727.

PARLIAMENT OF 1661.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Constituency.
1661-16 April, . .	Sir John Cole, Bart., . .	Newland, Dublin.	Fermanagh County.
	Wm. Davys, esq.		
1662-11 April, . .	Henry Blennerhasset, vice Davys, deceased, . .	Castle Hassett.	Eniskillen Borough.
1661-17 April, . .	Michael Cole, esq. (knt.) Robert Cole, esq. (knt.)	Eniskillen, Ballymacky, co. Tipperary.	

MEMOIR.

I.—SIR JOHN COLE, BART.

Sir John Cole, of Newland, co. Dublin, was the second son of Sir William Cole, of the Castle of Enniskillen. He was created a baronet in 1660. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Chichester, Esq., of Dungannon, and had a large family. Two of his sons, Arthur and Richard, will be noticed further on ; another (the second) was named Michael. One of his daughters (Elizabeth) was the second wife of his nephew, Sir Michael Cole, from which marriage the Earls of Enniskillen are descended.

II.—WILLIAM DAVYS, ESQ.

William Davys or Davies, was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Fermanagh, and resided at Knockballymore in that county. He married Jane, daughter of the Rev. James Hatton, Minister of Monaghan ; by whom he had two sons, Hatton and Edward ; and a daughter, Jane.

In Pynnar, p. 161, we find the following :—

" XLVIII., 1,000 acres.

Robert Boges was the first patentee.

Edward Hatton hath 1,000 acres called Clancarne. Upon this proportion there is an excellent strong house and bawne, all of lyme and stone, and well slated, for the King's service and strength of the county. He hath a water-mill for corn by his house, and within half a mile he hath built four very good timber houses, and six more are in building. This town standeth on the common road in the country. Himself is a minister, and a good teacher of the Word of God.

I find planted and estated on this land, of British birth, freeholders 2.

1 having 120 acres.

1 having 130 acres.

Lessees, 5, viz. :

1 having 240 acres.

4 having 60 acres.

Cottagers, 8, viz. :

Each of these have a house and garden plot and four acres of land.

There are but two of these that have taken the oath of supremacy.

I find not above twenty men in all, and these are well armed."

Edward Hatton, M.A., is returned in the Regal Visitation of 1622, as Prebendary of Tighallon, Chancellor of Clogher, and Rector of Galloon (Clogher), Archdeacon of Ardagh, Rector of Clonarney, and Vicar of Delvin (Meath), according to the inquest held at Eniskillyn, 30th March, 1638. He died on 29th September, 1630 (but, by the funeral certificate in Ulster's office, on 1st October, 1632). His son, James Hatton, father of Jane, wife of Wm. Davys, M.P., was ordained deacon by James, Bishop of Clogher, 5th July, 1631, and priest by same prelate. He was collated to Galoun (Galloon) alias Dartrye on July 6th, 1631, as successor to his father, and was inducted by James Heygate, Bishop of Kilfenora, and Archdeacon of Clogher, on 24th July, 1631. He died in May, 1637, leaving a son Edward, aged six years. Anne Boggus, widow of Robert Boges, or Boggus, the first patentee, and afterwards wife of the Rev. Ambrose Conyngham, D.D., at the same inquest, claimed a jointure payable out of the proportion of *Knockballymore, alias Cloncarne*. Anne, widow of James Hatton, re-married with Thomas Peters. William Davys served as Sheriff for Fermanagh in 1659 and 60. He died in Dublin, and was buried at S. Audoën's on February 11th (Ulster's office). The funeral certificate is signed by his relict Jane [Hatton], otherwise Davys. He left issue, 1, Hatton, 2, Edward, and one daughter Jane. Hatton matriculated in Dublin University as a Fellow Commoner on February 21st, 1670, being then aged 15 years; he was born at Currogh, co. Fermanagh (? now Carogh, near Clones), educated under Mr. Jones, and having as his College tutor James Kyan. His name is not recorded in the list of graduates, so that he probably died young, during his college career. Edward, his brother, entered Trinity College as a Pensioner on 19th June, 1676, being then aged 16 years. He was educated under Mr. Dunbar, had as his College tutor Philip Barbour, obtained a scholarship in 1682, and graduated B.A. *Vernis* (at the Spring Commencements) of same year. He sat as M.P. for the borough of Clogher in the

Parliament of 1692, and was Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1697. His sister and heiress, Jane, married Bernard Ward, Esq., and was grandmother of Bernard Smith Ward, M.P. for Enniskillen in 1769. Bernard Smith Ward's mother was Meliora Creighton, aunt of the first Lord Erne (*vide* page 64, further on). He died unmarried in 1770, and Knockballymore passed by will into Lord Erne's family, and is now the property of the present Earl.*

The arms of Davys, as they appear in the original funeral certificate, still preserved in Ulster's office [F.E. x 39], are—Sable a fesse between three cinquefoils, ermine. A coat altogether different from that of Sir Paul Davys, before treated of in this work.†

III.—HENRY BLENNERHASSET.

Henry Blennerhasset was the second son of Sir Leonard Blennerhasset, knt., of Castle Hasset, and his wife Deborah, daughter of Sir Henry Mervyn.

In the early part of the 17th century there were several families of the name of Blennerhasset in Ireland, all of English extraction, derived originally from the family of Blennerhasset, who were located in Norfolk. One, coming directly to Ireland from Flymby in Cumberland, was Blennerhasset, of co. Kerry, which still continues. The head of this family was Robert, M.P. for Tralee, who with his aged father Thomas, came to Ireland in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and received a grant of part of the forfeited Desmond estates. It appears from "Black Jack's Book"‡ that a cousin-german of Robert's, was Sir John Blennerhasset, a supernumerary Baron of the Exchequer, "an ancient counsellor, and by the opinion of the Chancellor of England and some of the judges, thought meet for it." (Lib. Mun.,

* In his will, dated 8th January, 1661–2 (proved in 1662), William Davys mentions (besides his children and wife) his brother, Morgan Davys, and also his friends and kinsmen, Matthew, John, and Ferdinando Davys. Ferdinando Davys is described as of Castle Davys, county Tyrone. "Ferdinandoe Davis, Esq., of Lisgold, near Eniskillen" (Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1678), was buried at St. Audoens, Dublin, August 1st, 1694 (P. R.). He left a daughter and heiress, who married Charles Wallis of Dublin, and had issue five sons, of whom Davis, Ralph, Charles, and Samuel were living on the 6th May, 1702. Mrs. Elizabeth Wallis died April 2nd, 1701, and was buried at St. James', Dublin.

† "..... a Sacramental cup (still in use), was presented to the parishioners [of Eniskeene, or Inniskilling] with this inscription:—'Poculum Ecclesiæ Parochialis de—Eniskeene ex dono Edvardi Davis generosi, anno 1638.'"—Rev. W. H. Bradshaw, "Enniskillen Long Ago," p. 11.

‡ The authority for these relationships is a MS. dated 1733, known as "Black Jack's Book," and written by John Blennerhasset, of Castle Conway, co. Kerry.

Pt. 2, p. 51). He was, from 1620 to 1623, Chief Baron, as successor to Sir Wm. Methwold.*

Another family was that of Sir Edward Blennerhasset, who died in 1628, and who, in 1610, had a grant in Fermanagh called Bannaghmore. He had also a moiety of another grant called Tolmakin, and the advowson of Magheraculmoney. His son Francis took out a fresh patent in 1630. In 1660, Edward Blennerhasset of Parkthorpe, near Norwich, was in possession of the Manor of Bannaghmore, or at least of the western portion of it. He made his will, dated 1660, and proved in Ireland in 1663. He gave by it, all his lands in Ireland to his eldest son, who should be living at the age of 21, and £500 to each of his younger children.† If his real and personal estates (amongst which he mentions a place called Horum Hospital, I presume in Norfolk) should not suffice, then the balance of each £500 was to be raised out of his Irish and Norwich landed estates. By a codicil dated 4 December, 1662, he ordered all his lands, &c. in Fermanagh and Monaghan, to be sold to discharge his debts. For a further notice of this property which lay at the north of Fermanagh, see Appendix II.

The last family to be noticed is that of Thomas Blennerhasset of Horseford, co. of Norfolk, esq., who was perhaps a brother of Sir Edward's, and who was a Plantation candidate in Sir Henry Hobert's company, then possessing an income of £120 per ann. On the 30th June, 1610, he passed a patent for the middle proportion of Edernagh (now Ederney), in the barony of Lurg, county of Fermanagh. With this proportion of 1,500 acres, he had also at the same time a grant of 500 acres more, being half the small proportion of Tullymochein or Tolmackin; and in 1616 he had a further grant of 760 acres in the same district.

Thomas Blennerhasset died on the 11th March, 1624-5, leaving two sons. Samuel the elder and next heir, was born about 1601, and was then aged 24. He was Sheriff in 1622, and he did not long survive his father. Leonard, the second son, afterwards Sir Leonard, who succeeded to the

* Sir John Blennerhasset died 14th November, 1624, and left by Ursula his wife (her will dated April 16, proved May 2, 1638), three daughters, viz. :—(1) The wife of Charles Monck, (2) Dorothy, married Mr. Sacheverill, and (3) Anne, wife of Phillip Fernelly. In "Black Jack's Book," it is stated that the father of Henry, the subject of this memoir, was another cousin-german of the above-mentioned Robert; but as this would imply that two brothers were both named "Thomas," it is more likely that the relationship was somewhat further removed.

† He does not name the eldest son. Those he does name were Edward, John, and Elizabeth. His wife's maiden name was Palgrave.

estate on his brother's death, took out a fresh patent on the 27th October, 1630, of the manor of Castlehasset, containing the above-named component grants. He died on the 20th May, 1639. In his will, which is in the Record Office in Dublin, I find that he mentions his wife Deborah—his three sons, Audley, *Henery*, and Leonard—and his two daughters, Katherine and Lucie. Lady Blennerhasset was a daughter of Sir Henry Mervyn, of Petersfield, Hants, and of Westminster—a distinguished naval officer, sometime "Admiral of the Narrow Seas."—Her brother was Sir Audley, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons in 1661. As the Irish branch of the Mervyn family, though a Tyrone one, has been much connected by marriage with Fermanagh families, and will be frequently referred to in this memoir, I have compiled a genealogical table, mostly from a work of Sir William Drake's (privately printed), entitled "*Fasciculus Merviensis*," which will be found in the Appendix.

Lady Blennerhasset remarried Colonel Rory Maguire, and I find that her son Henry Blennerhasset left by his will dated 1677, to his brothers Rory and Phillip Maguire, all his "horses, mares, colts, and foals" (excepting "her saddle nagge," a chestnut, and another horse called by a name that looks like "*Sibannis*," in the crabbed writing of the will, and which he left to his wife). He also left to each a case of pistols, and to Rory, his sword. To his sister Marie Maguire, he left fourteen cows.

In 1662, Henry Blennerhasset succeeded William Davys as Member for the county of Fermanagh, and in 1664 he married Phoebe, daughter of Sir George Hume, of Castle Hume. By her he had no son, but two daughters—the eldest, Deborah, married first, Christopher, eldest son of Sir Gerard Irvine. Christopher Irvine died in 1680, leaving her a childless widow of fifteen or so. She married, secondly, Captain James Colquhoun, of Manor Cunningham, county Donegal, second son of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., and Penwell, his wife, daughter of Sir James Cunningham, of Manor Cunningham, who died in Flanders, in 1699, by whom she had two daughters—Lilias, who married Alexander Squire, having by him, who died in 1725, two sons James and Stewart, and one daughter Deborah—and Penwell, who married Dr. James Irvine (cousin of Dr. Christopher Irvine, of Castle Irvine), of Manor Cunningham, Physician to the Pretender at Rome, and had by him, one daughter, Julia, and a son, James, of Manor Cunningham, who died there without issue in 1756. She married thirdly,

Wm. Hamilton, but without issue. She married lastly, Captain John Cochrane, by whom she had one son Henry, and one daughter Martha,* and she died at Crevenish Castle in 1716.

Henry Blennerhasset's second daughter was Mary, who married Major Charles Bingham, of New Brook, County Mayo, who was killed at the battle of Aughrim. By him she had a son, afterwards the Right Hon. Henry Bingham, M.P., sometime one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, and the ancestor of the present Lord Clanmorris.

Henry Blennerhasset's will is dated the 20th March, 1677. In it he provided that if he left no son, his wife Phoebe, was to have a jointure of £250; and if he did, then £200 a year. Should he leave a son by another wife, he made some arrangement with regard to his daughters. He however died leaving Phoebe his widow, and she remarried Dr. Christopher Irvine, her son-in-law's cousin, who finally succeeded to the Castle Irvine estate, and will be noticed hereafter as M.P. for Fermanagh. In 1670, Henry Blennerhasset had conveyed a portion of his property called the Lack estate, now belonging to Colonel Irvine of Killadeas, to William Irvine of Ballindulla, the common ancestor of both the present Fermanagh families of the name. Crevenish Castle (the Manor House of Castle Hasset), was Henry Blennerhasset's residence; and it was here that Deborah, his mother, was residing during the rebellion of 1641 with her second husband, Colonel Rory Maguire, who fortified it. After Henry's death we find from one of the letters still in existence, from Dr. Irvine to his wife Phoebe (Henry's widow), that he had control over Crevenish. He says in a letter dated 22nd May, 1697, directed to his wife in Edinburgh—

"I did give John Moffet power to set a new Manor Hasset. Mr. Kirkwood did no good in Crivenish. The house is ruinous, and the orchards spoiled. I did cause to set it and the mill to Mr. William Hamilton, who will take more care of it, and is to dwell in it himself. If Debora [his stepdaughter] comes over she will have what rooms with us as will be convenient. She writes frequently to Mr. Maguire. He expects extraordinary favours at her request. I did cause Robert King to pay a bill of forty pounds which she did draw on John Moffet, &c., &c."

Henry Blennerhasset served as High Sheriff of Fermanagh 1658 and 1661. As his eldest brother, Audley, was only six years old in 1639 (Ultonia), Henry could only have been at the utmost twenty-eight when he was elected for the county.

* "Black Jack's Book" says that Martha was born in 1709, and Henry in 1712.

IV.—MICHAEL COLE, ESQ.

Michael Cole, subsequently Sir Michael Cole, knt., was the only surviving child of Michael Cole (who was the eldest son of Sir William Cole (whom he predeceased), by his wife Catherine Parsons.)* Administration of his father's effects was granted to this younger Michael in 1663, probably soon after he came of age. Sir Michael Cole married, first, Alice, daughter of Chidley Coote, esq., of Killester, who died Aug. 28th, 1671; all of their children died young. He married, secondly, on the 20th of Feb. following, his cousin Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Cole, bart., the member for Fermanagh in this Parliament of 1661-6. The bride was not quite fifteen. Of this second marriage there are numerous descendants. Sir Michael, who was re-elected to the Parliaments of 1692, 1695, and 1703, died on the 11th February, 1710-11, in London. Sir Michael Cole appears to have been absent from Ireland at the time of the Revolution, as his name (as Cole, Sir Michael, knt., Dub.), is in the list (under Article iv.) of all persons being residents in England, who were to signify their loyalty "(in case the King goes there)" by the 1st Oct., 1689, and on his certificate to the Chief Governor of Ireland they were to be discharged, otherwise to stand attainted. In 1705, Archbishop King wrote to him at "Egham, near Stains, Middlesex." (V. p. 345). Sir Michael Cole was High Sheriff Fermanagh in 1670 and 1686.

V.—ROBERT COLE, ESQ. (AFTERWARDS KNIGHT).

Robert Cole was the seventh and youngest son of William Cole, by Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Deards, silkman, of London.†

Sir Robert Cole's wife lies buried under the Belfry of St. Michan's Church, Dublin, with the following memorial:—

"I shall see the Lord in Glory.

Hereunder lyeth, the body of Anne, Lady Cole, daughter of John Spratt, of Grainge in Oxfordshire; first, relict of Sir Robert Cole, of Ballymakey, in the county of Tipperary, Knight, with whom she came over to Ireland in the year 1670. Afterwards the relict of Colonel Thomas Whitney, of Newpass, in the county of Westmeath; who Departed May 30th, 1716, in the 62nd year of her age."

Sir Robert

* See Appendix IV. for a fuller account of the earlier members of the Cole family in Fermanagh.

† Vide also App. V., p. 344.

was attainted by King James's Parliament of 1689 as an absentee, when he is described as of Dublin.

Lady Cole bequeathed £100 for the support of an English school at Ballymackey, which is a townland and parish in the north riding of Tipperary, situate about five miles east of Nenagh.

PARLIAMENT OF 1689.

King James II. summoned a Parliament in 1689, to which Fermanagh and Enniskillen made no returns, being in the hands of the Protestants. This Parliament is not recognized in the Lords and Commons Journals; but the lists of members will be found in Harris' Life of King William, App. pp. xxxii-v.

PARLIAMENT OF 1692.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Constituency.
1692, 20th Sept.,	Abraham Creighton, esq.,	Crum Castle,	} Fermanagh County.
	James Corry, esq.,	Castlecoole,	
21st Sept.,	Sir Michael Cole, knt.,	Enniskillen,	} Enniskillen Borough.
	Sir Arthur Cole, bart.,	Newland, Dublin,	

MEMOIR.

I.—ABRAHAM CREIGHTON, ESQ.

Colonel Abraham Creighton's family claimed descent from a branch of the Crichtons, Viscounts Frendraught in Scotland, which title ceased in 1698. He was the son of John Creighton, Esq., of Crum Castle, by Mary Irvine, of the family of Sir Gerard Irvine, of Castle Irvine. Colonel Creighton commanded a regiment of foot at the battle of Aughrim, and died in 1705. He was Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1673. His son David was celebrated for his defence of Crum Castle in 1689, against a large body of King James's army. He was M.P. for Lifford borough in the Parliaments of 1703, 1713, 1715, and 1727. In the list of 1715 he is styled "Hon. Brigadier David Creighton." One or more of his descendants appear to have sat for this borough until the Union. Colonel Creighton's name appears in the list of attainted persons, in 1689, as "Creighton, Captain Abraham, Ferm.," under Article I.

The Crichton family were not original patentees in Fermanagh. Crum is included in part of the Lord Mount-Whaney's patent, called Kelspenan, and came into the family by Colonel Abraham's marriage with the daughter of Bishop Spottiswode of Clogher. The property now owned by the family about Lisnaskea, was the grant to the Lord Burleigh (now represented by Mr. Balfour, of Townley Hall, county Louth), and was called Carrowshee alias Belford (Balfour), where he built a house at Castleskeagh, where Pynnar found also a Castle in 1618-19.

The following is the descent of the Crichton family from John Creighton to the present day :

1. John Creighton, . . . married Mary Irvine.
||
2. Abraham Creighton, M.P. . . married Mary, dau. of the Rt. Rev. James Spottiswood, Bishop of Clogher.
||
3. David Creighton, M.P. for Lifford. . . married in 1700, Catherine, 2nd dau. of Richard Southwell, esq., sister of the 1st Lord Southwell.
||
4. Abraham, Lord Erne, . . . married Elizabeth, dau. of Lord Chief Justice Rogerson, of the King's Bench.
||
5. John, 1st Earl of Erne, 2nd son, married Catherine, 2nd dau. of the Rt. Rev. Robt. Howard, Bishop of Elphin.
||
6. Col. John Creighton, 2nd son, married Jane, dau. of Walter Weldon.
||
7. John, 3rd Earl of Erne, . . married Selina, 2nd dau. of the Rev. Charles-Cobbe Beresford.
||
8. John Henry, Visct. Crichton, M.P. married Lady Florence Cole, 2nd dau. of the 3rd Earl of Enniskillen.
||
9. Hon. Henry William Crichton.

II.—JAMES CORRY, ESQ.

Captain James Corry was the owner of Castlecoole, in the second generation of his family. His father, John Corry, was it is believed a native of Scotland; the anonymous Phillips MS. in the library at Thirlestane House, Cheltenham, states that—

“The family of Corry was formerly remarkable in Scotland for their valour, by ye frequent warrs which sometimes happened between England and Scotland.”*

James Corry's mother was Elizabeth Johnstone, of the family of the Marquis of Anandale. His father John, was for some time a Merchant at Belfast, and purchased the Castlecoole estate from the heirs of Arthur Champion, in 1655-6. He was a Justice of the Peace for Fermanagh and Cavan, and was appointed a Commissioner for levying subsidies in Fermanagh

* Vide p. 55, further on.

in 1662. He was Sheriff in 1666, and died in or after 1681—probably about 1684—and was succeeded by his son James, who must have been born in 1633 or 1634, as according to an inscription on his portrait at Castlecoole, he was in his 62nd year in 1695. James Corry, married firstly in or about 1663, Sarah, daughter of Oliver Anketell, of the county Monaghan, and seems for a time at least to have resided in Enniskillen, where he served the offices of Churchwarden and Vestryman. His wife was dead in 1679. He was a Justice of the Peace for Fermanagh, and in 1666 was appointed Captain of a company of foot, raised or to be raised in that county. In 1683, a marriage was arranged between James Corry and Lucy Mervyn; and a settlement dated 1st December, was executed by her father, Henry Mervyn, M.P. It is however uncertain if the marriage took place. In 1692, Captain Corry was elected M.P. for Fermanagh, and appears to have remarried in the same year Elizabeth Harryman, of London, from whom however he soon separated. On the 24th November, 1692, he was appointed Colonel of a Regiment of Horse Militia to be raised in Fermanagh. On the 2nd October, 1694, he was sworn in, one of the free and principal Burgesses of Enniskillen. On the 20th December, 1696, he was appointed a Deputy Governor of Fermanagh, and on the 25th June, 1705, he was appointed by the Duke of Ormonde to be Governor of the county. He also held an office called "Master of the Game," and served as Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1671. He continued to represent Fermanagh in Parliament until his death on the 1st May, 1718. James Corry made extensive purchases of property in Longford, Fermanagh, &c., and rebuilt the House at Castlecoole, which house remained in existence until 1797, when it was accidentally burnt, about the time that the present house was first inhabited.

At the time of the troubles of 1688, being one of the principal magistrates in the district, he was in favour of admitting King James's troops into the town. The townspeople however resisted this, and appear to have been on bad terms with him for some time afterwards. For in the following year, after he had joined in acknowledging King William and Queen Mary, they objected so strongly to receiving him as Governor of the town, that his appointment was not carried out, and he retired to England, leaving at Castlecoole a garrison of horse and foot, which he had raised and maintained.

After the skirmish at Cornagrade with the Duke of Berwick's forces, the Governor of Enniskillen ordered

Castlecoole to be burnt, to prevent its occupation by the enemy, and the garrison to be withdrawn into the town. His name appears in the list of those attainted in 1689, under Article I., as "Corry, Captain James, Ferm."

In the old manuscript before alluded to, he is said to have been—

"Remarkable in this county for his prudent conduct and forwardness in administering justice to poore and rich ; a man of sound judgment that observed the laws of God and Man, and forwarded the Commonwealth."

The following is the descent of the Corry family from John Corry to the present time :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. John Corry, | . m. Elizabeth Johnstone. |
| 2. James Corry, M.P. . . . |
m. Sarah, dau. of Oliver Anketill, of co. Monaghan (1st wife.) |
| 3. John Corry, M.P. . . . |
m. Sarah, dau. and coh. of William Leslie, of co. Antrim, and granddan. of the Rt. Rev. Henry Leslie, Bishop of Meath. |
| | |
| 4. Leslie, M.P. for Killybegs, d. unm. 1741. |
Martha, eldest dau. ; m. Edmund Leslie (Leslie-Corry), M.P.

Sarah Corry, m. Galbraith Lowry, M.P., of Ahenis, co. Tyrone.

2nd dau. |
| | |
| 5. Armar Lowry-Corry, Earl of Belmore, 3rd son. | m. Lady Margaret Butler, eldest dau. of Somerset Hamilton, 1st Earl of Carrick (1st wife). |
| 6. Somerset, Earl of Belmore (2nd son.) |
m. Lady Juliana Butler, 2nd dau. of Henry Thomas, 2nd Earl of Carrick. |
| 7. Armar, Earl of Belmore, |
m. Emily, 2nd dau. and coh. of William Shepherd of Bradbourne, co. Kent. |
| 8. Somerset Richard, Earl of Belmore, |
m. Honoria, 2nd dau. of Captain John Gladstone, M.N., and granddan. of Sir John Gladstone, Bart. |
| 9. Armar, Viscount Corry. | \|\| |

III.—SIR MICHAEL COLE, KNT., re-elected.

IV.—SIR ARTHUR COLE, BART., of Newland.

Sir Arthur Cole was the eldest son and successor of Sir John Cole, the second son of Sir William, who has been already noticed as representing Fermanagh county in the Parliament of 1661. In 1715 he was elevated to the Peerage as Baron Ranelagh of Ranelagh, and survived until 1754 when his title became extinct. He was attainted in 1689 under Article I., as "Cole, Sir Arthur, bart., of Newland, Dublin city."

PARLIAMENT OF 1695.

Began 27th August, 1695. Ended 14th June, 1699.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Constituency
1695, 9th August.	James Corry, esq.,	Castlecoole,	} Fermanagh County.
	Christopher Erwin, M.D.,	Castle Irwin,	
„ 20th August.	Sir Michael Cole, knt.	Iniskillen,	} Iniskillen Borough.
	Colonel Abraham Creighton,	Crum Castle,	

MEMOIR.

I.—JAMES CORRY, ESQ., re-elected.

II.—CHRISTOPHER ERWIN, M.D.

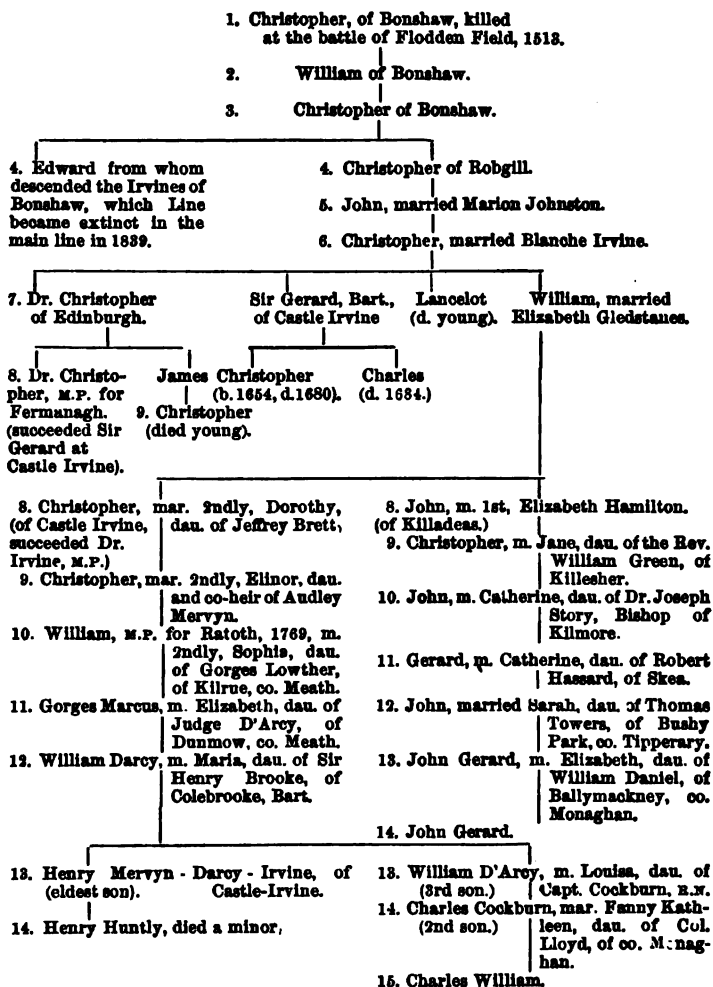
The family of the Irish branch of which Dr. Irvin was at this time the head, although spelt Erwin in the journals, and Irwin in two commissions of array for the county Fermanagh—one in Queen Anne's reign, and one in that of George II.—was anciently, as in modern times, spelt Irvine. The Irvines, or Irvings, held originally a district in the county of Dumfries, near the borders of Scotland and England, including the ancient manor of Irvine, on the river Esk, and the ancient parish of Irvine, on the river Kirtle, where Bonshaw in modern times became the chief seat of the family. To one of the family, William de Irvine, who became head of the House of Drum, King Robert Bruce gave Royal Charters in 1309 and 1323. In 1513 Christopher Irvine, of Bonshaw, was killed at the Battle of Flodden Field. He left a son, William, of Bonshaw, who, in 1520, was in turn succeeded at Bonshaw on the 5th August by his son Christopher, who was taken prisoner at the Battle of Dalswinton in Feb., 1548.* Christopher, who died in Aug., 1555, left two sons. From the elder son Edward, of Bonshaw, who died in 1605, descended the family of Bonshaw, which in the main line became extinct in 1839, in his eighth descendant, John Robert Irvine, of Bonshaw, who died unmarried, when Bonshaw passed to a distant cousin. The second son was Christopher, of Robgill, who received from King James VI. a Royal Charter, dated 29th Oct., 1574, of Northfield, Annan, and Goldlands. His second son, John, married Marion, the daughter of the Laird of Newbie, and had a son Christopher, who married his cousin Blanche, daughter of Edward Irvine, of Stapleton, and acquired property in the county Fermanagh by purchase in 1613. He was a Commissioner for levying subsidies in Fer-

* Hollinshed. Edition of A.D. 1586, p. 846.

managh in 1631 and died in 1666. He had four sons, the eldest of whom was Dr. Christopher, of Edinburgh, born in 1618, a learned author, banished from Scotland and imprisoned by the Covenanters. Dr. Irvine married Margaret, daughter of James Wishart, of Pittarow (son of Sir James, by Lady Jane Douglas, third daughter of William, ninth Earl of Angus), and had by her the subject of this memoir, Dr. Christopher Irvine, M.D., born in 1642, who married Phoebe, daughter of Sir George Hume, Bart, and widow of Henry Blennerhassett. He was High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1689 and 1690, and in 1693 succeeded his uncle, Sir Gerard Irvine (who had died in command in the Duke of Schomberg's camp at Dundalk in Oct., 1689), at Castle Irvine, county Fermanagh. Dr. Irvine sat for Fermanagh county in the Parliaments of 1695 and 1703, and died without issue 9th May, 1714. His brother James, Surgeon-General of the Army in Scotland, and also his nephew Christopher, who died in childhood, predeceased him. His uncle, Sir Gerard (High Sheriff in 1672), created a baronet 30th June, 1677, from whom he had inherited Castle Irvine, had had two sons—first, Christopher, born in 1654, married Deborah, eldest daughter of Henry Blennerhasset, M.P., and died without issue in 1680; and, secondly, Charles, an officer in the army of Charles II., who died unmarried in 1684—both in their father's lifetime. Another uncle, Lancelot, had died young unmarried. Dr. Irvine's youngest uncle had been William, of Ballindullagh, co. Fermanagh (High Sheriff in 1681), who, whilst a Lieutenant of Horse, had been wounded at the Battle of Worcester, 3rd Sept., 1651. He married Elizabeth Gledstones (daughter of Col. Herbert Gledstones, an officer under Gustavus Adolphus, and Governor of Walcast), and was attainted by King James's Parliament of 1689, and died in 1691. William Irvine had two sons, Col. Christopher, who succeeded Dr. Irvine at Castle Irvine, and was the ancestor of the present owner; and John, Captain of Horse, who obtained the Killadeas property, and who was great-great-great-grandfather of Colonel Irvine, the present possessor of that estate. Edward Warde was the first patentee of Necarn, or Castle Irvine; but he conveyed it within a month to Edmond Sutton, son and heir of Therrington (Harrington) Sutton, esq., of Kallam, Nottingham (*vide* Appendix). In 1618–19 Pynnar found Sir Gerard Lowther in possession of this proportion of 1,000 acres, with a strong bawn and a house, and near the bawn a village of ten houses, and a Market house and a water mill. This village, now known as Irvinestown, was

formerly called Lowtherstown. There were sixteen British families, besides under-tenants; able to make 28 men with arms.

The descent of the Irvine family is shown in the following table :—



By his will, dated 3rd August, 1713, Dr. C. Irvine be-
queathed to his cousin Christopher Irvine, esq. [who was
his heir-male and next-of-kin], £500 together with all his
household goods, furniture, plate, &c. To Mrs. Lillas

Squire, *alias Colquhoun, and her heirs, &c., the interest on the one half of the debts due him out of the Manor Cunningham estate. To Mrs. Penwell Colquhoun* the other half of the said debts. To his cousin Dr. James Irvine, all his books both in Scotland and Ireland, and the half of the debts of New Grange. To his cousin Christopher Carleton, of Tullymargey, £100. To his cousin John Wiseheart, only son to his cousin William Wiseheart, of Clontevrin, £100. To his cousins John Irvine, of Ballindulla, and his brother Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Irvine, lands in the Manor of Castlehassett. Then follows several legacies to his servants, &c. To his godson Christopher M'Gregor, son to his agent Patrick M'Gregor, £30. To his cousin Christopher Irvine, esq., the remainder of all his personal estate in Scotland, and Ireland. Christopher Irvine, esq., Dr. James Irvine, and Patrick M'Gregor, were named executors. Proved 18th June, 1714.

The following entry respecting the family of Irvine, has been extracted from the Philipps MS.

MS. Philipps, 13,293, page 136.

"IRVIN IN FERMANAGH."

"The original of y^e worthy family of Irvin in ffermanagh was Christopher Irvin, Esq who purchased a considerable estate in ffermanagh in the Reigne of King James y^e first of England. He was blessed wth three hopefull sons. The eldest was Christopher, a Graduid Doctor for King James in Scotland, to whom the King granted large gifts. The second son was the renowned forward Gent. S^r Gerard Irvin, Bart., being first Lieu^t Coll^l to y^e Earl of Granard in y^e King's service, wherein he was very remarkable in serving his King and country, as are more at large intimated to be one of his most faithful subjects, by which he gained the King's favour. In those days Judge Lawder [Lowther], being one of the barrons in Excheq^r possessed y^e mann^r called man^r Lawder, and dying wthout heires left y^e said man^r to a friend in England, except some p^{ts} thereof, which y^e aforesaid Christopher Irvin Esq^r had purchased from y^e said Judge Lawder, being Godfather to his son y^e said S^r Gerard; but after the wars of '41 and y^e decease of his father, Sir Gerard purchased y^e rest of y^e man^r, wth y^e man^r of Hunins and other lands in this county, and immediately when he came in possession, began y^e building of Castle Irvin wth many other costly buildings and retinues. He was blessed wth two sons. The eldest called Christop^r was married in y^e ancient family of Hassitt daughter to Henry Hassitt Esq^r, and dyed wthout heires. Y^e second son Charles dyed also wthout issues. The third

* Daughters of his step-daughter Deborah Blennerhasset, by her second marriage.

son of y^e aforesaid Christopher Irvin, Esq^r, was William Irvin, Esq., who enjoyed seu^{ll} lands by purchase in y^e Barroneys of Lorge and Magheristafanagh in this county. He was Justice of y^e peace and sometimes high Sheriff of y^e county. He being blessed wth foure famous sons to succeed : the eldest of whom is the now Etas [extant] Coll^l Christopher Irvin of Castle Irvin Esq^r, being chief successor of his remarkable family in ffermanagh, and is blesst wth two sons called Christopher and Charles. The second son of Will^m Irvin, Esq. was Cap^a John Irvin, a gentleman of credit and good account, whose eldest son is Christopher a young forward gent in y^e army at Scotland, whose poste I cannot explain at present. The third son of William Irvin was Col^l Charles—y^e fourth was Lanclo^t, &c.

Irvin of Bonshaw beareth in their Coate of Arms (thre(?) ephonln elafes slipt vert.)

III. SIR MICHAEL COLE, KNT., re-elected.

IV. COLONEL ABRAHAM CREIGHTON, re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1703.

Began 21st September, 1703. Ended 6th May, 1713.

Name.	Constituency.
James Corry, Esq.	Fermanagh County.
Christopher Erwin, Esq.	
Sir Michael Cole, Knight,	
John Cole, Esq.,	
John Corry, Esq., in place of Sir Michael Cole, deceased,	Inniskilling Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—COLONEL JAMES CORRY, re-elected.

II.—DR. CHRISTOPHER IRVINE, re-elected.

III.—SIR MICHAEL COLE, re-elected.

IV.—JOHN COLE, Esq.

John Cole was the eldest son of Sir Michael Cole. He married first in 1707, Florence, only daughter of Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart., of Trebitch, in Cornwall. Florence-court, the present seat of the Cole family, derives its name from this lady, who died in 1718. He married, secondly, Jane, daughter of Robert Saunderson, Esq., of Castle Saunderson, county Cavan. He was sheriff in 1724, and died in 1726.

The following is the notice of the Cole family in the Phillips MS.

MS. PHILLIPPS, 13293. p. 103.

"COLE."

"The originall of y^e remarkable family of Cole in ffermanagh was Sr. William Cole, a brave forward prudent gentleman of considerable estimation and stroak (*sic*) in y^e Government both before and in y^e warrs of 1641. He was chief Landlord of y^e Towne, Castle, and liberties of Eniskillen. The two man's of Portora and Cornagrade were confirmed to him before y^e warrs affores^d., and when the Rebellion of '41 begun, all y^e forces of ffermanagh did enlist under him. He was Gov^rnor of y^e said Garrison of Inniaskillin and forces of the country durement y^e said warrs, by whose prudent care and conduct the country and circumjacent neighb. were preserved durement y^e said warrs, which, together with his forward exploits in other ptes of Ireland, made him remarkable to y^e parlim^t. of England and Ireland. His eldest son and heire the wors'pfull Michael Cole, Esq., was married to S^r. William Persons his daughter, who was Lord Chief Justice in Ireland, and by this Lady begott his son and heire, the late Sir Michael Cole of Iniskillin, a Gentleman reputed excellent and wise, prudent, honest, and well natured. He was first married to Coll^l. Chitley [Chidley] Coote's daughter, whose brother was Earl of Monrath, and by this Lady had seven children, all deceased.

The second son of S^r. William Cole, was S^r. John Cole Barr^{ts} a famous remarkable gentleman of hon^r. and renowne of p-o-r-t-e-l-y-b-r-g-h-t-a-n-d-b-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l-p-e-r-s-o-n-a Coll^l. of horse and foot, and remarkable in military affaires, and married to y^e Earl of Doonagall's sister. Her maiden name Chichester, a vertuous lady, by whom S^r. John had many children, one of whose daughters was married to y^e Lord Moore, Earle of Drogheda; and the aforesaid S^r. Michael Cole after y^e death of his first Lady, Coll^l. Chittly Coote's daughter aforesaid, married y^e Lady Elizabeth, daughter to y^e s^d. Sir John Cole Barr^{ts}., by whom Sir Michael Cole had sixteen children, all deceased but three. And by Articles of Enter-marriage betwixt S^r. Joⁿ. and S^r. Michael Cole, the estates confirmed to S^r. John Cole, in y^e Barroney of Clinawly, [now Glenawly] in fferm^a was settled upon y^e said Lady Elizabeth, his daughter, and the lawful heires of her body by y^e said S^r. Michael, whose eldest son and heire is John Cole, Esq., who now possesses all y^e estates, in Town and Country, belonging to y^e family of Cole, in y^e county of ffermanagh. He was first married in England to a daughter of S^r. Bourchier Wrey, Barr^{ts}. of Taustock, in Devon-shyre, a vertuous young Lady of great renowne, who died in Dublin, August, 1718, and left foure lawfull sons, the eldest Mr. John, y^e 2nd Mr. Bourchier, y^e 3rd Mr. Michael, y^e 4th Henry. The said John Cole, Esq., after y^e death of his worthy father, S^r.

Michael Cole, who dyed in London, an^o. Dom., febr'y y^e 11th, 1710, manageth all his father's estates in Towne and Country, renewed and adorned the ancient buildings of his progenitors, built stables, coach houses, and forwarded seu'all new buildings in y^e Towne of Iniskillin, besides, y^e in his time are made more new Roades in seu'all places in this country than all his predecessors in their time did for many yeares. He also begins very costly and sumptuous buildings on his estate in Clinawley, soe that by his contrivance and notable emprovement. many poore families are supported, being a man of high spirit, quick and sharp of apprehension, very forward in his undertakings, and of great Retinues. He is now married in y^e family of Col^l. Robt. Saunderson, of Castle Saunderson, in y^e county of Oavan. He is parliam^t man for y^e Burrough of Iniskillin, and one of y^e most leading men in the county."

V.—JOHN CORRY, Esq.

I assume this John Corry to have been John, the only son of Colonel James Corry, and who was subsequently member for the county. No notice of the new writ being moved for on Sir Michael Cole's death, or of John Corry's being sworn in, appears on the journals of the House of Commons. His name however appears in the list of members at the commencement of every session of this Parliament, in place of Sir Michael Cole, except that of 1704, when Sir Michael's name is omitted, and in one instance Sir Michael is prematurely stated to be deceased. Sir Michael died on 11th February, 1710-11, in London, during the recess. I therefore conclude that John Corry was elected after that date, and occupied the seat for the single session which remained of this Parliament, beginning on the 9th July, and ending the 9th November, 1711. The compilers of the list of members, which is evidently not contemporaneous with the MS. of the journals, found probably the return, without the date, and did not know when Sir Michael Cole had died.

PARLIAMENT OF 1713.

Began 25th November, 1713. Ended 1st August, 1714.

Sir Gustavus Hume, Bart.,	.	.	.	.	}	Fermanagh County.
James Corry, Esq.,	.	.	.	.	}
Richard Cole, Esq.,	.	.	.	.	}	Enniskillen Borough.
John Cole, Esq.,	.	.	.	.	}

MEMOIR.

I.—SIR GUSTAVUS HUME, BART.

Sir Gustavus Hume was great-grandson of Sir John Hume, Knt., who had represented the county in the Parliament of 1634. His father was Sir John Hume, second baronet, who had married Sydney, daughter of James Hamilton, of Manor Hamilton. His grandfather was Sir George Hume, the first baronet, who married a lady named Alice, of what family I do not know.

Sir Gustavus married Mary Moore, daughter of the Earl of Drogheda, and had three sons, all of whom predeceased him, viz.—Moore, Gustavus and George. Moore was killed by a fall from his horse in 1722; the traditionary account of which catastrophe long remained on the shores of Lough Erne. Consequently, upon his death in 1731, the baronetcy passed to Charles (younger son of his uncle, the Rev. George), who d. s. p. 1750: the elder son, John, having died before Sir Gustavus: whilst the estates passed to the eldest of his three daughters, Mary, who married in 1736 the Hon. Nicholas Loftus, afterwards Viscount Loftus and Earl of Ely, who assumed the name of Hume.* Sir Gustavus' second daughter, Lucy, died young, and his youngest daughter, Alice, married, in 1746, George Rochfort.

Sir Gustavus Hume was high sheriff of Fermanagh in 1701. He was subsequently a Privy Councillor, and died in 1731.

II.—COLONEL JAMES CORRY, re-elected.

III.—RICHARD COLE, ESQ.

Richard Cole was the sixth son of Sir John Cole, of Newland, and brother of Sir Arthur, shortly afterwards created Lord Ranelagh. He had sat during part of the last Parliament since 1707 for St. Canice, alias Irishtown borough, county Kilkenny, in place of Sir C. Wandesforde, Viscount Castlecomer, and now took John Corry's place for Enniskillen. He was maternal uncle to his colleague, John Cole. He married, first, Penelope, daughter of Sir William Evans, of Kilcreenin, county Kilkenny, bart.; and second, Mary, daughter of Maurice Keating. He died without male issue

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IV.—JOHN COLE, ESQ., re-elected.

* *Vide*, pp. 16-19.

PARLIAMENT OF 1715.

Began 12th November, 1715. Ended 11th June, 1727.

Rt. Hon. Sir Gustavus Hume, bart.,	}	Fermanagh county.
James Corry, esq. (after deceased), .		
John Corry, esq.,	}	Enniskillen borough.
John Cole, esq.,		
Richard Cole, esq.,		

MEMOIR.

I.—RT. HON. SIR GUSTAVUS HUME, re-elected.

II.—COLONEL JAMES CORRY, re-elected.

III.—COLONEL JOHN CORRY.

I suppose this to be the same person as the John Corry who entered Parliament for the first time in 1711, as before stated (*vide* Parliament of 1703). He was the only son of Colonel James Corry, who, having represented the county since 1692, died, aged about 84 or 85, on the 1st May, 1718. His mother was Sarah Anketill, of Anketill Grove, in Monaghan. From the date on a mourning-ring in my possession, he must have been born in 1666, or a little earlier.

It is stated in the Trinity College entrances, where he entered as a Fellow Commoner on the 5th May, 1686-7,* that he was born in Enniskillen, and was then aged 18; which latter statement must have been a mistake, if the date on the ring is correct. He is also stated to have been educated by Mr. Ryder, at Kilkenny; and his college tutor was Dive Downs, afterwards Bishop of Cork and Ross.

A certificate † given to his father by the Provost and Burgesses of Enniskillen, under the corporate seal, and dated 30th October, 1702, which states, *inter alia*, that—

“His (James Corry's) only sonn, having serv'd theire Majesties throughout ye late warr both in Ireland and Flanders,”

shows that he was subsequently a soldier. I do not know what his rank in the army was. On or about 7th February, 1701, he married Sarah, daughter and co-heir of William Leslie, of the county Antrim, who was one of the younger sons of Henry Leslie, Bishop of Meath, a collateral of the Rothes family. By her he had an only son, Leslie, B.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, where he was a Fellow Commoner, who succeeded him at Castle Coole in 1726, when still a minor; and also, on the 11th April, 1740

* I am told that the College year began on July 9th.

† Two Ulster Manors, p. 137.

as Colonel of the Fermanagh Regiment of Foot Militia, to which rank John Corry had been appointed on 17th September, 1715. Leslie Corry served as Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1737, and was elected M.P. for Killybegs, in Donegal, in 1739, and appointed, 17th May, 1740, one of the Deputy-Governors of Fermanagh. He died young and unmarried at the early age of about 30, sometime between 13th February, 1740-1, when he made his will, and June 2nd, 1741, when it was proved.

To return to John Corry. He was Sheriff in 1711, and succeeded his father at Castlecoole on the 1st May, 1718; and a new writ having been moved for Fermanagh on July 1st, 1719, he was returned on the 21st July as M.P. for the county. I possess a Latin certificate of his return ("*Loco Jacobi Corry ar. defunct.*") signed by the Sheriff, Robert Hassard, Esq. He died 11th November, 1726, aged 60. His family became extinct in the male line on his son Leslie's death, unmarried, in 1741, when his eldest daughter, Martha, who inherited his Longford and part of his Fermanagh estate, took with her husband, Edmond Leslie (sometime M.P. for Newtownlimavady), the additional name of Corry; which name, upon their dying without surviving issue, was assumed by his second daughter, Sarah, and her husband, Galbraith Lowry, M.P. for Tyrone county.* Leslie Corry bequeathed his Monaghan estate to Mr. Lowry, and Castlecoole and such of his Fermanagh estates as he had power over, to his brother-in-law and cousin, Margetson Armar, who, in 1736, had married his third sister, Mary; and who was Sheriff in 1742, and for some time Colonel of the Militia. A fourth daughter of John Corry, named Elizabeth, married first, Archibald Hamilton Esq., and second, Captain James Leslie.

The following is extracted from the Phillips Manuscript:—

"CORRY IN FERMANAGH."

Copied from MS. Phillips, 13,293, p. 111.

"The chief of the family aforesaid in ffermanagh is John Corry Esq' a worthy & forward Justice of y^e peace & Coll' in the militia,

* Including Edmund Leslie-Corry and Galbraith Lowry-Corry, ten members of the Corry family have been members of the House of Commons, arranged by generations as follows, viz:—1. Col. James Corry. 2. Col. John Corry. 3. Col. Leslie-Corry, Captain Edmund Leslie-Corry, and Galbraith Lowry-Corry. 4. Armar Lowry-Corry, first Earl of Belmore. 5. Somerset Lowry-Corry, 2nd Earl. 6. Armar Lowry-Corry, 3rd Earl, and the Right Hon. Henry Corry, sometime First Lord of the Admiralty. 7. Lieut-Col. Hon. Henry Corry of the Coldstream Guards. The constituencies they were returned for have been Fermanagh, Enniskillen, Tyrone, Newtownlimavady, and Ballyshannon. The first and second Earls of Belmore were once each respectively returned for Enniskillen and Tyrone, and Ballyshannon and Tyrone, and elected to sit for Tyrone.

being son & heire to Col^l James Corry, who was remarkable in this county for his prudent conduct and forwardness in administering Justice to poore & rich ; a man of sound Judgm^t y^t observed y^e laws of God & man, & forwarded y^e commonwealth ; he had seu'all callings in y^e publick [service], being Justice of peace, Parliam^t man, Master of y^e Game, & sometimes high sheriffe of the County, yet in all his undertakings, behaued himselfe wth such prudent care & good conduct y^t none could controull his actions, but rather seemed a president [precedent] for young Gen^l to follow his maxims & good directions ; his Dwelling seate was Castle Coole, about an English mile eastward from Iniskillen, which Castle was rebuilt in a stately & costly mann^r by him, together wth many other buildings and emprovm^{ts}, as are stables, Coachhouses, orchards, pleasant treee, & quicksetts, wth Rampards & Gates for defence of this Castle. There is also a costly Deere parke built on his estate, all built at y^e expences of y^e said Coll^l James Corry, except some p^{ts} form^{ly} built by his father John Corry Esq^r, who was Justice of y^e peace in this county after y^e wars of 1641, untill he dyed, & was the first who purchased this handsome estate in ffermanagh belonging to this family, & afterwards was enlarged by y^e late Coll^l James Corry who dyed in Castle Coole y^e first of May 1718 ; & now Coll^l John Corry succeeds, who enjoyes another es^t in y^e County of Antrim, by right of his wife being heiress and Daughter to Wil^m Lasly Esq^r, her name is Sara Lasly (Leslie) & is derived from the Earll of Rattish [Rothes] in Scotland. Her eldest son by Col^l Jo^r is called Lasly [Leslie] Corry. Col James Corryes mother was of the family of Johnston who derive themselves from the Marquess of Anandale in Scotland. The young Coll^l John Corryes mother was of y^e ancient family of Anle [Ankeltill] & of great relations. The family of Corry was formerly remarkable in Scotland for their vallour by y^e frequent wars which sometimes happened betweene England & Scotland ; & beareth in their Coate of Arms

Argent a saltire Couped Gules, etc. "

IV.—JOHN COLE, Esq., re-elected.

V.—RICHARD COLE, Esq., re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1727.

Began 28th November, 1729. Ended 25th October, 1760.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Gustavus Hume,	} Fermanagh County.
Henry Brooke, Esq.,	
Nicholas Archdall, Esq., in place of Sir Gustavus Hume, deceased.	
Richard Cole, Esq.,	} Enniskillen Borough.
James Saunderson, Esq.,	
John Cole, Esq., in place of Richard Cole, deceased,	

MEMOIR.

I.—SIR GUSTAVUS HUME, re-elected.

II.—HENRY BROOKE, ESQ.

The first of this family settled in Ireland was Sir Basil Brooke, who came over in Queen Elizabeth's time, served under Blount, Lord Mountjoy, and was appointed Governor of the town and castle of Donegal (the ruins of which last still exist), and one of the Commissioners for the settlement of Ulster. He obtained large crown grants in Donegal.

Pynnar found, in 1618–19, that—

“Sir Basil Brooke, knt., hath 1000 acres called Edonecarne. Upon this there is a bawne of lyme and stone, and in it, a house in building, in which there dwelleth an English man.”

His son Sir Henry, also Governor of Donegal, received (says Sir Bernard Burke), in recompense for his services during the rebellion of 1641, grants of land in the county of Fermanagh. Sir Henry married twice—1st, Elizabeth Winter, daughter of John Winter of Dyrham, county Gloucester, from which marriage descend the county Donegal branch of this family; and, 2ndly, Anne, daughter of Sir George St. George, by whom he had a son Thomas (the ancestor of the Fermanagh Brookes), who married Catherine, daughter of Sir Arthur Cole, and was father of Henry Brooke, Esq., now elected for the county of Fermanagh. Henry Brooke served as Sheriff in 1709.

The following is the descent of the Brooke family, of Colebrooke, county of Fermanagh:—

1. Sir Basil Brooke, married Elisabeth, dau. of Thos. Leicester, of Toft.
2. Sir Henry Brooke, married 2ndly, Anne, dau. of Sir George St. George.
3. Thomas Brooke, married Catherine, eldest dau. of Sir Arthur Cole, Bart.
4. Henry Brooke, M.P., married Lettice, dau. of Alderman Benjamin Burton of Dublin.
5. The Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart., M.P., died without male issue, 1785.
6. Francis Brooke, married Hannah, dau. of Henry Prittle of Dunalley.
7. Sir Henry Brooke, Bart., married Harriet, dau. of the Hon. John Butler, and granddau. of Brinsley, 1st Viscount Lanesborough.
8. Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart., M.P., married the Hon. Julia Henrietta Anson—maid of Hon. to the Queen—dau. of Sir George Anson, G.C.B.
9. Sir Victor Brooke, Bart., married Alice, 2nd dau. of Sir Alan Bellingham, Bart.
- Arthur Brooke.

III.—NICHOLAS ARCHDALL, ESQ.

Nicholas Montgomery, Esq., of Derrygonnelly, son of Hugh Montgomery, by Catherine, daughter and heir of Richard

Dunbar, of Derrygonelly, married 1st, Angel Archdall, heir of her brother, Edward Archdall; and, 2ndly, Sarah Sprawling, and left four sons by her, viz., Robert, Richard, Nicholas, and Edward. Of these, Nicholas married Mary, niece and heiress of Bishop Walter Cope, took her name, and inherited the Cope estate of Drummilly, over Loughgall, county Armagh.

Nicholas Montgomery served as Sheriff in 1723, and having assumed his first wife's name of Archdall, was elected for the county of Fermanagh in 1731, in place of Sir Gustavus Hume, deceased; and he and his descendants have retained one of its seats in unbroken succession to the present day.

Pynnar found, in 1618-19, that in Lurge and Coolmackernan, appointed to English undertakers—

"John Archdall hath 1000 acres called Tullana. Upon this proportion there is a bawne of lime and stone with 3 flankers 15 feet high; in each corner there is a good lodging slated, with a house in the bawne of 80 feet long and 3 stories high, with a battlement about it; himself with his family are there resident. He hath also a water mill, and in two several places of his land he hath made two villages, consisting of 8 houses a piece.

"I find planted and estated upon this land, of British families—

Freeholders 6, viz.:

- 1 having 200 acres.
- 1 having 120 acres.
- 2 having 40 acres le peece.
- 2 having 30 acres le peece.

Lessees for years 10, viz.:

- 4 having 240 acres jointly.
- 2 having 30 acres le peece.
- 1 having 60 acres.
- 1 having 20 acres.
- 1 having 40 acres.
- 1 having 15 acres.

Cottagers 4, viz.:

- These having each of them a house and 1 acre of land.

And these 20 are able to make 42 men, and 7 of these have taken the oath of supremacy."

He had also 1,000 acres called Drumragh, in the barony of Magheraboy, which was originally granted to James Gill (or Gibbs); from him demised to James Hamilton, and from him to John Archdall, 26th February, 1617. On this Pynnar found a bawne, with a house building, and 6 freeholders, 5 lessees for years, and 3 cottagers, in all fourteen resident British families, able to make twenty-six men armed.

The following is the descent of the Archdall family of Castle Archdall, county Fermanagh (which settled in Ireland temp. Elizabeth), to the present owner, and also to the representative of the county in the present Parliament, belonging to this family—

John Archdall, of Norsom Hall, Norfolk,* and of co. Fermanagh, died 31 Aug., 1621.

Edward Archdall, born 1604, married Angel, dau. of Sir Paul Gore.

William Archdall, Sheriff 1667 and 1692, m. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Mervyn, of Trillick.

Mervyn d. suddenly, 27 December, 1726. Sheriff 1714.	Edward m. 1st Frances Caldwell, 2nd, Elizabeth Cole, and d. a. p. Sheriff 1722.	Succeeded to the estates 1729 or 1730, and died 1742 or 1743.	Angel married Nicholas Mont- gomery (sat for Fer- managh as Nicholas Archdall).
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Colonel Mervyn Archdall, M.P., m. Hon. Mary Dawson, dau. of Viscount Carlow, and sister of the 1st Earl of Portarlington.

General Mervyn Archdall, M.P.	Colonel William Archdall.	Edward married Archdall.	Matilda Humphreys, of Ballyhaise, co. Cavan.
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Mervyn Archdale, M.P., 1834-74, (present owner of Castle Archdall).

William Archdale, M.P., the present representative in Parliament.

The following is extracted from the Phillipps MS. 13293, p. 95 (A.D. 1718-19).

ARCHDALE IN FERMANAGH.

"The original of y^e family of Archdale in this County, was John Archdale, Esq^r., who in y^e Reigne of K. James y^e first of England, came to ffermanagh from Norsom Hall in Norfolkshire, wherein his ancestors bore a considerable stroake in Church and State, as are intimated in histories. This worthy gent. purchased a handsome estate in y^e Barroney of Lorge in this county, from Sir John Vayle Knight, on w^{ch} estate are many pleasant and fertile Islandes, excellent soyle for stood mares, for fattening oxen or weaders; ye woods whereof might purchase a considerable estate. His eldest son and heirs Edward Archdale, Esq., succeeded, and married Sir Paul Gore's daughter, by whom he begott his son and heire the now extant Will^m. Archdale, Esq., who purchased y^e pleasant lands called Collidaises, many years before y^e warrs of 88; and after y^e said warrs did purchase a handsome estate from Will^m. Wallace, Esq^r. all contained in y^e county of ffermanagh. The said William Archdale, Esq., married in y^e worthy family of Marvin, daughter to Henry Marvin, Esq., who was son and heire to S^r Audley Marvin, Bart. [Knt.], who was Councill at Law and Attorney Gen. all for King James y^e first [Charles the second] of Engl., and by this Lady, Will^m. Archdale hasse two hopeful sons; y^e

* So given in "Burke," and the Phillipps M.S. The Calendar of State Paper says, "Darham, Suffolk."

eldest son and heire is Coll^l. Marvin Archdale, a hopeful young gent. of Learning and Education. Y^e Ancient seate of this family in fferm^h. is Castle Archdale; and y^e said Will^m. Archdale being now a grave ancient gent. have spent y^e whole course of his life under a commendable reputation endued wth honesty and charity, delighted much in planting, building, and emproveing, free from presumption or pride, tender and mercifull to his follow^{rs}. Attended with prudence the benefits of his good presidents and examples may be expected from his successors. This family beareth in their archieum^m and ensigne armoriall.

"Thre Tolbets, two in chief and won[one] in base and a cheveron betweene.

"Ffor y^e crest, a tyg's head sett in a crown.

"The motto—Data fata sequa."

IV.—RICHARD COLE, Esq., re-elected.

V.—JAMES SANDERSON, Esq.

James Sanderson of Drumcassidy, now Cloverhill, county Cavan, was the second son of James Sanderson by Anne Whyte of Redhills. He married Maria, daughter of Broghill Newburgh of Ballyhaise (by Miss More of Salestown, county Kildare, a descendant of Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor, *temp.* Henry VIII.) He served as sheriff of Cavan county in 1732. His will is dated 15th April, 1767, and was proved on 15th March following. Mr. Sanderson left issue—

I. Alexander, born 1734. Entered Trinity College, 17th January, 1750, as a Fellow Commoner.

II. Francis of Drumcarn, county Cavan.

III. Robert.

I. Mary, married Mr. Atkinson.

Alexander, his eldest son, succeeded at Cloverhill. He married Lucy, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Madden, D.D., of Manor Waterhouse, county Fermanagh. He served as sheriff for Cavan county in 1775. He died on June 26, 1786 (will proved 14th March, 1787), leaving, with three daughters, an only son,

James Sanderson, of Cloverhill, born 29th March, 1763, died 8th August, 1842, D.L. and J.P., sheriff for Cavan county in 1800, who married on June 16, 1799, Eliza, daughter of Isaac Walker, Esq., of Newry, county Armagh. He had issue, with six children who died young, James, died unmarried, aged 26, May 6, 1831.

1. Mary Anne, late of Cloverhill, died 12th June, 1873.

2. Lucy, married, 18th November, 1827, Samuel Winter of Agher, county Meath, Esq., and died 11th November, 1864.

3. Elizabeth.

4. Frances Alexandrina married 10th February, 1830, Richard Winter Reynell of Killynon, county Westmeath, Esq., and died on 31st October, 1874.

Samuel Sanderson, now of Cloverhill, J.P. and D.L., sheriff of Cavan 1875, born 1834, is third son of Samuel Winter and Lucy Sanderson, and assumed the name and arms of Sanderson by Royal Licence on the death of his aunt, in 1873; he married 1st March, 1860, Anne, second daughter of the late John Armitage Nicholson, Esq., D.L., of Balrath, county Meath.

A portrait of James Sanderson, Esq., M.P., remains at Cloverhill, county Cavan. It is said to be by Belshazzar Denner, the Dutch painter.

VI.—JOHN COLE, Esq.

John Cole was son of John Cole, the M.P. for Enniskillen in several preceding Parliaments, by his first wife, Florence Wrey. He succeeded his father at Florence Court in 1726, and his great uncle and cousin Richard Cole, who died in 1729–30, in the House of Commons, and continued to sit for Enniskillen through this long Parliament, until within a few weeks of its dissolution in 1760, when he was created Baron Mountflorece, of Florence Court, on the 8th September of that year. He served as Sheriff in 1733. He died 30th November, 1767, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Willoughby Montgomery, Esq., of Carrow, county Monaghan.

 PARLIAMENT OF 1761.

Began 22nd October, 1761. Ended 28th May, 1763.

Mervyn Archdall, Esq.,	} Fermanagh County.
Arthur Brooke, Esq.,	
Hon. William Willoughby Cole,	} Enniskillen Borough.
Richard Gorges, the Elder, Esq.,	
Richard Gorges, Jun., Esq., in place of William Willoughby Cole, Lord Mountflorece.	

MEMOIR.

I.—MERVYN ARCHDALL, Esq.

Colonel Mervyn Archdall was the son and successor of Nicholas Archdall, M.P., by his first wife, Angel Archdall.

He married the Hon. Mary Dawson, daughter of Viscount Carlow, and sister of the first Earl of Portarlington, born August 12, 1738, by whom he had issue four sons and eight daughters.* He served as Sheriff in 1773.

II.—ARTHUR BROOKE, Esq.

Arthur Brooke (subsequently the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke) was the eldest son and successor of the former member Henry Brooke, by his wife Lettice, daughter of Alderman Benjamin Burton, of Dublin. In the next Parliament, that of 1769, we find him a baronet; in the succeeding one, that of 1776, a Privy Councillor. He married Margaret, only daughter of Thomas Fortescue, esq., of Reynoldstown, county Louth, and sister of the first Lord Clermont, by whom he left two daughters; Selina, married the first Viscount de Vesci; and Letitia married the Rt. Hon. Sir John Parnell, Bart. He served as Sheriff in 1752.

III.—The Hon. WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY COLE

The Hon. William Cole was the eldest son and heir of the first Lord Mountflorece, and brother to the Hon. Arthur Cole-Hamilton. He married in 1663, Anne (or Anna) second but eldest surviving daughter of Galbraith Lowry, M.P. for Tyrone, by his wife Sarah Corry. He subsequently became the first Earl of Enniskillen. He was for some time Colonel of the Fermanagh Militia. He was born in 1736, and died in 1803.

IV.—RICHARD GORGES, Esq., the Elder.

Richard Gorges, the elder, was grandson of Robert Gorges, LL.D., of Kilbrew, who sat in Parliament for Bandon borough, in the Parliament of 1661, and for Ratoath borough, in the county Meath, in that of 1692. His father was Richard Gorges (baptized in 1662), son of the above Dr. Gorges, by his wife Catherine, daughter of Sir Adam Loftus; who having entered the army rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General. He sat in the Parliament of 1703, for Coleraine, being also returned for Bandon and for Ratoath; in 1713 he sat for Ratoath and again in 1715. He married first in 1704, Nichola-Sophia Hamilton, second daughter, and after her brother's death, co-heir of the first Lord Glenawly, and relict of Sir Tristram Beresford, by whom she was the mother of the first Lord Tyrone, of the Beresford family; and she dying in 1713, he married secondly, Dorothy Stopford,

* Pocket Peerage, 1790. It gives only three sons, however, at that date.

Countess of Meath, widow of Edward, fourth Earl. They died, she on the 10th and he on the 12th August, 1728, and were buried in one grave at Kilbrew. Richard Gorges the son of the General, was first returned to Parliament for Augher borough, county Tyrone, 3rd December, 1739, and now to the Parliament of 1661, for Enniskillen. He married Elizabeth Fielding; their son Richard Gorges, died a Colonel of Dragoons, having married in 1755, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Christmas.

V.—RICHARD GORGES, Esq., the Younger.

Richard Gorges, the younger, of Catherine's Grove, county Dublin, was the nephew of his colleague, being the only son of his younger brother Hamilton Gorges. He was educated at Brazenose College, Oxford, and in 1775, married the daughter and heir of Arthur Francis Meredith of Dollardstown, in the county of Meath, and was created a baronet by the name of Richard Gorges Meredith. He was first elected for the borough of Enniskillen, 4th February, 1768, in the place of Mr. Cole, now become a Peer as second Lord Mountflorenc; and was re-elected in July of the same year, to the Parliament which first met in 1769.

PARLIAMENT OF 1769.

Began 17th October, 1769. Ended 5th April, 1776.

Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart.	} Fermanagh County.
Mervyn Archdall, Esq.	.	.	.	.
Armar Lowry Corry, Esq.	} Enniskillen Borough.
Richard Gorges, the younger, Esq.	.	.	.	.
Bernard Smith Ward, Esq., in place of Armur Lowry Corry, who made his election to sit for Tyrone.	.	.	.	.
Hugh Henry Mitchell, Esq., in place of Bernard Smith Ward, deceased.	.	.	.	.

MEMOIR.

I.—SIR ARTHUR BROOKE, re-elected.

II.—COLONEL MERVYN ARCHDALL, re-elected.

III.—ARMAR LOWRY CORRY.

Armar Lowry-Corry was the third but only surviving son of Galbraith Lowry, M.P., of Ahenis, county Tyrone, by Sarah, second daughter and eventual co-heir of John Corry, M.P. for county Fermanagh, 1719-26; whose name Mr. Lowry had assumed after that of Lowry in 1664, on the death of Captain

Edmond Leslie Corry, M.P. for Newtownlimavady, the husband of the eldest co-heiress, Martha Corry, who had taken the name of Corry after Leslie in 1741, on the death of Leslie Corry, of Castlecoole, M.P. for Killibegga. Mr. Galbraith Lowry Corry having retired from Parliament at the dissolution of 1768, his son Armar was elected at the general election to succeed him in his seat for Tyrone; and having been also elected for Enniskillen, elected to serve for the county of Tyrone; which he continued to do in this and the next Parliament, until created a Peer, as Lord Belmore, in 1781. He became a Viscount in 1789, and an Earl in 1797. He married first, in 1772, Lady Margaret Butler, daughter of the first Earl of Carrick, by whom he had three children, viz., Galbraith, who died young; Somerset, some time M.P. for Tyrone, and eventually Earl of Belmore; and Juliana, died young. Lady Margaret Corry having died in 1776, Mr. Lowry Corry married secondly, in 1780, Lady Henrietta Hobart, eldest daughter and co-heir of the second Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and previously Ambassador to St. Petersburg. By this marriage he had an only daughter, Louisa, afterwards Countess of Sandwich, who died in 1862. He married thirdly, in 1794, Mary Ann, daughter of Sir John Caldwell, Bart., and died in 1802. Lord Belmore was at the time of the Union, of which he was a determined opponent, patron of the boroughs of Belturbet county Cavan, and Ballyshannon county Donegal. The only political incident in his career in the House of Commons on record is, that he voted against the Government on the 9th October, 1771, the second day of the Session, during the viceroyalty of Viscount Townshend, on a motion relative to the public accounts.

A very curious division list was formerly in my possession, in which those who voted in the majority in one of the divisions on this occasion, were some of them described by not very complimentary epithets, of which "a placeman" was amongst the mildest; whilst the list of the minority was headed, "The men who were honest, even in Townshend's days." Mr. Lowry-Corry served as Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1779.

IV.—RICHARD GORGES, the Younger, Esq., re-elected.

V.—BERNARD SMITH WARD, Esq.

Bernard Smith Ward had a common ancestor with the first Lord Bangor, in Bernard Ward, who married a daughter of Major West. Their eldest son was Nicholas, from whom the Viscounts Bangor descend; the second was Cromwell; and the third Bernard, who married Janet, the heiress of the

family of Davys of Knockballymore, county Fermanagh; and had a daughter, Jane; and a son, Nicholas, who married in March, 1741, Meliora, eldest daughter of Col. David Creighton, of Crom Castle, grandfather of John Viscount Erne, and died in 1751. The subject of this Memoir was their only surviving son. He entered Trinity College as a Fellow Commoner 12th May, 1759, where his tutor was Mr. Law; and he died unmarried, having sat for Enniskillen for a single session—that of 1769; (*Vide* Archdall's *Lodge's Peerage*, Vol. vi. p. 69, under "Viscount Bangor"), after which Knockballymore passed by will into Lord Erne's family. Bernard Smith Ward's will was dated the 8th and proved the 25th May, 1770.

The following extract from the Phillips MS. 13293, p. 163, respecting "Ward in Fermanagh," has been sent to me with a note by the copyist, that the accounts of the family of Ward, are found on the last pages of the MS., which is very much obliterated by dirt, and destruction of portions of the pages. The words in italics are an attempt to supply to some extent, a probable rendering of the defective portions.

"Ward in Fermanagh."

"The *originall* of this remarkable family is [was] *Bernard Ward, Esq., being a liberrall high min^ded Gent. of considerable stroke in y^e county, deriued of great families.* The chief of them now extant is Nicholas Ward, esq., y^e heire to Bernard Ward, Esq., to whom *Cromwell Ward*, his eldest brother,* dying wthout *issue*, left his estate and whole entayle in ffermanagh. These *worthy* brothers were sons to S^r Bryan [Bernard] Ward, of Castle Ward, in y^e County of Down, and y^e aforesaid Nicholas being y^e lawfull se [*successor*] of this family in ffermanagh, a *hopefull* young gent, who now detains ye *Inheritance* of this family in ffermanagh, descended to him by his mother and grandmother † I reffer their Coate of Arms to y^e Heraldry—y^e said Bernard Ward, Esq., was Capt. in [*one of*] K. Chas. y^e 2^d *regiments*, ‡ and Crom^a his eldest brother, *Captain* of horse in K. Chas. time, and lived in Knockballymore. Capt. Bryan [Bernard] Ward lived in y^e Castle Bellamore; the ironworks of Burross, in y^e Co. of Mayo, were built for him, and for his brother, Nicholas Ward."

* This is an error, as Nicholas, the ancestor of Lord Bangor, was the eldest brother of both Cromwell and Bernard Ward. Cromwell Ward, married Jane Lealie, and left one son, Henry, under the guardianship of his mother (*Dismiss* in Chancery, 11th May, 1686), who died without issue. The statement, moreover, is inconsistent at any rate as regards Knockballymore, with that which follows, and which is undoubtedly a correct one, as regards the acquisition of that property by Bernard Ward. But perhaps Cromwell had a distinct estate in Fermanagh. These brothers had four sisters, who married respectively into the families of Smith, Hull, Ferrars, and Stewart of Ballintoy, County Antrim.

† That is Janet Hatton, and Janet Davys. *Vide* "Wm. Davys," p. 84.

‡ This word is abbreviated, but I think that "regiment" must have been intended.

"Ward in Fermanagh."

"In y^e Reigne of King Charles y^e second of England, the two sons of S^r Bryan [Bernard] Warde, of Castle Warde, in y^e County of Downe, were Captains in y^e King's service, Cromwell y^e eldest was Capt. of horse; his Brother Bryan [Bernard] Capt. of ffoott. Their dwealling at Knockballimore and Bellamore. The Iron Burross in y^e county of Mayo*, was built by Bernard. They were liberal highminded gentlemen. The chiefest of whom now succeeding is Nicholas, High Sheriff of the county of ffermanagh, in the present yeare, 1720. His Uncle Cromwell having died in, his brother Bernard succeeded; whose son and heire y^e now extant Nicholas, completed y^e buildinge of Knockballimore, y^e estate of y^e Hatton family, descended to this family by Janet Hatton of y^e family, who was grandmother to the extant Nicholas Ward, Esq. This family possesses leaseholds and freeholds also in y^e county of Mayo. Their coats of arms I can't explain."

HUGH HENRY MITCHELL.

Mr. Mitchell was a banker in Dublin. His name also appears in the Liber Munerum as Commissioner of Barracks in 1772 and 1776. His grandfather had married Jane, daughter of Robert Henry, a Presbyterian Minister, widow of a Mr. Finlay, and sister of Hugh Henry, Esq., M.P. for Newtown Limavady in 1713, and Antrim Borough from 1727-43. His father, Henry Mitchell, of Glasnevin, Co. Dublin, was also a banker, and M.P. for Castlebar, 1747-61, and for Bannow 1761-8. He died 2nd August, 1768, leaving by his wife Mary, besides four daughters, Hugh Henry (the subject of this memoir), of Glasnevin and Merrion Castle; M.P. for Ballyshannon 1766-8, and for Enniskillen in 1771. Mr. Mitchell's will (dated 9th Sept., 1812, codicil 14th Jan., 1818), was proved 27th April, 1830. His eldest son, Hugh Henry, Colonel of the 26th Foot, married 17th July, 1804, Lady Harriet Somerset (who died 1st June, 1855), youngest daughter of Henry, 5th Duke of Beaufort, K.G., and had a son Hugh, and two daughters. (*Vide* also App. V., p. 347).

PARLIAMENT OF 1776.

Began 18th June, 1776. Ended 25th July, 1783.

Name.	Constituency.
Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart.,	} Fermanagh County.
Mervyn Archdall, Esq.,	
Sir Archibald Acheson, Bart.,	} Enniskillen Borough.
John Leigh, Esq.,	
Rt. Hon. Henry Flood in place of Sir Archibald Acheson, Lord Gosford.	

* *Vide* "Burriahoola," in Lewis' Topographical Dictionary, pages 282-3.

MEMOIR.

I.—SIR ARTHUR BROOKE, re-elected.

II.—COLONEL ARCHDALL, re-elected.

III.—SIR ARCHIBALD ACHESON.

The first of this family in Ireland (according to Sir B. Burke), was Archibald Acheson, of Gosford, in the county of Haddington, N.B., who obtained a grant of land in the county of Armagh in 1611, and another in Cavan, 1612. Pynnar in 1618–19, found Archibald Acheson in possession of 2,000 acres, called Clancarny, in the Precinct of the Fewes, county Ardmagh (of which Sir James Douglas had been the first Patentee), on which was a bawne of lyme and stone, being 100 feet long, eighty feet broad, and ten feet high; with four flankers, two stories high, and thirteen feet wide within the walls, which serve for good lodgings. There was also a Castle begun, eighty feet long and twenty-two feet wide, then two stories high. There were seven houses near inhabited by British tenants. He had in the bawne a great store of arms, and could arm 129 men. There were twenty-nine families on the estate, and twenty-nine more in a town called Clancarney, and he could make 173 men armed. He had besides 1,000 acres, called Carrowdownan, in the Precinct of Tullaghconche, county Cavan (of which John Browne was the first patentee). The bawne* of stone and clay, 100 feet square, with four flankers, and nine feet high, was standing on a mountain. There were twenty-one English and Scottish families, making twenty-eight men. Mr. Acheson was created a baronet of Nova Scotia on 1st January 1628–9, and in 1630 obtained a tract of land in that province. He was Solicitor-General, a Senator of Justice, and for many years Secretary of State for Scotland, which latter office he continued to fill till his death, at Letterkenny, county Donegal, in 1634. His great-great-grandson, Sir Archibald, the sixth baronet, the subject of this memoir, was created Baron Gosford in 1776, and Viscount Gosford, in 1785. He married Mary, youngest daughter of John Richardson, Esq., of Richhill, county Armagh, by whom he had Arthur, his successor, created Earl of Gosford, in 1806.

IV.—JOHN LEIGH, Esq.

John Leigh was certainly not a member of the family of Rosegarland, Co. Wexford, which long shared the Parliamentary influence in the borough of New Ross, with the Tottenham family. It has been suggested, that he belonged to the family of Leigh of Drogheda, and the County Louth. He may have been the John Leigh who was appointed Recorder of Drogheda in 1762.

* Or rampart.

John Leigh, who married his cousin Sarah, and died without issue in 1810, aged 78, was the eldest son of John Leigh, Esq. His grandfather was John Leigh of Drogheda, who married about 1695, Mary Boleyn, widow of Godfrey Boleyn, of Fennor, county Meath, and second daughter of Edward Singleton, M.P. for Drogheda. Mr. Leigh died in 1731, leaving three sons, viz.:—1st, John, who died in 1738 (and who was the father of the subject of this memoir; and also of Edward, F.T.C.D., who died unmarried in 1759; and of a daughter who also died unmarried); 2nd, the Rev. Edward, who married his cousin, Sarah Morris, and died about 1759, leaving an only child, Sarah, who about 1760, married her cousin, John Leigh, as before mentioned; and 3rd, Francis, who died in 1778, having married Ann Bingham. Their eldest daughter, Letitia, married Blayney Townley Balfour Esq., the great-grandfather of the present owner of Townley Hall, county Louth. Their son, Blayney, married Lady Florence Cole, 1797.*

V.—THE RIGHT HON. HENRY FLOOD.

Mr. Flood, one of the most eloquent and prominent members of the Irish Parliament, was the son of Warden Flood, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He first entered Parliament as Member for the county of Kilkenny, in place of Viscount Duncannon, become Earl of Bessborough. The new writ was moved for on the 16th October, 1759. His father was at this time Member for Callan borough, in that county. At the general election of 1761, Mr. Flood unsuccessfully contested Callan; but the election of James Agar, esq., being declared void, Mr. Flood was elected, and was sworn on the 11th January, 1762. In the Parliament of 1769, he was returned for both Longford borough and Callan; and elected to sit for Callan. In that of 1776, the Rt. Hon. Henry Flood and Mr. Langrishe (Sir Hercules Langrishe) were returned, but declared not duly elected, on petition; and the Hon. Pierce Butler and George Agar, esq., were seated in their places. The allegation of the petition was that the sheriff, being under the influence of Mr. Flood, directed the

* I have seen a draft Trust deed of assignment, now the property of the present Mr. Balfour, of the 8th May, 1778, between John Ogle of the first part, Hamilton Gorges, John Leigh, and Blaney Balfour, Esqrs., and the Right Hon. William Lord Mountfloreance, on the second part, and my great grandfather, Armar Lowry Corry, on the third part. This seems to point to the probability of the Mr. Leigh who was M.P. for Enniskillen, being the same person as the John Leigh, who was a party to a deed in which Lord Mountfloreance was the person beneficially interested.

precept for holding the election to one Ambrose Smith as sovereign, instead of to the Rev. Arthur Webb, the proper sovereign. That Mr. Smith had held the election improperly, and refused some votes, and accepted others, and that several corrupt and undue means were used to influence voters to vote against petitioners. Also that Mr. Webb had attended, and (having taken the oaths as sovereign), with several lawful burgesses, took another poll, and made an indenture returning the petitioners, which was ready to be produced. The election of 1761, which had been declared void on Mr. Flood's petition, turned on a similar point, counsel for the sitting members admitting that the sheriff, Benjamin Kearney, had directed the precept to Mr. Wemyss, as sovereign, instead of to Mr. Charles Flood, the legal sovereign.

To return to Mr. Flood. He was elected for the borough of Enniskillen, in the place of Sir Archibald Acheson, now Lord Gosford. The writ was issued on the 27th November, 1777, on the very day that an election committee had reported against Mr. Flood's petition for the seat held by the Hon. Edward Butler, for the county Kilkenny, on the ground of bribery and undue influence. It appeared that the sheriff was taken ill during the poll, and that Mr. Flood had assented to his not continuing it, to the danger of his life; as it was improbable (he alleged) that, notwithstanding he had a great number of freeholders ready to vote for him, he should be returned against such undue influences. Mr. Flood therefore petitioned, but was unsuccessful; and Mr. Butler retained his seat, until he vacated it on becoming Viscount Mountgarrett.

In the Parliament of 1783, Henry Flood, esq., was returned for the borough of Kilbeggan, county Westmeath; after which Parliament, which ended in 1790, he disappears from the House of Commons. Mr. Flood's career is already public property; and I shall not here attempt to give a sketch of it, further than to say that having in the earlier part of it, acted usually in Opposition, he solicited and accepted in 1777, the valuable office of one of the three Vice-Treasurers worth £3,500 per annum, which were generally reserved for members of the English Parliament; he was also sworn on the Privy Council. But becoming dissatisfied with his position with what was called the patriot party, he returned in 1780, to the Opposition: whereupon the king removed his name from the list of Privy Councillors; and he resigned his Vice-Treasurership—(Froude, "English in Ireland," vol. ii., p. 297).

PARLIAMENT OF 1783.

Begun 14th October, 1783. Ended 8th April, 1790.

Colonel Mervyn Archdall,	} Fermanagh County.
Hon. Arthur Cole Hamilton,	.	.	.	.	.
Right Hon. Sir John Blaquiere, K.B.,	} Inniskillen Borough.
John M'Clintock, esq.,	.	.	.	.	.
James Stewart, of Fort Stewart, esq., in place of Sir	.	.	.	.	.
John Blaquiere, who made his election for Carling-	.	.	.	.	.
ford,	

MEMOIR.

I.—COLONEL MERVYN ARCHDALL, re-elected.

II.—THE HON. ARTHUR COLE HAMILTON.

The Hon. Arthur Cole was the younger of the two sons of John, first Lord Mountfloreence. He married (says Sir Bernard Burke) in 1780, Letitia, daughter and heiress of Claude Hamilton, esq., of Monterloney, co. Tyrone, on which occasion he took the name of Hamilton after that of Cole. He left a son, Claude William, born in 1781, who married in 1805, Nicola Sophia, daughter of Richard Chaloner, of Kingsfort, co. Meath, and dying in 1822, left two sons, Arthur Cole Hamilton, esq., of Beltrim, co. Tyrone; and Richard Chaloner, esq., late of Kingsfort. There was a severe contest at this election of 1783, when the numbers were—Colonel Mervyn Archdall, 1323—the Hon. Arthur Cole-Hamilton, 1287—Colonel Wm. Irvine, 1229—and the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart., 1225. Sir Arthur Brooke petitioned against the return of Mr. Cole Hamilton; and Mr. Irvine, as well as several freeholders, against that of Colonel Archdall. Sir Arthur Brooke's interest is alleged to have been "closely united" to that of Colonel Archdall, during this election; and apparently Mr. Cole Hamilton and Mr. Irvine, who were brothers-in-law, stood together. In the result both the sitting members retained their seats, the petitions being withdrawn.

Arthur Cole Hamilton, was appointed in 1798, a Commissioner for Barracks, and was re-elected on 22nd January, 1799. Lord Cornwallis, writing to the Duke of Portland, January 23rd, 1799, complains of Major Cole-Hamilton and others having voted against the Union, but seems to have hesitated as to the expediency of removing them from office, as he had done Sir John Parnell and the Prime Sergeant.

III.—THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN BLAQUIERE, K.B.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Blaquiere, of the 17th Dragoons, born in 1732, who was returned for Enniskillen, but

elected to sit for Carlingford, co. Louth, was, according to Sir Bernard Burke, the fifth son of John Blaquiere, esq., of a noble French family (who emigrated from France in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in London as a merchant, where he died in 1753). He came to Ireland in 1772 as Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Harcourt. In 1774 he was invested with the Order of the Bath, created a Baronet in 1784, and was elevated to the Peerage in 1800 as Lord de Blaquiere. He also held the office of Great Alnager of Ireland, which office is now held by his descendant, the present Lord de Blaquiere. An account of his career in Ireland will be found in the second and third volumes of Mr. Froude's "History of the English in Ireland," including the gratuitous duel forced upon him by Mr. Harvey Bagenal, soon after his arrival in Ireland, in which he refused to do that gentleman "the honour" of firing at him, as he had no quarrel with him. Lord Cornwallis, writing to the Duke of Portland, on the 4th December, 1798, calls his Grace's attention to Sir John Blaquiere's services in connection with inducing two of the English Militia regiments to agree to remain in Ireland. He says "We are much indebted to his firm and able conduct at the moment, and perhaps a little to his former hospitality, for our success with the Leicester and South Lincoln regiments, which contributed very essentially to give a favourable turn to the whole business; and I earnestly request that your Grace will have the goodness to mention Sir John Blaquiere's services on this important occasion, to His Majesty.—("Cornwallis Correspondence," vol. iii., p. 4.)

The following are the terms in which, on the 9th June, 1800, Lord Cornwallis mentions Sir John Blaquiere in his list of persons sent to the Duke of Portland, recommended for the Irish Peerage for their services in connection with the Union.

"The Right Hon. Sir John Blaquiere, Bart., K.B., has exerted himself through the whole contest of the Union question, both in and out of Parliament, with great zeal, and has exposed himself personally in the warmest moments of debate with great spirit, and been repeatedly an object of the fury of the populace, who twice attacked his house. He has also kept the friends of the measure together by his constant conviviality. Having filled offices of considerable trust under His Majesty, and faithfully served him for a long series of years, and having married an heiress of considerable fortune in the County of Derry, he trusts His Majesty will raise him to the dignity of the Peerage, and confer on him the title of De Blaquiere, which his ancestry enjoyed in France."

Writing to Major-General Ross on July 11th, 1800, Lord Cornwallis says of him.—“* * * *”, he governed this country for some years, and he has since held his rank in Dublin, as a political character of no small consequence ; and there were some critical periods during the contest, at which his leaving us would have exposed the success of the Union to great hazard. I have now by a very difficult negotiation, prevailed upon him to relinquish the Representative Peerage, &c.”—(*Ibid*, vol. iii., p. 227). Lord De Blaquiere consented to accept a pension of £1,000 a year (*Ibid*. p. 278, note) in lieu of the Representative Peerage which had been promised to him by Lord Cornwallis, but which had been objected to in England. He had previously obtained compensation for his sinecures to the amount of more than £3,200 a year.

Sir John Blaquiere married in 1775, Eleanor, daughter of Robert Dobson, of Anne's Grove, co. Cork. He died 27th August, 1812.

IV.—JOHN M'CLINTOCK, ESQ.

John M'Clintock, of Drumcar, co. Louth, was, according to Sir Bernard Burke, a member of a branch of an ancient Scottish family, which has been established in Ireland for nearly three centuries. Alexander M'Clintock purchased estates in the co. Donegal in 1597, which he left to his son, Alexander, of Trintagh, co. Donegal, who was succeeded by his son John, who, in 1687, married Jane (or Janette), fourth daughter of John Lowry, of Aghenis, co. Tyrone, who died in Londonderry in 1689 during the seige, and who was great grandfather of the first Lord Belmore and of Lady Enniskillen. John M'Clintock, the subject of this memoir, was the grandson of John M'Clintock and Jane Lowry, being the third son of their third son John ; and was thus cousin to Lady Enniskillen, which may probably account for his representing the borough of Enniskillen in this Parliament. He succeeded his uncle Alexander, at Drumcar, co. Louth, in 1775. He married, in 1766, Patience, daughter of William Foster, esq., uncle of Lord Oriel ; and, dying in 1799, was succeeded by his son John, the father of the first Lord Rathdonnell. Mr. M'Clintock represented Belturbet borough in the Parliament of 1790.

V.—JAMES STEWART of Fort Stewart.

James Stewart of Fort Stewart, was the son and heir of Sir Annesley Stewart, Bart., of Fort Stewart, and the same person who subsequently as Sir James Stewart,

represented the county of Donegal, in the Imperial Parliament. This family (says Sir Bernard Burke), is of the same ancestry as Lords Galloway and Blantyre. Sir William Stewart, knt., of Wigtonshire, having become an undertaker in Ulster, was created a baronet of Ireland in 1623. He was also a Privy Councillor in the reigns of James the First and Charles the First, and served as a military officer during the troubles in Ireland. He was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Alexander, whose heir, Sir William, was in 1682 created a Peer as Baron Stewart of Ramalton, and Viscount Mountjoy. Lord Mountjoy was succeeded by his son William, a lieutenant-general in the army, and master-general of the ordnance, who married Anne Boyle, the eventual heiress of Murrough, Viscount Blessington. Their eldest son William, third Viscount, was created in 1745, Earl of Blessington; but the peerage became extinct on his death in 1769, when the baronetcy devolved on Annesley Stewart, the great-grandson of the first baronet, and grandson of his second son Thomas of Fort Stewart. The baronetcy has now passed to a descendant of Robert, the third son of the first baronet—the present Sir Augustus Stewart.

PARLIAMENT OF 1790.

Began 20th May, 1790. Ended 11th July, 1797.

Colonel Mervyn Archdall.	
Hon. John Willoughby Cole, commonly called Lord Vis-	} Fermanagh County.
count Cole,	
Hon. Arthur Cole Hamilton,	} Inniskillen Borough.
Richard Magenis, Jun., esq.,	
Hon. Lieut.-Col. Galbraith Lowry Cole, in place of Richard Magenis, who accepted office, Collector of Cavan District,	

MEMOIR.

I.—COLONEL MERVYN ARCHDALL, re-elected.

II.—HON. JOHN WILLOUGHBY COLE, commonly called
Lord Viscount Cole.

Viscount Cole was the eldest son of the first Earl of Enniskillen. He was born 23rd March, 1768, and married, 15th October, 1805, Charlotte, fourth daughter of Henry, first Earl of Uxbridge. He was a Knight of St. Patrick, and was elected a Representative Peer in the Imperial Parliament in 1804, to fill the second vacancy which occurred amongst the original twenty-eight Peers elected at the

Union. He was created Baron Grimstead in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 11th August, 1815; and was for some time Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Fermanagh. He was also Colonel of the Fermanagh Militia.

It appears from the Cornwallis Correspondence (Vol. III., p. 50), that Lord Cole was an opponent of the Union with Great Britain. On the 24th January, 1799, however, Mr. Ponsonby, having moved "as a substantive resolution, an amendment (on the subject) which had been rejected the night before," and Lord Castlereagh having protested against this course, "on this Mr. Fortescue, member for the county of Louth, expressed shortly his determination to oppose Mr. Ponsonby's resolution. He said he had acted under the sentiments of his constituents, and if they should alter their opinion, he should change his own, and that he never would consent to bind himself against their possible resolutions. Lord Cole, with much warmth, protested against the resolution on similar grounds; Mr. Acheson, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. J. C. Beresford, and Mr. French, followed with eagerness; and Mr. Ponsonby, feeling the temper of the House, withdrew it." Henry Alexander, esq., writing on the 15th January, 1800, to the Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, and referring to Sir Laurence Parsons' amendment to the Address, says—

"John Claudius Beresford, Lord Cole, and Geo. Ogle, all admit that cases might occur when a union might be eligible, but deny the present necessity."

And again—

"The House as yet in good humour from the very great influence of Latouche's speech [in favour of Government], and Lord Cole's manly, good-humoured, but professedly loyal style of opposition, and sincere, I am sure, on his side." (*Ibid.*, pp. 162-3.)

III.—THE HON. ARTHUR COLE HAMILTON.

Mr. Cole Hamilton had been member for the county of Fermanagh in the last Parliament.

IV.—RICHARD MAGENIS, JUN., ESQ.

Mr. Magenis was son of Richard Magenis, who was, I suppose, the person who sat during part of this Parliament for the borough of Fore, co. Westmeath (Lord Downshire's borough). Mr. Magenis, junior, had married (as his first wife) in 1788, Lady Elizabeth Cole, second daughter of the Earl of Enniskillen. He was for some time Lieutenant-Colonel

of the Fermanagh Militia, and resided, about the end of the last and beginning of the present century, at Chanter Hill, near Enniskillen. He inherited considerable landed estates in the counties of Antrim and Down, which his family had acquired by purchase in the beginning and middle of the last century respectively, one or more of his predecessors having been in the profession of the law. His eldest son, Major Richard Mageniz (who lost an arm at the Battle of Albuera), succeeded him in his property, and, dying without issue in 1863, was succeeded by his nephew, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Mageniz (son of his next brother, Colonel Henry Mageniz, of the 87th Regiment), who married Lady Louisa Corry, and who was in turn succeeded, in 1880, by his brother, the present (Hon.) Major-General Henry Cole Mageniz, retired from the Royal Artillery.

Mr. Mageniz will appear again as representing the borough in the Imperial Parliament. His uncle was Dean of Kilmore, and his fourth son by Lady Elizabeth was Sir Arthur Mageniz, G.C.B., who ended his career in the Diplomatic Service as H.B.M.'s Minister at Lisbon, and who died in 1867. Mr. Mageniz was appointed Collector of the Cavan district, and retired from Parliament in 1797.

V.—LIEUT.-COLONEL HON. GALBRAITH LOWRY COLE.

Colonel Cole was the second son of William Willoughby, first Earl of Enniskillen, by his wife Anne, daughter of Galbraith Lowry, M.P., who married Sarah Corry, of Castle Coole. He was born the 1st May, 1772, and having attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army, entered the Irish Parliament as member for the borough of Enniskillen, in succession to his brother-in-law, Richard Mageniz. The Speaker's warrant for the writ was issued on the 21st February, 1797, and he was elected in March. He therefore only sat during the last session of this Parliament. He was however re-elected to the Parliament of 1798, and voted in 1799 against the Union with Great Britain. It appears from a letter from Lord Cornwallis to the Duke of Portland, Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 16th May, 1799, that Colonel Cole subsequently applied to Lord Castlereagh, to be appointed Escheator of Munster (an office analogous to that of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds), to enable him to vacate his seat on going abroad. He intended to have his place supplied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Balfour, of Townley Hall (who had

married his sister, Lady Florence Cole, in 1797). But Mr. Balfour had, at a meeting in the county Louth, moved a resolution in the following terms:—

“That if an Union be enacted by the Legislature of this Kingdom, either contrary to, or without the advice of the assembled freeholders and burgesses, the submission of the people of Ireland thereto will be a matter of prudence and not of duty.”

This, Lord Cornwallis considered as “a recurrence to first principles, if that measure should be carried,” (Cornwallis Correspondence, Vol. III., pp. 97–99). Colonel Cole's request was consequently refused. Lord Cornwallis writing to the Duke of Portland on the 19th May, says—

“I thought it rather unreasonable that Colonel Cole, immediately after receiving a military favour from the King, should desire to have the prerogative employed to introduce into Parliament an individual who had publicly treated the recommendation from the Throne with such marked and unconstitutional disrespect.”

The Opposition, through Mr. Dawson, the member for Monaghan, took the matter up, and asked Lord Castlereagh to state whether he had not refused the Escheatorship of Munster, to Colonel Cole, who was ordered upon foreign service, because he understood his successor would oppose an Union. A warm debate ensued, and Mr. Claudius Beresford moved an address to the Crown, to grant a pension to Colonel Cole, in order that he might vacate his seat; whereupon the adjournment was moved, as Lord Cornwallis says “to prevent so improper a motion from being inserted in the Journals.” On a division, 47 voted for the adjournment, and 32 against it.

The Duke of Portland, however, came to the conclusion, and advised the Lord Lieutenant, that it would be better in future, not to depart from the English custom of, as a general rule, affording members the opportunity to vacate their seats. In the following year (on January 18th), we find that Colonel Cole had vacated his seat on being appointed to the office of Gentleman at Large; his place however was filled by Mr. Henry Osborne. Mr. Balfour became member for Belturbet (Lord Belmore's borough) in place of Charles King, deceased. The Speaker's warrant for the writ for Belturbet had been issued during the recess. Mr. Osborne was sworn on the 3rd, and Mr. Balfour on 5th February, 1800.

The Hon. G. Lowry Cole represented Fermanagh in the

Imperial Parliament from 1803-23. Sir Bernard Burke says of him, that he was—

“G.C.B. ; a General in the army, Colonel of the 27th foot, and Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury, of the Island of Mauritius, and of the Cape of Good Hope. Sir Lowry Cole received the repeated thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his eminent and gallant services during the Peninsular War.”

As Major-General, he commanded, under Marshal Beresford, the fourth division at the battle of Albuera, and executed a movement which materially contributed to winning the day. I have before me a “Correspondence,” which originally appeared in the *United Service Journal* in 1840, arising out of a statement in Napier’s “History of the War in the Peninsula,” upon the subject as to whether General Cole or Lieut.-Colonel (afterwards Field Marshal Lord) Hardinge, D.A.Q.G. of the Portugese army, was entitled to the credit of the decisive movement.

In the course of this correspondence I find Sir Lowry Cole writing as follows to the Editor, on the 6th January, 1841 :—

“In this attack, and in carrying the enemy’s position, the Fusileer Brigade lost 1,000 men (47 serjeants and 953 rank and file) out of 1,500 rank and file, and 45 officers, among whom 3 were commanding officers,—an example of steadiness and heroic gallantry, which history I believe cannot surpass, and which is fully deserving of the encomiums passed upon it by Colonel Napier, in his account of the battle of Albuera.

“In the very high state of discipline of the Fusileer Brigade, commanded by officers of the acknowledged professional merits and talents of the late Sir William Myers and Colonel Ellis, and the present Sir Edward Blakeney, I can claim little merit for the execution of this movement ; but I feel that I have an undivided claim to all merit that may attach to the responsibility of undertaking and directing it under the circumstances I have mentioned.”

General Cole appears to have been himself wounded in this action. He married, on the 15th June, 1815, Lady Frances Harris, second daughter of James, 1st Earl of Malmesbury ; and died 4th October, 1842. A monument has been erected to his memory, on the Fort Hill, Enniskillen ; and another in the chancel of Enniskillen Church.

PARLIAMENT OF 1798.

Began 9th January, 1798. Ended 31st December, 1800.

Name.	Constituency.
Colonel Mervyn Archdall,	
Hon. John Cole, commonly called Lord Viscount Cole,	} Fermanagh County.
Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Galbraith Lowry Cole,	
Hon. Arthur Cole Hamilton,	} Enniskillen Borough.
Henry Osborne, Esq., in place of Colonel Cole, who accepted office of Gentleman-at-large to Lord Lieutenant.	

MEMOIR.

I.—COLONEL MERVYN ARCHDALL, re-elected.

II.—VISCOUNT COLE, re-elected.

III.—LIEUT.-COL. HON. G. L. COLE, re-elected.

IV.—HON. ARTHUR COLE HAMILTON, re-elected.

V.—HENRY OSBORNE, ESQ.

Henry Osborne was the fifth son of the Right Hon. Sir William Osborne, Bart., sometime M.P. for Dungarvan, and brother to Charles Osborne, Esq. (afterwards Right Hon.), who was his colleague at the beginning of this Parliament in the Borough of Carysfort, and who was from 1802 to 1817 a Justice of the King's Bench. Mr. Henry Osborne voted against the Union on the 26th January, 1799—and I presume that it was in consequence of this vote that he vacated his seat shortly afterwards—Lord Carysfort the Patron of the Borough, being a supporter of the Union. The Speaker's warrant for the new writ was issued on the 11th February, 1799. Mr. Osborne was returned for Enniskillen at the commencement of the next session, and was sworn on February 3, 1800. He succeeded as tenth baronet, on the death of his nephew Sir William, in infancy; and died 27th October, 1837.

PARLIAMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Parliament of Great Britain, 1796. Of the United Kingdom, 1801.

Name.	Constituency.
Mervyn Archdall, Esq.,	
John Cole, commonly called Lord Viscount Cole,	} Fermanagh County.
Arthur Cole Hamilton,	
	Enniskillen Borough.

These were the same persons who had represented the constituencies in the last Irish Parliament, Mr. Osborne excepted,—one of the seats for Enniskillen having been abolished.

PARLIAMENT OF 1802.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
John Willoughby Cole, commonly called Lord Viscount Cole of Florence Court, County Fermanagh.	19th July, 1802,	Fermanagh County.
Colonel Mervyn Archdall, of Castle Archdall, Jr.		
Galbraith Lowry Cole, Esq., of Florence Court, <i>vice</i> John Willoughby Cole, commonly called Lord Viscount Cole, *created Earl of Enniskillen.	27th June, 1803,	Enniskillen Borough.
John Beresford, Esq.,	31st July, 1802,	
William Burroughs, Esq., of Berkeley-square, County Middlesex, <i>vice</i> John Beresford, Esq., who elected to serve for the County of Waterford.	24th Dec., 1802,	Enniskillen Borough.
John King, Esq., of Haldiman House, Hertford, England, <i>vice</i> Sir William Burroughs, Bart., appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.	14th March, 1806,	
William Fremantle, Esq., of Englefield, County Surrey, England, <i>vice</i> John King, Esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, County Bucks.	31st July, 1806,	

MEMOIR.

I.—VISCOUNT COLE, re-elected.

II.—COLONEL MERVYN ARCHDALL, Junior.

Colonel Archdall was the eldest son and successor of the former member, by his wife the Hon. Mary Dawson. He married Jane, daughter of Gustavus Rochfort, of Rochfort, county Westmeath, but left no issue by her; and was succeeded in his estates by his next brother, Colonel William Archdall.

Colonel Mervyn Archdall became in due course a General in the army. He was also Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Wight, and died in 1839. He retired from Parliament in 1834.

III.—The HON. GALBRAITH LOWRY COLE, formerly Member for Enniskillen in the Irish Parliament.

IV.—RIGHT HON. JOHN BERESFORD.

A note to Ross's Cornwallis Correspondence, Vol. III. p. 424, says—

"The Right Hon. John Beresford, second son of Marcus, first Earl of Tyrone, and brother of George, first Marquis of Waterford, born March 14, 1738, died November 28, 1805; married first, November 12, 1760, Anne Constantia, daughter of the Comte de Ligondes; and second, June 4, 1774, Barbara, daughter of Sir

* Should be—succeeded as Earl of Enniskillen.

William Montgomery, Bart. He was a Commissioner of Customs from 1770 to 1780, when he became Chairman of that Board till 1801; during a great part of this time he was one of the confidential advisers of the Castle [*i.e.*, one of the Irish Cabinet]. In 1772 he was appointed jointly with his son Marcus, who died before him, to the Patent office of Taster of Wines. He was made a Commissioner of the Treasury, in December, 1793, He represented the County of Waterford, from April, 1761, till his death. He went to England to discuss financial and commercial matters with Government."

Lord Cornwallis writing to Mr. Pitt, October 25, 1798, says—

"I transmitted your letter to Mr. Beresford, who is in the county of Derry, and encouraged him to undertake the journey which you proposed to him. He is a sensible and well-disposed man, and may give some useful hints, especially on commercial points."

This was at the time when the Union was under consideration. Mr. Beresford was, by his first wife, father of (besides his eldest son Marcus), George, Bishop of Kilmore (the father of the present Lord Primate of Ireland), and of the Right Hon. John Claudius Beresford. The Custom House in Dublin was built under Mr. Beresford's auspices, and it would seem to have included an official residence, for the present Primate (his grandson), once told me that he was born in it.

Mr. Beresford did not sit for Enniskillen, having elected to sit for his old constituency, the County of Waterford.

V.—WILLIAM BURROUGHS, ESQ.

The following notice concerning William, afterwards Sir William Burroughs, is from Courthorpe's Extinct Baronetage :—

"Burroughs, of Castle Bagshaw, co. Cavan, Ireland, and Berkeley Square, co. Middlesex. Created [a baronet] 1st Dec., 1804.

"Sir William Burroughs created as above, Advocate-General in Bengal under the Government of Marquess Cornwallis. Married Letitia, daughter of William Newburgh, of Ballyhaise, and Drumcarn, co. Cavan, Esq., but, dying s.p.m., the title became extinct."

According to the Parliamentary Return of 1877, Sir William vacated his seat for Enniskillen, on being appointed

one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Fort William, in Bengal, and his successor, Mr. King, was returned 14th March, 1806.

VI.—JOHN KING, ESQ.

John King is described in the Parliamentary Return as of Haldiman House, Hertford. The "Return of Owners of Land" for Hertfordshire gives no clue as to his identity, or that of his family; nor is any King, of Haldiman House, mentioned in it.

VII.—WILLIAM FREMANTLE, ESQ., subsequently the Right Hon. Sir William Fremantle, G.C.H.

William Henry Fremantle,* of Englefield Green, Surrey, who was returned member for Enniskillen in July, 1806, was the youngest son of John Fremantle, Esq., of Aston Abbots, Buckinghamshire. He served in Ireland as Aide-de-Camp, and afterwards as Private Secretary to the Marquis of Buckingham when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Fremantle filled the office of Secretary to the Treasury during the Administration of Lord Grenville; and was elected for the borough of Saltash, county Cornwall, in the Parliament of 1806; for Orkney and Shetland, 7th May, 1808; and for the borough of Buckingham in 1812, which place he continued to represent until 1827. He was Controller of the Household in the reigns of George IV. and William IV., and Deputy Ranger of Windsor Park, having been created a Privy Councillor and Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Order of the Guelph. He was re-elected for Buckingham 11th February, 1822, after appointment as one of the Commissioners for the affairs of India. (Parl. Return, 1877). He married Selina, widow of the Honorable Feltor Hervey, and died in 1850, at the age of 83, leaving no issue. Sir William, who was uncle to the present Lord Cottesloe, was (*vide* "Burke's Peerage") great grandson of John Fremantle, Esq., of an ancient family in Hants, a merchant at Lisbon, and grandson of John Fremantle, Secretary to the Customs Board, who died in 1766.

* Information partly supplied by Lord Cottesloe.

PARLIAMENT OF 1806.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Brigadier-General Galbraith Lowry Cole, of Marl- bank, co. Fermanagh, . . .	17th Nov., 1806,	{ Fermanagh County.
Major-General Mervyn Archdall, of Castle Arch- dall, co. Fermanagh, . . .		
Nathaniel Sneyd, of Bawnboy, co. Cavan, . . .	20th Nov., 1806,	{ Enniskillen Borough.
Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, Captain, R.N., vice Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq., who elected to serve for the county of Cavan, . . .	14th Jan., 1807,	{ Enniskillen Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—HON. BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. L. COLE, re-elected.

II.—MAJOR-GENERAL M. ARCHDALL, re-elected.

III.—NATHANIEL SNEYD, ESQ.

Mr. Sneyd was a member of the eminent firm of wine merchants of that name in Dublin. He made his election to sit in the Irish Parliament of 1798 for the borough of Carrick, co. Leitrim, having been also elected for Ennis, and voted against the Union. He represented the borough of Ennis in the first Imperial Parliament, but sat for the county of Cavan in the Parliaments of 1801, 1802, 1806, 1807, 1812, 1818, and 1820. He did not sit for Enniskillen.

IV.—CAPTAIN R. H. A. BENNET, R.N.

I can find nothing further about this gentleman than that he represented the borough of Launceston, co. Cornwall in the next Parliament (that of 1807), in place of Earl Percy, who elected to serve for Northumberland; Captain Bennet being returned on the 17th July.

PARLIAMENT OF 1807.

Name.	Date of return.	Constituency.
Brigadier-General Galbraith Lowry Cole, of Marl- bank, county Fermanagh, . . .	27 May, 1807,	{ Fermanagh County.
Major-General Mervyn Archdall, of Castle Archdall, county Fermanagh, . . .		
Charles Pochin, Esq., of Barkby Hall, county Leicester, . . .	14 May, 1807,	{ Enniskillen Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—BRIGADIER-GENERAL HON. G. LOWRY COLE, re-elected.

II.—MAJOR-GENERAL ARCHDALL, re-elected.

III.—CHARLES POCHIN, ESQ.

Charles Pochin, of Barkby, county Leicester, sprung from an ancient family in that county, was tenth in descent from Richard Pochin, who married Elizabeth Willoughby, heiress of Barkby. Mr. Pochin succeeded his second cousin, Miss Mary Pochin (daughter of William Pochin, M.P. for Leicestershire, 1780–98, who died in 1798), in the Barkby estate. He married Anne, daughter of Clement Winstanley, esq., of Brameston, but left no issue by her, on his death in 1817; when he was succeeded by his brother George, whose son William, of Edmondthorpe Hall, succeeded in turn in 1831 (*vide* Burke's Landed Gentry, 1875).

PARLIAMENT OF 1812.

Name.	Date of return.	Constituency.
Major-Gen. Galbraith Lowry Cole, of Florence Court, county Fermanagh,	9 Nov., 1812,	{ Fermanagh County.
Lieut.-General Mervyn Archdall, of Castle Archdall,		
Richard Magenis, senr., Esq.,	26 Oct., 1812,	{ Enniskillen Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—MAJOR-GENERAL HON. G. L. COLE, re-elected.

II.—LIEUTENANT-GEN. ARCHDALL, re-elected.

III.—RICHARD MAGENIS, SENR.

Mr. Magenis was the same person whose memoir has been already given as representing Enniskillen in the Irish Parliament of 1790, till he accepted office in 1797.

PARLIAMENT OF 1818.

Name.	Date of return.	Constituency.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, G.C.B., of Maribank, county Fermanagh,	2 July, 1718,	{ Fermanagh County.
Lieut.-Gen. Mervyn Archdall, of Castle Archdall, county Fermanagh,		
Richard Magenis, Esq., senr., of Cannon Hill, Maidenhead, county Berks,	24 June, 1718,	{ Enniskillen Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—LIEUT.-GEN. HON. SIR G. L. COLE, re-elected.

II.—LIEUT.-GEN. ARCHDALL, re-elected.

III.—RICHARD MAGENIS, ESQ., SENR., re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1820.

Name.	Date of return.	Constituency.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, G.C.B., of Marlbank, county Fermanagh.	22 March, 1820, .	Fermanagh County.
Lieut.-Gen. Mervyn Archdall, of Castle Archdall, county Fermanagh.		
Armar Lowry Corry, commonly called Lord Vis- count Corry, of Castle Coole, county Fermanagh, vice Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, appointed Gover- nor of the Mauritius.	8 March, 1823, .	
Richard Magenis, Esq., senr., of Cannon Hill, Maidenhead, Berkshire.	18 March, 1820, .	Enniskillen Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. SIR G. L. COLE, re-elected.

II.—LIEUT.-GENERAL ARCHDALL, re-elected.

III.—ARMAR, LORD VISCOUNT CORRY.

Viscount Corry was the eldest son of Somerset, second Earl of Belmore, by his wife, Lady Juliana Butler, second daughter of Somerset Hamilton, Earl of Carrick. A vacancy having occurred for Fermanagh about the time of his attaining his majority, he left Oxford without graduating, and after a severe contest with Sir Henry Brooke, of Colebrooke, who ultimately retired, he was returned for the county at the bye-election of 1823, caused by Sir Lowry Cole's acceptance of the Government of the Island of Mauritius. He was born 24th December, 1801, and married 27th May, 1834, Emily Louise, second daughter and co-heir of William Shepherd, Esq., of Bradbourne, Kent. Of this marriage were issue four sons and four daughters, viz. :—Sons: 1. Myself; 2. Rear-Admiral Armar; 3. Frederick, who died in 1855, at the age of fifteen; 4. Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry of the Coldstream Guards, and of Edwardston, county Suffolk—sometime M.P. for the county Tyrone; and daughters: 1. Lady Louisa, married in 1860 to the late Lieut.-Colonel Richard Magenis, grandson of the Member for Enniskillen, in this Parliament; 2. Lady Mary, died in 1854, aged thirteen; 3. Lady Florence, married in 1876 to William King-King, Esq., of Staunton, Herefordshire; and 4. Lady Emily, died in 1864, aged twenty. Lord Corry was re-elected to the Parliaments of 1826 and 1830. On the 5th February, 1829, he seconded the address in reply to the King's speech; and on the 6th March, he spoke briefly on going into Committee, against the Roman Catholic Disabilities Removal Bill. He succeeded his father as third Earl of Belmore, April, 1841, and died 17th December, 1845, aged forty-three.

IV.—RICHARD MAGENIS, ESQ., SENR., re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1826.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
General Mervyn Archdall, of Castle Archdall, county Fermanagh.	22nd June, 1826,	{ Fermanagh County.
Armar, Lord Viscount Corry, of Castle Coole, county Fermanagh.		
Richard Mageniz, senior, Esq., of Grosvenor Place, Westminster.	24th June, 1826,	{ Enniskillen Borough.
Arthur Henry Cole, Esq., of Florence Court, county Fermanagh, vice Richard Mageniz, Esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hun- dreds, county Bucks.	11th Feb., 1828,	

MEMOIR.

I.—GENERAL ARCHDALL, re-elected.

II.—VISCOUNT CORRY, re-elected.

III.—RICHARD MAGENIS, ESQ., re-elected.

IV.—THE HON. ARTHUR COLE.

Mr. Arthur Cole was the fourth son of the first Earl of Enniskillen. He was born 28th June, 1780, and died unm. in 1844. He succeeded his brother-in-law, Mr. Mageniz, as M.P. for Enniskillen, 11th February, 1828.

Lord Cornwallis writing to Major-General Ross, 19th January, 1801, says of him—

“I shall give the Honourable Arthur Cole, Lord Enniskillen's youngest son, to whom Mr. Dundas, at my request, has given a Madras writership, a letter of introduction to you; . . . He is a very fine lad, and modest, and well-behaved.”

In a note it is stated—

“He (Mr. A. Cole) was a very distinguished Civil Servant of the East India Company, and showed singular firmness and decision during the Madras mutiny.”—*Cornwallis Correspondence*, vol. iii., p. 333.

PARLIAMENT OF 1830.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Mervyn Archdall, Esq., of Castle Archdall, co. Fer- managh,	24th Aug., 1830,	{ Fermanagh County.
Armar Lowry Corry, commonly called Viscount Corry, of Castle Coole, county Fermanagh, .		
Arthur Henry Cole, Esq., of Florence Court, co. Fermanagh,	5th Aug., 1830,	{ Enniskillen Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—GENERAL ARCHDALL, re-elected.

II.—VISCOUNT CORRY, re-elected.

III.—HON. ARTHUR COLE, re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1831.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Mervyn Archdall, Esq., of Castle Archdall, co. Fermanagh,	16th May, 1831,	Fermanagh County.
William Cole, commonly called Viscount Cole, of Florence Court, co. Fermanagh,		
Arthur Henry Cole, Esq., of Florence Court, co. Fermanagh,	5th May, 1831,	Enniskillen Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—GENERAL ARCHDALL, re-elected.

II.—VISCOUNT COLE.

Viscount Cole, the present Earl of Enniskillen, born 25th January, 1807, was the eldest son of John Willoughby, second Earl, by his wife, Lady Charlotte Paget. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and LL.D., late Colonel Commanding, and now Hon-Colonel the Fermanagh Militia; and is Imperial Grand Master of the Orangemen. Lord Enniskillen succeeded his father as third Earl 31st March, 1840, until which time he continued to represent the county. He married, first, 16th January, 1844, Jane, eldest daughter and coheirress of James Casamajor, Esq., and by her, who died 1855, has two surviving sons—1, Lowry Egerton, Viscount Cole; 2, Arthur, married, 1877, Adelaide, daughter of James Blackwood, Esq., of Melbourne; and four daughters, viz.—1, Lady Charlotte, married, 1875, James Smyth Barry, Esq.; 2, Lady Florence, Viscountess Crichton; 3, Lady Alice; 4, Lady Jane. He married, secondly, 1865, the Hon. Emma Brodrick, eldest daughter and coheirress of Charles, sixth Viscount Middleton, but has no issue by her.

III.—THE HON. ARTHUR COLE, re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1833.

Name.	Date of return.	Constituency.
Mervyn Archdall, Esq., of Castle Archdall, county Fermanagh,	19 Dec., 1832,	Fermanagh County.
William Willoughby Cole, commonly called Viscount Cole, of Florence Court, county Fermanagh,		
Mervyn Archdall, Esq., re-elected after accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks.*	27 June, 1834,	
Arthur Henry Cole, Esq., of Florence Court, county Fermanagh,	18 Dec. 1832,	Enniskillen Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—GENERAL MERVYN ARCHDALL, re-elected.

II.—VISCOUNT COLE, re-elected.

* Should be "elected in place of General Mervyn Archdall who accepted," &c.

III.—MERVYN ARCHDALL, Esq.

Mervyn Archdall, the present head of the family, succeeded, his uncle, General Archdall, in the representation of the county, shortly after attaining his majority. His father was Edward Archdall of Riversdale, and ultimately of Castle Archdall, third son of Colonel Mervyn Archdall, M.P., and his wife the Hon. Mary Dawson. His mother was Matilda, daughter of William Humphreys, Esq., of Ballyhaise, county Cavan. Mervyn Archdall served for some years in the 6th Enniskillen Dragoons, where he attained the rank of Captain. He represented the county continuously until the General Election of 1874. He married Emma, daughter of Jacob Goulding, Esq., who is deceased.

IV.—THE HON. ARTHUR COLE, re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1835.

Name.	Date of return.	Constituency.
William Willoughby Cole, commonly called Lord Viscount Cole,	14 Jan. 1835, .	{ Fermanagh County.
Mervyn Archdall, Esq., Arthur Henry Cole, Esq., of Florence Court, county Fermanagh,	8 Jan., 1835, .	{ Enniskillen Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—VISCOUNT COLE, re-elected.

II.—MERVYN ARCHDALL, Esq., re-elected.

III.—THE HON. ARTHUR COLE, re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1837.

Name.	Date of return.	Constituency.
Mervyn Archdall, Esq., of Riversdale, county Fer- managh,	7 Aug., 1837, .	{ Fermanagh County.
William Willoughby Cole, commonly called Vis- count Cole, of Florence Court, county Fermanagh, Sir Arthur Brinley Brooke, Bart., of Colebrooke, county Fermanagh, vice Viscount Cole, called to the Upper House, as Baron Grinstead, Earl of Enniskillen,	30 April, 1840, .	
Arthur Henry Cole, Esq., of Florence Court, county Fermanagh,	31 July, 1837, .	{ Enniskillen Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—MERVYN ARCHDALL, Esq., re-elected.

II.—VISCOUNT COLE, re-elected.

III.—SIR ARTHUR BROOK, BART.

Sir Arthur Brooke was third but eldest surviving son of Sir Henry Brooke, of Colebrooke, first baronet of the second creation. He was great nephew of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, whose memoir has been already given. Sir Arthur married, in 1841, the Hon. Julia Anson, maid of honour to the Queen, by whom he had three sons, viz.—first, Sir Victor—second, Harry—third, Arthur Basil, died 1884; and one daughter, Constance, married Colin Campbell, esq., of the Royal Scots Greys. Sir Arthur Brooke died 21st November, 1854.

IV.—THE HON. ARTHUR COLE, re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1841.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Sir Arthur Brinaley Brooke, Bart., of Colebrooke, co. Fermanagh,	15th July, 1841,	{ Fermanagh County.
Mervyn Archdall, Esq., of Riversdale, co. Fermanagh,		
Arthur Henry Cole, Esq.,	5th July, 1841,	{ Enniskillen Borough.
Henry Arthur Cole, Esq., of Florence Court, county Fermanagh, vice Arthur Henry Cole, esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, co. Bucks,	18th June, 1844,	Ditto.

MEMOIR.

I.—SIR ARTHUR BROOKE, re-elected.

II.—MERVYN ARCHDALL, re-elected.

III.—THE HON. ARTHUR COLE, re-elected.

IV.—THE HON. HENRY ARTHUR COLE.

The Hon. Henry Cole is the second son of the second Earl of Enniskillen, by his wife, Lady Charlotte Paget, and was born 14th February, 1809. He entered the army in 1828 as Cornet in the Inniskilling Dragoons. In 1835 he got an unattached company, and exchanged as Captain into the 7th Hussars, in which he remained until 1842, when he retired on half-pay. He remained on the half-pay list for many years; and on retiring from the army, was granted the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with the right to wear the uniform. He was for some years Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fermanagh Militia. Colonel Cole, who is unmarried, served as Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1854, but resigned in order to stand for, and was subsequently M.P. for Fermanagh.

PARLIAMENT OF 1847.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Mervyn Archdall, Esq., of Riversdale, county Fermanagh, Captain in the Inniskilling Dragoons,	9th Aug., 1847,	{ Fermanagh County.
Sir Arthur Brinsley Brooke, Bart., of Colebrook, county Fermanagh,		
Henry Arthur Cole, Esq., of Florencecourt, county Fermanagh,	2nd Aug., 1847,	{ Enniskillen Borough.
James Whiteside, Esq., Q.C., vice Henry Arthur Cole, Esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks,	12th April, 1851,	Ditto.
James Whiteside, Esq., re-elected after appointment as Solicitor-General for Ireland,	9th Mar., 1852,	Ditto.

MEMOIR.

I.—CAPTAIN ARCHDALL, re-elected.

II.—SIR ARTHUR BROOKE, re-elected.

III.—THE HON. HENRY COLE, re-elected.

IV.—JAMES WHITESIDE, Esq., Q.C.

Mr. Whiteside, the eminent orator and advocate, was the son of the Rev. William Whiteside. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1830, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1842, and a Bencher in 1852. He was the leading counsel for the defence in the trial of O'Connell, and at a later period was counsel for Miss Longworth in the celebrated case of Longworth v. Yelverton. He entered Parliament for the first time in 1851, and was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in the Earl of Derby's first Administration in 1852. He was appointed Attorney-General for Ireland in Lord Derby's second Administration in 1858, and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland on the resignation of Chief Justice Le-froy, soon after Lord Derby formed his third Ministry in 1866. Mr. Whiteside represented Enniskillen until 1859, when he retired in order to stand for the University of Dublin, in place of Mr. George Alexander Hamilton. He was returned for the University on the 11th February, 1859, and continued to represent it until appointed Lord Chief Justice in July, 1866. Mr. Whiteside married Rosetta, daughter of William Napier, esq., of Belfast, and sister of the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; but by her (who died 17th March, 1885,) left no issue. Lord Chief Justice Whiteside died in 1876. After

his death a fine statue, by Mr. Bruce Joy, was erected in his memory in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, by subscription. Another statue, by T. Woolner, was placed in the Hall of the Four Courts, Dublin.

PARLIAMENT OF 1852.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Mervyn Archdall, Esq., of Riveradale, county Fer- managh.	17th July, 1852,	Fermanagh County.
Sir Arthur Brinsley Brooke, Bart., of Colebrooke, County Fermanagh.		
Henry Arthur Cole, Esq., <i>vice</i> Sir Arthur Brinsley Brooke, Bart., deceased.	22nd Dec., 1854,	{ Enniskillen Borough.
James Whiteside, Esq., the Solicitor-General for Ireland.	12th July, 1852,	

MEMOIR.

I.—MERVYN ARCHDALL, re-elected.

II.—SIR ARTHUR BROOKE, re-elected.

III.—LIEUT.-COLONEL HON. HENRY COLE.

Colonel Cole's memoir has been already given as Member for Enniskillen.

IV.—JAMES WHITESIDE, ESQ., Q.C., re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1857.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Mervyn Archdall, Esq., of Castle Archdall, County Fermanagh.	6th April, 1857,	{ Fermanagh County.
Henry Arthur Cole, Esq., of Florence Court, County Fermanagh.		
James Whiteside, Esq., of Mountjoy-square, Dublin,	28th March, 1857,	{ Enniskillen Borough.
James Whiteside, Esq., of Mountjoy-square, Dublin, re-elected after appointment as Attorney-General for Ireland.	9th March, 1858,	
John Lowry Cole, Esq., <i>vice</i> James Whiteside, who accepted the Stewardship of the Manor of Hempholme.	21st Feb., 1859,	

MEMOIR.

I.—MERVYN ARCHDALL, re-elected.

II.—LIEUT.-COLONEL HON. HENRY COLE, re-elected.

III.—JAMES WHITESIDE, ESQ., Q.C. re-elected.

IV.—JAMES WHITESIDE, ESQ., Q.C., re-elected.

V.—The HON. JOHN LOWRY COLE.

The Hon. John Cole was the third surviving son of the second Earl of Enniskillen, by his wife, Lady Charlotte Paget. He was born 8th June, 1813. He did not enter any profession, and served as High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1842. He died unmarried 28th November, 1882, having represented Enniskillen in Parliament from 1859–68.

PARLIAMENT OF 1859.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency .
Henry Arthur Cole, Esq., of Florence Court, County Fermanagh.	11th May, 1859,	{ Fermanagh County.
Mervyn Archdall, Esq., of Castle Archdall, County Fermanagh.		
John Lowry Cole, Esq.,	3rd May, 1859,	Enniskillen Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—HON. HENRY COLE, re-elected.

II.—MERVYN ARCHDALL, ESQ., re-elected.

III.—HON. JOHN COLE, re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1865.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Mervyn Archdall, Esq., of Castle Archdall, County Fermanagh.	18th July, 1865,	{ Fermanagh County.
Henry Arthur Cole, Esq., of Florence Court, County Fermanagh.		
John Lowry Cole, Esq.,	18th July, 1865,	Enniskillen Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—MERVYN ARCHDALL, ESQ., re-elected.

II.—HON. HENRY COLE, re-elected.

III.—HON. JOHN COLE, re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1868.

Name.	Date of return.	Constituency.
Mervyn Archdall, Esq., of Castle Archdall, county Fermanagh, .	23 Nov., 1868,	{ Fermanagh County.
Henry Arthur Cole, Esq., of Florence Court, county Fermanagh, .		
John Henry, commonly called Viscount Crichton, .	18 Nov., 1868,	. Enniskillen Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—MERVYN ARCHDALL, ESQ., re-elected.

II.—THE HON. HENRY COLE, re-elected.

III.—VISCOUNT CRICHTON.

Viscount Crichton is the eldest son of John, third Earl of Erne by his wife Selina, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Cobbe Beresford, formerly rector of Termonmaguirk, county Tyrone. Lord Crichton was born 16th October, 1839, and married 28th December, 1870, Lady Florence Cole, second daughter of the present and third Earl of Enniskillen. He was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, in Mr. Disraeli's second administration, in 1876, and held office until 1880. In the latter year he was elected M.P. for Fermanagh, and is now one of the sitting members for the county.

PARLIAMENT OF 1874.

Name.	Date of return.	Constituency.
William Humphreys Archdall, Esq., of Riversdale, county Fermanagh, .	16 Feb., 1874,	. { Fermanagh County.
Colonel Henry Arthur Cole, of Florence Court, county Fermanagh, .		
John Henry Crichton, commonly called Viscount Crichton, of Crone Castle, county Fermanagh, .	9 Feb., 1874,	. { Enniskillen Borough.
John Henry Crichton, commonly called Viscount Crichton, of Crone Castle, county Fermanagh, re-elected after appointment as one of the Lord's Commissioners of the Treasury, .	16 Feb., 1876,	. { Enniskillen Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—WILLIAM HUMPHREYS ARCHDALL, ESQ.

William Archdall is the second son of the late Edward Archdall, esq., of Riversdale and Castle Archdall, by his wife Matilda, daughter of William Humphreys, esq., of Ballyhaise. He was born in 1814, and married in 1845,

Emily, eldest daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Charles Maude, rector of Enniskillen, and grand-daughter of the first Viscount Hawarden, by whom he has no issue. Mr. William Archdall served as Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1845, and for Tyrone, in 1861. He is now one of the sitting members for the county of Fermanagh.

II.—THE HON. HENRY COLE, re-elected.

III.—VISCOUNT CRICHTON, re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1880.

Name.	Date of return.	Constituency.
William Humphreys Archdall,	The Parliamentary Return ends with the Parliament of 1874. The returns must have been made in April, 1880.	Fermanagh county.
John Henry, commonly called Viscount Crichton,		
Lowry Egerton, commonly called Vis- count Cole,		Enniskillen borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—WILLIAM HUMPHREYS ARCHDALL, ESQ., re-elected.

II.—VISCOUNT CRICHTON.

Lord Crichton's memoir has been already given, as member for Enniskillen.

III.—VISCOUNT COLE.

Viscount Cole, is the second but eldest surviving son of the present and third Earl of Enniskillen, by his wife Jane, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late James Casamaijor, esq. He was born 21st December, 1845, and served in the Rifle Brigade. He married, 12th July, 1869, Charlotte Marion, daughter and co-heiress of the late Douglas Baird, esq., of Closeburn county Drumfries. Lord Cole is now the sitting member for Enniskillen.

APPENDIX I.

HIGH SHERIFFS, COUNTY FERMANAGH.

This list is imperfect at the beginning. The earlier Sheriffs can only be made out with considerable difficulty, and until the year 1655, a degree of uncertainty attaches to the list. At first the office seems to have been imposed by the authorities at Dublin Castle, and the same Sheriff often continued for many years. Officials from Dublin seem to have been appointed also at first. In the following list the spelling of the names has been modernized, thus, Creighton is given as Crichton—Rhynde as Rynd, &c., &c.

In 1605, Shane-McHugh.
 „ 1606, Edmond Ellis.
 „ 1607, James Plunket, he was again Sheriff in 1609 and 1612.
 „ 1608 and 1615, William Cole, again in 1623, 1627 (as Sir William Cole).
 „ 1610, Thomas Brown.
 „ 1611, Roger Atkinson, also in 1614, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1624.
 „ 1613, Thomas Flowerdewe.
 „ 1614, Edward Sibthorpe; Roger Atkinson.*

In 1616, John Archdale.
 „ 1622, Saml. Blennerhasset.
 „ 1624, Samuel Hayles, also previously.
 „ 1625, Sir John Wemyss.
 „ 1626, Sir John Dunbar, again in 1632.
 „ 1639, Arthur Campion.
 „ 1640, Michael Cole.
 „ 1641, George Gascoigne.
 „ 1642, Stephen Allen.
 „ 1643, Bryan Stapleton.
 „ 1646, Thomas Coots.

The Regular List begins only from the year 1655.

In 1655, Nicholas Willoughby.
 „ 1656, Thomas Coots; Nicholas Willoughby.
 „ 1657, Nicholas Willoughby.
 „ 1658, Henry Blennerhasset.
 „ 1659, William Davys.
 „ 1660, William Davys.
 „ 1661, Henry Blennerhasset.
 „ 1662, Sir John Hume, Bart.
 „ 1663, Nicholas Willoughby.
 „ 1664, James Caldwell.
 „ 1665, Gilbert Eccles.
 „ 1666, John Corry.
 „ 1667, William Archdale.
 „ 1668, Sir William Gore.
 „ 1669, Sir Henry Brooke, Knt.
 „ 1670, Michael Cole.
 „ 1671, James Corry.
 „ 1672, Gerard Irvine.
 „ 1673, Abraham Crichton.
 „ 1674, Henry Halett, or Hassett.†
 „ 1675, Daniel Eccles.
 „ 1676, Jason Hassard.
 „ 1677, James Caldwell.
 „ 1678, Ferdinand Davys.

In 1679, Walter Johnston.
 „ 1680, James Somerville.
 „ 1681, William Irvine.
 „ 1682, David Rynd.
 „ 1683, John Crichton.
 „ 1684, Lancelot Carleton.
 „ 1685, Hugh Montgomery.
 „ 1686, Michael Cole.
 „ 1687, Coconnaght Maguire.
 „ 1688, Coconnaght Maguire.
 „ 1689, Christopher Irvine.
 „ 1690, Christopher Irvine.
 „ 1691, George Buchanan.
 „ 1692, William Archdale.
 „ 1693, Henry Caldwell.
 „ 1694, William Elliott.
 „ 1695, Jason Hassard.
 „ 1696, Gilbert Eccles.
 „ 1697, Edward Davys.
 „ 1698, Gilbert Eccles.
 „ 1699, Lancelot Carleton.
 „ 1700, Charles Wallis.
 „ 1701, Sir Gustavus Hume, Bart.
 „ 1702, Hugh Montgomery.
 „ 1703, Alexander Acheson.

* On 27th June, 1615, Cormick MacRedmond Moyle Maguire, swore on examination, that in harvest last, he being Balliff receiver to Captain Atkinson, the High Sheriff of the county of Fermanagh, saw and heard so-and-so. Cal. S. P. 1615-25, p. 79.

† Blennerhasset. This name was sometimes abbreviated

- In 1704, Allen Cathcart.
 „ 1705, Walter Johnston.
 „ 1708, John Crichton.
 „ 1707, James Johnston.
 „ 1708, John Rynd.
 „ 1709, Henry Brooke.
 „ 1710, Samuel Madden.
 „ 1711, John Corry.
 „ 1712, Joseph Eccles.
 „ 1713, Hugh Montgomery.
 „ 1714, Mervyn Archdale.
 „ 1715, John Crichton.
 „ 1716, Christopher Irvine.
 „ 1717, James Johnston.
 „ 1718, Guy Carleton.
 „ 1719, Robert Hassard.
 „ 1720, Nicholas Ward.
 „ 1721, Henry Greene.
 „ 1722, Edward Archdale.
 „ 1723, Nicholas Montgomery.
 „ 1724, John Cole.
 „ 1725, Christopher Irvine.
 „ 1726, Daniel Eccles.
 „ 1727, John Enery.
 „ 1728, James King.
 „ 1729, Hugh Montgomery.
 „ 1730, Sir John Caldwell, Bart.
 „ 1731, Francis Johnston.
 „ 1732, Francis Johnston.
 „ 1733, John Cole.
 „ 1734, Christopher Irvine.
 „ 1735, Jason Crawford.
 „ 1736, William Smyth.
 „ 1737, Leslie Corry.
 „ 1738, Henry Crawford.
 „ 1739, James Crawford.
 „ 1740, John Hamilton.
 „ 1741, Ralph Crawford.
 „ 1742, Margetson Armar.
 „ 1743, George Nixon.
 „ 1744, George Vaughan.
 „ 1745, David Rynd.
 „ 1746, Sir St. George Gore St. George,
 Bart.
 „ 1747, Edward Smyth.
 „ 1748, Jason Hassard.
 „ 1749, Samuel Molyneux Madden.
 „ 1750, Robert Eccles.
 „ 1751, George Dunbar.
 „ 1752, Arthur Brooke.
 „ 1753, James Thompson.
 „ 1754, John Coulson.
 „ 1755, James Noble.
 „ 1756, Sir James Caldwell, Bart.
 „ 1757, William Townley Balfour.
 „ 1758, William Irvine.
 „ 1759, Andrew Crawford.
 „ 1760, Sir Ralph Gore, Bart.
 „ 1761, Alexander Nixon.
 „ 1762, Alexander Crawford.
 „ 1763, John Irvine.
 „ 1764, John Enery.
 „ 1765, John Crozier.
 „ 1766, Edward Madden.
 „ 1767, Arthur Cooper.
 „ 1768, Joseph Hall.
 „ 1769, Hugh Montgomery.
 „ 1770, John Coulson.
 „ 1771, Jason Hassard.
 „ 1772, William Hassard.
 „ 1773, Mervyn Archdall.
- In 1774, Hon. Abraham Crichton.
 „ 1775, Henry Richardson.
 „ 1776, Alexander Gordon.
 „ 1777, Edward Barton.
 „ 1778, Hon. Arthur Cole.
 „ 1779, Armar Lowry Corry.
 „ 1780, Hugh Maguire.
 „ 1781, Andrew Johnston.
 „ 1782, John M'Clintock.
 „ 1783, John Richardson.
 „ 1784, Humphrey Nixon.
 „ 1785, George Nixon.
 „ 1786, Francis Brooke.
 „ 1787, William Barton.
 „ 1788, John Johnston.
 „ 1789, Ambrose Upton.
 „ 1790, Richard Irwin.
 „ 1791, John Armstrong.
 „ 1792, Eyles Irwin; William O'Brien.
 „ 1793, Samuel Madden.
 „ 1794, William Tredennick.
 „ 1795, John Watkins.
 „ 1796, Robert Weir.
 „ 1797, John Moutray Jones.
 „ 1798, Sir John Caldwell, Bart.
 „ 1799, Hamilton Irvine.
 „ 1800, Andrew Nixon.
 „ 1801, John King.
 „ 1802, James King.
 „ 1803, Gerard Irvine.
 „ 1804, George Nixon.
 „ 1805, John Richardson.
 „ 1806, Samuel Lyle; George Lendrum.
 „ 1807, George Lealie.
 „ 1808, John Madden.
 „ 1809, Humphrey Stewart Nixon.
 „ 1810, James Auchinleck.
 „ 1811, Christopher L'Estrange.
 „ 1812, John Aiken.
 „ 1813, Edward Archdall.
 „ 1814, Hon. John Crichton.
 „ 1815, James Denham.
 „ 1816, Richard Dana.
 „ 1817, Andrew Crawford.
 „ 1818, George Hassard.
 „ 1819, John Irvine.
 „ 1820, William D'Arcy Irvine.
 „ 1821, John A. Tredennick.
 „ 1822, Charles D. Madden.
 „ 1823, Edward Denny.
 „ 1824, Michael Jones.
 „ 1825, John Colpoys Bloomfield.
 „ 1826, John Mayne.
 „ 1827, John Crichton.
 „ 1828, Sir Henry Brooke, Bart.
 „ 1829, Ambrose Upton Gledstanes.
 „ 1830, Alexander FitzGerald Crawford
 „ 1831, Arthur B. Brooke.
 „ 1832, Lord Viscount Corry.
 „ 1833, Henry M. Richardson.
 „ 1834, Polliott W. Barton.
 „ 1835, James Lendrum.
 „ 1836, William Hall.
 „ 1837, Hugh William Barton.
 „ 1838, George Hassard.
 „ 1839, John Brien.
 „ 1840, Simon Armstrong.
 „ 1841, Alexander Nixon; James
 Johnston.
 „ 1842, Hon. John L. Cole.
 „ 1843, Richard Hall.

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| <p>In 1844, John G. V. Porter.
 „ 1845, William Archdall.
 „ 1846, John Nettarville Blake.
 „ 1847, Capel St. George.
 „ 1848, John Madden.
 „ 1849, Paul Dana.
 „ 1850, Thomas Hamilton Jones.
 „ 1851, William Jones.
 „ 1852, John Gerard Irvine.
 „ 1853, James Haire.
 „ 1854, Hon. Henry Arthur Cole; Hon.
 Henry Cavendish Butler.
 „ 1855, Robert Collins.
 „ 1856, George F. Brooke.
 „ 1857, Hon. Henry Crichton.
 „ 1858, Francis J. Graham.
 „ 1859, John Madden.
 „ 1860, Edward Maguire.
 „ 1861, Nicholas M. Archdall.
 „ 1862, Edward Irwin.
 „ 1863, Charles R. Barton.
 „ 1864, Lord Viscount Crichton.
 „ 1865, John Brady.</p> | <p>In 1866, Alexander W. Bailey.
 „ 1867, Sir Victor A. Brooke, Bart.
 „ 1868, John M. A. C. Richardson.
 „ 1869, John Dawson Brien.
 „ 1870, Lord Viscount Cole.
 „ 1871, Hugh De Fellenburgh Mont-
 gomery.
 „ 1872, Edward Archdall.
 „ 1873, Sir William Emerson Tennant,
 Bart.
 „ 1874, John C. Bloomfield.
 „ 1875, George C. Lendrum.
 „ 1876, George Carleton L'Estrange.
 „ 1877, Robert Edgeworth Johnston.
 „ 1878, William Collum.
 „ 1879, Mervyn Archdale.
 „ 1880, Robert Hassard.
 „ 1881, Peter L. Peacocks.
 „ 1882, Thomas Teevan.
 „ 1883, John Porter Porter (formerly
 John Porter Archdale)
 „ 1884, Edward M. Archdale.
 „ 1885, William D'Arcy Irvine.</p> |
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APPENDIX II.

The following account of the Plantation of the Barony of Lurg, &c., has been compiled for me by the Rev. Christopher Irvine.

At the Plantation of Ulster seven out of the eight baronies constituting the county Fermanagh, were distributed amongst the three classes of settlers to whom grants of lands from the Crown were given, viz.:—Natives, Servitors, or those holding offices under Government, and Undertakers. The Undertakers were selected from lists of applicants for lands in England and Scotland, and were bound under very stringent conditions. On this account certain baronies were selected for them exclusively—the baronies of Lurg and Clankelly for English—and those of Magheraboy and Knockninny for Scotch Undertakers. The other baronies, Clanawley, Tirkennedy, and Coole, were allocated to Natives and Servitors indiscriminately. The exempted barony, that of Magherastephana, had been reserved for Connor Roe MacGuire, the loyal representative of the MacGuires, the ancient lords of the county.* In conveying the several baronies to the settlers, church lands and grants, abbey lands, school and college grants, &c., were excepted.

In arranging the lands for allocation to the Undertakers, they were grouped into proportions of three sizes—large (2,000 acres arable), middle (1,500), and small (1,000)—which were constituted into manors by the letters patent granted to the settlers. But this division was in great measure only nominal, and was soon broken in upon—many portions of land of different sizes were found not included in any of the original proportional grants, and these were generally granted to neighbouring undertakers. The undertakers were not permitted to select their own locations, but had to accept whatever lands were granted to them. Many were therefore ready to sell their portions, while others who wished to settle, preferred to select their own locality by purchasing from the original undertakers. Thus the threefold division of property was not adhered to. According to the terms of the tenure by which each undertaker received lands they were bound to keep so many men armed for the King's service according to a regulated schedule. "Every undertaker of 500 acres of escheated lands is tied to have in readiness in his house upon the said land for his own defence and the King's service, 3 muskets and calivers,

* His successor Brian Maguire, Lord Baron of Enniskillen, dying 10th Sept., 1688, was succeeded by his son again, Connor, the celebrated Lord Maguire, who, for taking a leading part in the Rebellion of 1641, suffered confiscation. Another Brian Maguire, descendant of the great Cuconnaght Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, held a large grant of lands in Tirkennedy barony, as a native, and dying 24 April, 1655, was succeeded there by his grandson (*nepos*) Cuconnaght, who joined King James II., and was his sheriff for Fermanagh, in 1687 and 1688. [Inq., Ulst., Fermanagh, 9 Sept., 1689, and 1 Feb., 18 Car. II., quoted subsequently for brevity as *Ultonia*.]

3 hand-weapons, to furnish 6 men. Every undertaker of 1,000 acres, 6 muskets and calivers, 6 hand-weapons, to arm 12 men. Every undertaker of 2,000 acres, 12 muskets, &c., 12 hand-weapons, to arm 24 men. Every undertaker of 890 acres, 5 muskets, &c., 5 hand-weapons to arm 10 men, &c.*

In the distribution of precincts for English undertakers (to be settled in the two baronies selected for them), the following names were chosen from the lists of approved applicants, viz. :—

Sir Edward Blennerhasset, knt., for a large proportion (2,000 acres).

Thomas Blennerhasset, esq., for a large proportion (2,000 acres). These were to be located in the barony of Clankelly.

Thomas Flowerdew, esq., for a large proportion (2,000 acres).

Edward Ward, gent., for a small proportion (1,000 acres).

Henry Hunnings, esq., for do.

Thomas Barton, esq., for do.

John Sedborough, esq., for do.

Robert Calvert, gent., for do.

Robert Boggas, gent., for do.

John Archdale, gent., for do.

These were to be located in the barony of Lurg or Coolmackernan, which was supposed to contain one great and seven small proportions.†

The barony of Lurg consisted of the two half-baronies of Lurg in the north, and of Coolmackernan in the south. At the actual distribution it was found to consist of two middle proportions and six small. The two middle proportions were granted to Sir Edward and Thomas Blennerhasset, and as they had been promised two large ones, to make up their amount one of the other small proportions, which Pynnar states was originally given to John Thurston, was divided between them. These grants comprised the north of the barony, or Lurg proper. The other five proportions, situated in Coolmackernan, were distributed (in order from north to south) to John Archdale, Henry Hunnings, Edward Ward, Thomas Barton, and Thomas Flowerdew. As Thomas Flowerdew had been promised a large proportion—to make up for his having received only a small one in Lurg, he was allotted another small proportion in Clankelly, that of Lysresk, which was constituted into the manor of Shanoke. The remaining names on the list, John Sedborough, Robert Calvert, and Robert Boggas, were provided with small proportions in Clankelly, which barony,

* Rules of the Plantation recorded in the Commission to Captain N. Pynnar, &c.

† Calendar of State Papers, James I., 1611 to 1614, page 201, No. 384. At page 315, No. 606, their residences in England are given as;—John Archdale of Darham, Suffolk; Thomas Flowerdew, of Hetheret, Norfolk; Thomas Blennerhasset, of Horsford, Norfolk; Henry Hunnings, of Darham, Suffolk; also John Thurston, of Hoxson, Suffolk. The latter was intended for a grant but did not finally receive one. The list is given again in the Calendar of State Papers, 1606 to 1610, page 548, No. 948.

with the additional grant of a small proportion to Sir Hugh Worrall, knt., was also thus exhausted.

The proportions or manors in Lurg were as follows :—

I.—BANNAGHMORE.

This manor extended from Belleek along the borders of the county to the river Bannagh. It was granted to Sir Edward Blennerhasset, by letters patent, 3rd July, 1610. It included the islands in the north of Loch Erne, the Boa Island, and those adjoining, viz., Lustymore, Croneinish, Inishtowirch, &c.* In the account of this proportion, 22nd September, 1611, it appears that Sir Edward did not himself settle there, but his son Francis did, who "was agent for his father there."† In this proportion there was found a parcel of lands not included in the grant, and so Francis Blennerhasset obtained a fresh grant of this parcel or portion under the conditions of the plantation, "to have each parcel of land furnished with a musket or caliver and a hand weapon, to arm two men, &c.," dated 25th March, 1619, or 17 James I.‡ Pynnar, in his survey, describes upon this proportion "a strong bawne" and a "stone house," all finished, Francis Blennerhasset and his family dwelling in it.§ He found planted and estated upon the land, in all, twenty-two British families, including four freeholders, who, with their under-tenants, were able to make forty men and "store of arms in his house." This house seems to have been the original castle, now called Castle Caldwell. According to Pynnar, Francis Blennerhasset had built "a village near unto the bawne, consisting of nine houses of good cage-work." This village probably gave place to the present village of Belleek.

II.—EDERNAGH, or EDERNEY.

It extended from the previous proportion eastward and southward, including the islands of Downinishbane or White Island, &c. It was granted to Thomas Blennerhasset, esq., 30th June, 1610.|| In 1611 it was found that Thomas Blennerhasset had arrived to settle, and "has with him six persons, one a joiner, another a carpenter, and three other workmen, with one tenant."¶ In this proportion there were found two portions or parcels of lands not included in the original grant. These were made over to Thomas Blennerhasset in two

* Calendar Patent Rolls, Irish Chancery, page 164 (8th James I.) All these grants were subject to a stated rent due to the Crown, and to be held liable to the conditions, &c., of the plantation.

† Calendar of State Papers, James I., 1611 to 1614, page 105, No. 286, Carew MS.

‡ Calendar of Patent Rolls, Irish Chancery, 17th James I., page 428. Inquis Ultonia, Charles I. (81).

§ The dimensions of these bawns and castles are given fully in Pynnar and the Inquis. Ultonia.

|| Calendar of Patent Rolls, Irish Chancery, James I., page 163, 8th James I., Part I.

¶ Calendar of State Papers, James I., 1611 to 1614, page 105, No. 286.

grants, for one of which no rent was to be charged, 30th June, 1615.* Pynnar found here a bawn of stone, and within the bawn a house, his wife and family living therein. "He hath begun a church.† He hath also a small village, consisting of six houses built of cage-work, inhabited with English." This village was Kesh, and the residence Crevenish Castle. Pynnar states that he found four freeholders on the land, total seven families, British, who, with their under-tenants, can make twenty-six men.

III.—TOLMACKEN.

This proportion lay next Edernagh, and was divided, Sir Edward Blennerhasset receiving half of it, and Thomas Blennerhasset the other. These grants were included in the patents of their original grants.‡ But Sir Edward's portion seems to have been soon disposed of, and probably the whole proportion came to be included in Thomas Blennerhasset's estate.

IV.—TALLANAGH.

This proportion, including the island of Crevinish-aghey, lying south of the previous ones, was conveyed by letters patent to John Archdale, esq., 13th July, 1612.§ Though the patent was thus issued in 1612, he must have received this grant at the distribution in 1610, as in the account of the Plantation of the year 1611 the grant is mentioned, "John Archdale, 1,000 acres, nothing done"|| In the letters patent, his proportion is constituted into the manor Archdale. In the patents of 1610, the name of the manor is identical with that of the proportion, but in those of 1612, the manor is named from the undertaker. In this proportion there was also found a parcel of land not included in the original grant, which was conveyed to John Archdale, by patent, 14th June, 1617.¶ Pynnar states that there was erected by John Archdale, at the time of his survey, a stone bawn with a house in the bawn—"himself and his family there resident."

* Calendar of Patent Rolls, Irish Chancery, 18th James I., Part I, page 288. Inquis. Ultonia, Charles I. (2) at Crevenish, 4th April, 4th Charles I. "There was also a certain tate called Farrarell adjoining the said proportion of Edernagh, of which no grant was ever made by either King James I. or Charles I."

† It appears from Ultonia, inquisition taken at Crevenish, 4th April, 4th Charles I., that this church was a chapel built within the precincts of the castle. The old parish churches were dilapidated, and in building new churches it was not unusual at first, for greater safety, to erect chapels of this kind "capella sive ecclesia," consecrated, adjoining the castle. The chapel at Crevenish is still recognized as a burying place for a few families.

‡ Calendar Patent Rolls, Irish Chancery, pages 165, 164; 8 James I., Part J.

§ Calendar of Patent Rolls, Irish Chancery, page 283, 10th James I.

|| Calendar of State Papers James I. 1611 to 1614, page 123.

¶ Calendar of Patent Rolls, Irish Chancery, James I., page 324, subject to the conditions of the Plantation and a Crown Rent. John Archdale also acquired in 1617 the proportion of Dromra, in the Barony of Magheraboy, from James Hamilton, who had acquired it from James Gibbs, the original undertaker. These grants expressly stated that the lands were to be held in common soccage, and not under the burdensome tenure described "in capite" or "by knights service," Ultonia Inquis., at Enniskillen, 27th April, 1629 (7).

He found planted, and estated on this land of British families twenty (of whom six were freeholders) able to make forty-two men. Pynnar also states that John Archdale "has a watermill, and in two several places of his land he hath made two villages consisting of 8 houses apiece." It is impossible to know what villages Pynnar here refers to as none such existed subsequently.*

V.—NEKARNEY.

This proportion was at first conveyed to Edward Warde, gent., by grant dated 13th May, 1611 (9th James I.)† From him conveyed on 7th June, 1611 to Edmond Sutton, son and heir of Therrington (Harrington) Sutton, esq., of Kallam, Nottingham. From him through Thomas Barton in 1613, to Gerard Lowther, Judge of the Common Pleas, Ireland.‡ The account of this proportion in 1611 states—"Edward Warde, 1,000 acres, has not appeared nor any for him, nothing done."§ Pynnar's account has been already given above.

VI.—DROMYNSHIN.

This proportion, including the island of Inishclare, was conveyed first to Thomas Barton, of Norwich, 27th September, 1610,|| and by him in different parcels to several purchasers at different dates, viz. :—

1. 31st August, 1613, to Christopher Irvine, Lettermore, &c.
2. 6th September, 1613, to Lancelot Carleton, Rossfad, &c.
3. 17th June, 1615, to Gerard Lowther, Druminshin (the whole proportion with exception of the parts here mentioned).
4. 17th May, 1616, to Henry Flower, Rossclare (came afterwards to Gerard Lowther).
5. 2nd June, 1618, to Henry Lord Ffolliott, Sydare, &c.¶

Gerard Lowther, Lancelot Carleton, and Christopher Irvine were from the Borders of England and Scotland; and being connected by marriage, they acquired these lands together in the same locality, by purchase from Thomas Barton, in 1613.

* At the Inquisition held in Enniskillen 27th April, 1629, it was found that John Archdale had built a stone bawne on the tate of Killenure and "a Castell or Capital messuage adjoining to the aforesaid Bawne." The tenure is "in fee and common socage and not in capite nor in socage in capite nor by knight's service."

† The Grant of this Proportion is not included in the Irish Chancery Calendar of Patent Rolls—it must have been therefore entered in the English Chancery at London—which was the case with many original grants. A confused reference is given in the Calendar of State Papers, 1611 to 1614, page 817, No. 608 :—"Patents already enrolled in Ireland"—amongst others, "Edward Ward of Harrington Sutton, Nakarney, 1000 acres."

‡ Ultonia Inquis. at Enniskillen, 10th April, 6th Charles I. (15).

§ Cal. State Papers—1611 to 1614, page 128.

|| The grant of this proportion also is not included in the published Irish Chancery Calendar of Patent Rolls, it must have also been entered in England.

¶ Ultonia Inquis. at Enniskillen, 10th April, 6th Charles I. (15). Ultonia Inquis. at Bath, 8rd January, 18th James I. (2).

The two proportions of Nekarney and Druminshin, having come (parts mentioned excepted) into the hands of Gerard Lowther, he obtained a patent, dated 20th February, 1618, constituting these two manors into a manor of Lowtherstown or Lowther, with licence to hold a weekly market on Tuesday, at Lowtherstown, and two fairs, one on the 1st and 2nd May and the other on the 15th and 16th August.* A fuller account of Gerard Lowther is given at the end of this note.

Lancelot Carleton was a younger son of Thomas Carleton of Carleton Hall, Cumberland. "Carleton Hall is the ancient Manor House of the Family of Carletons, who appear to have settled here soon after the Conquest."† In Dugdale's visitation, 1665, the family is traced through seven generations of "Thomas Carletons" to Sir Thomas, who, dying without issue in 1638, was succeeded by his next brother Gerard Carleton's line, which became extinct in 1707, when Carleton Hall was sold. Lancelot Carleton of Rossfad, dying 1st October, 1619, was succeeded by Thomas Carleton, and he again by Lancelot Carleton, who married Marian or Mary, daughter of Christopher Irvine and widow of Andrew Johnston, of Beirholme, Co. Dumfries. From them is derived the family of Richardson of Rossfad (the present owner Lt.-Col. John Richardson being seventh in descent from them), through a female heiress, Jane, daughter of Major Guy Carleton, of Rossfad, High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1718. From Christopher Carleton, Major Guy's next brother, Lord Dorchester is descended.

Christopher Irvine also acquired from Thomas Barton, by purchase, the lands of Coolgarren, &c. These lands formed originally part of the manor or proportion of Drumkeen, or Newpirtown, in the Barony of Tyrkennedy, which had been granted to Lord Folliott as a servitor;‡ the Barony of Tyrkennedy being one of those allocated to servitors and natives. Lord Folliott had exchanged these lands with Thomas Barton for another parcel of lands forming a portion of the Manor of Druminshin.§ The two proportions of Druminshin in Coolemackernan, and of Drumkeen, in Tyrkennedy, not only bordered but interlapped each other, and the boundaries were rectified by transferring lands from the Manor of Druminshin, in Lurg, to the Barony of Tyrkennedy. As the lands in Tyrkennedy which Thomas Barton had received in exchange from Lord Folliott were conveyed to Christopher Irvine, he came thus under the less stringent conditions applicable to the baronies allocated to servitors. And as

* Calendar of Patent Rolls, Irish Chancery, James I., page 360.

† History of Cumberland by William Hutchinson, page 340.

‡ "Sir Henry Folliott has the government at Ballyshannon by letters patent. It is continued in the establishment, with the fee of ten shillings per diem. There is under this government the whole county Fermanagh." Calendar of State Papers, James I., 1606 to 1608, p. 402.

§ 2nd June, 1618, Henry, Lord Folliott, exchanged the lands of Coolegarren, &c., with Thomas Barton, who in exchange conveyed the lands of Drumur, &c., parcels of the proportion of Druminshin. Ultonia, Fermanagh, Inquis. (2), 3rd January, 18th James I. Inquis. (4), 27th February, 1622.

the lands in Druminshin which he had previously acquired from Thomas Barton (Lettermore, &c.) adjoined and were intercepted by these lands in Tirkennedy, they also were now included in the Barony of Tirkennedy; so he was not subject to the conditions of the Plantation in respect of these lands, which were no longer reckoned to the undertakers' Barony of Lurg or Coolmackernan.

VII.—ROSSGWIKE.

This proportion (including the Islands of Gorwullen, Inishdivane, and Inishdoney) was granted to Thomas Flowerdew, 17th June, 1610.* In 1611 Thomas Flowerdew is described as resident. "He has brought over two freeholders, and five copyholders, and has cast a trench about an old 'rath,' and is building an English house, &c."† He probably settled on his proportion in Clankelly, as he seems to have neglected that in Lurg, and to have disposed of it as far as he could to Gerard Lowther and Christopher Irvine.

Adjoining this proportion, there was a parcel of lands that had not been included in any grant. These were conveyed now to Thomas Barton, by letters patent, dated 10th January, 1616.‡ This portion of land was purchased from him by Christopher Irvine, who by the conditions of his tenure became bound "to keep four able men att all tymes dwelling upon the premises to be in a readiness for his Majesty's Service and to be trayned and serve in all musters, and findinge, and havinge allways in a readiness upon the premises two corselettes, two pikes, two muskets, or two callivers, with furniture to arme fourr men withall."§

VIII.—DOWROSSE.

This proportion was granted to Henry Honnynge or Hunning, by patent, dated 28th October, 1612, constituting it into the manor of Honnynge, with a market on Saturday in the town of Hunning (Lisnarick), and a fair annually on the 24th March and the day after.|| In 1611 "Henry Gunning (Hunning), 1,000 acres, has taken possession, but done nothing;"¶ so that he must have received this grant in 1610, though the patent was issued only

* Calendar of Patent Rolls, Irish Chancery, 8th James I., page 167.

† Calendar of State Papers, James I., 1611 to 1614, page 123.

‡ Calendar of Patent Rolls, Irish Chancery, 14th James I., page 309. Part 2, viii., 9. King James I. seized of the lands of Bunnedullagh, &c., by letters patent, dated 10th January, 18th James I., conveyed them to Thomas Barton, to be held by fealty only, in fee, and common soccage, and not in capite, nor in soccage in capite, nor by knight's service, &c. This parcel was granted under the usual conditions prescribed for Undertakers, and subject to a Crown-rent. Ultonia Inquis, at Fnniskillen, 10th April, 6th Charles I. Thomas Barton was enabled to procure this grant the more readily as an approved Undertaker, but he took it out only to dispose of it to Christopher Irvine.

§ Quoted in subsequent Deeds. Castle Irvine Records.

|| Calendar of Patent Rolls, Irish Chancery, 14 James I., page 302, xix., 11.

¶ Calendar of State Papers, as above.

in 1612. Pynnar found this proportion possessed by Edward Sibthorpe and Henry Flower. He found on it a bawn of stone, but no house. "Near to the Bawne there is built a village in which there are 14 houses, inhabited with English families, but I saw not their Estates, for the Undertakers were out of the country, and none to bring them together." The village here referred to was Lisnarogge, now Lisnarick.

A commission was issued in 1624 to see how far the several undertakers had complied with the conditions of their tenure in setting their lands only to British tenants. The following is the Return of the Barony of Lurge, made at an Inquisition taken at Enniskillen on the last day of February, 1623 (1624), before Sir Paul Gore, Captain Roger Atkinson, and others (following the proportions in the above order):—

- I.—BANNAGHMORE, in possession of Francis Blennerhasset. 58 Irish tenants.
- II. & III.—EDERNAGH and TOLMACKEN, in possession of Thomas Blennerhasset. 95 Irish tenants.
- IV.—TULLANAGH, in possession of John Archdale. 9 Irish tenants.
- V.—NECARNEY, in possession of Sir Gerald Lowther. No Irish tenants.
- VI.—DROMINSHIN, in possession of Sir Gerald Lowther, Thomas Carleton, and Lady Folliott. 15 Irish tenants.
- VII.—ROSGUIRE, in possession of Sir Gerald Lowther, and Christopher Irvine. No Irish tenants, but it is inhabited by British.
- VIII.—DUBOSS. Henry Hunninge, deceased. 5 Irish tenants.*

As several of these proportions had thus been forfeited by the Undertakers violating the conditions of the Plantation, new grants had to be obtained from the Crown in which the Crown rents were doubled, &c.

Francis Blennerhasset obtained a re-grant of his lands, Bannaghmore, 24 July, 1630.† He had a dispute with the Bishop of Clogher, which is thus recorded:—"Francis Blennerhasset was upon contempt of the Bishop's court pronounced excommunicate, who therefore caused the Bishop to be convened before the Lord Deputy, Lord Falkland, at the Council Table, where being commanded to absolve Blennerhasset, he, in obedience to that Table, did readily perform the same. Yet, nevertheless, the said Blennerhasset, being of a contentious and unquiet spirit, does continue to vex the Bishop with suits."‡

* Calendar of State Papers, James I., 1615 to 1625, page 465, No. 1157. 28 Feb., 1624.

† Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland, Charles I., by James Morrin, pages 572, 573.

‡ Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland, Charles I., by James Morrin, page 404.

It is probable that Francis Blennerhasset did not survive 1641. As already mentioned, Edward Blennerhasset, of Parkthorpe, Norwich, his successor, ordered by his will all this property to be sold. It was disposed of in various parcels circ. 1662, &c., the manor itself, the castle, and Belleek, having been acquired by James Caldwell, who was High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1664, and created a Baronet in 1683. From him the present owner, Benjamin Bloomfield, Esq., is descended.

Leonard Blennerhasset, son of Thomas Blennerhasset, obtained a re-grant of his lands of Edernagh, &c., constituting them into the manor of Castlehasset, 27th October, 1630.* He obtained licence for a corn mill upon the river of Cash or Letterkeene, and a market each Wednesday in the town of Cash (Kesh) or Letterkeene, and two fairs on the 20th September and the 20th May.† His lands were held by two tenures—some by the usual grant “in fee and common soccage,” according to the original grant to his father, and some by the cumbersome tenure, “in capite, and by knight’s service.”‡ On this account he was entitled to be knighted. Though Sir Leonard held so many islands in Loch Erne, Inishmakill, White Island, &c., yet he claimed, at least in part, the island Crevinishaughey, which had been included in the original grant of Tullanagh to John Archdale. In the Inquisition, 1629, it is stated, in relation to the Proportion of Tullanagh—“the moyetie of the island of Crevenish Aghie or Crevenish Killeagh, or greater part thereof, is withholden from the said proportion (Tullanagh) and inroached upon by Leonard Blennerhasset, Esq., or his assigns, these four years past, and the same doth still withhold and keep back from the said proportion, pretended to be church land.”‡

As already mentioned above, this property came, on the death of Phoebe, widow of Henry Blennerhasset, son and successor of Sir Leonard, to be divided between their two daughters, Deborah and Mary. Deborah’s only son, Henry Cochrane, succeeded to Crevenish Castle, which came from him to George Vaughan, who was High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1744. Mary’s son, Henry Bingham, disposed of his half of the property in 1719, to Colonel Christopher Irvine, of Castle Irvine, and others.§

Edward Archdale, eldest son and successor of John Archdale, obtained a re-grant of his lands of Tullanagh, &c., on the 22nd December, 1629.|| This property has continued ever since in his family, and is now held by his descendant, Captain Mervyn Archdale, of Castle Archdale.

* Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery, by J. Morrin, page 557.

† Ultonia Inquisition, Charles I. (48), A.D. 1639.

‡ Ultonia Inquis. at Enniskillen, 27 April, 1629.

§ Tripartite Deed, dated 10th September, 1719 (6th George I), between Christopher Irvine, Gerard Irvine, and William Humphries.

|| Calendar Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery, Charles I., by James Morrin, p. 481.

All the remainder of the barony of Lurg, the other four proportions, came now (with the exception of the "estates of inheritance" conveyed to Christopher Irvine and Lancelot Carleton) into the hands of a second Sir Gerard Lowther.

The proportions of Nekarney and Druminshin, were re-granted, with the same licences as before, under the same name of the Manor of Lowther, to Sir William Parsons and Sir Adam Loftus (the fellow Commissioners of Sir Gerard Lowther) to secure his title.*

Edward Flowerdew, who had succeeded his father, Thomas Flowerdew, in the proportion of Lisreake or Shanocke, in Clankelly, and Rosswire in Lurg (so far as the latter was not disposed of) obtained a re-grant of both these manors, 13 August, 1629,† and so completed the legal conveyance of Rosswire to Sir Gerard Lowther and Christopher Irvine.

The Manor of Hunnings passed through several hands. Henry Flower, who held it in 1623, was succeeded there by his son, Thomas. A re-grant of it was made, 29 June, 1630, to Edward Hatton and John Greenham‡ from whom it came finally to Sir Gerard Lowther.

Sir Gerard Lowther having acquired these proportions, obtained a licence for three annual fairs in the town of Lowtherstown, on the 30th November, 1st May, and 15th August; also a weekly market, on "die Martis," in the same town; and two annual fairs in the "Vil de Lisnarrog," on 25th March and 4th October, and one weekly market on "die Saturn."§ The tenure is described in the inquisition, held on the death of Sir Gerard Lowther, as "held de Rege, as of the Castle of Dublin, in fee and common socage and in capite, and by knight's service."§

In 1667 Sir Gerard Irvine, son of Christopher Irvine, purchased the whole from Henry Lowther who had succeeded to the possession on Sir Gerard Lowther's death.||

The Gerard Lowther, referred to on page 101, was the fourth son of Sir Richard Lowther (ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale), who, as High Sheriff of Cumberland in 1567, arrested Queen Mary of Scotland, on her landing in England. His uncle, Gerard Lowther, brother of Sir Richard, was a Benchler in Lincoln's Inn, and he himself was a Barrister-at-Law in England. It was he who most probably was High Sheriff of Cumberland in 1594 (though it might have been his uncle or his nephew for he had a nephew of the name

* Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery, by James Morrin, p. 545.

† Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery, by James Morrin, p. 515.

‡ Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls, &c., by J. Morrin, page 573.

§ Ultonia, Charles II. (4), 2 September, 1662.

|| Deed of conveyance of "all that the lordship, manor, and land of Lowtherstowne, with the capital messuage, fortilage, &c., and the Manor of Hunnings or Hunningstowne, &c.," by Henry Lowther (heir of Sir Gerard Lowther) to Gerard Irvine, dated 28th December, 19th Charles II. (1667). Record in the Rolls Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

of Gerard also) and M.P. for Cumberland in 1601. He was appointed by King James I. an additional Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Ireland, 24th August, 1610. (*Liber Munerum*, part 2, page 37.)

Gerard Lowther was knighted in 1619, and died 14th October, 1624, when Richard Lowther succeeded to his property of Lowtherstown. In Dugdale's Visitation he is called *Chief Justice* of the Common Pleas but this is not correct as he was only *second Justice* when he died (*Calendar of State Papers 1615 to 1625*, page 546).

This Sir Gerard had a younger brother Lancelot (seventh son of Sir Richard) also a Barrister, who was appointed third Baron of the Exchequer, Ireland, 11th January, 1617. He died without issue, 10th January, 1637.

A nephew of Sir Gerard's and Sir Lancelot's, William Lowther, Clerk of the Warrants, Court of Common Pleas, Ireland, settled at Skryne, county Meath, and was ancestor of the Lowthers of Kilrue.

In Dugdale's Visitation of Cumberland, 1664, Sir Gerard Lowther is said to have left no issue. It is not certain therefore who the Richard Lowther who succeeded him was—whether he was his brother Richard (sixth son of Sir Richard's) who is stated in Dugdale's Visitation also to have died without issue, or his nephew Richard who was a Barrister-at-Law.

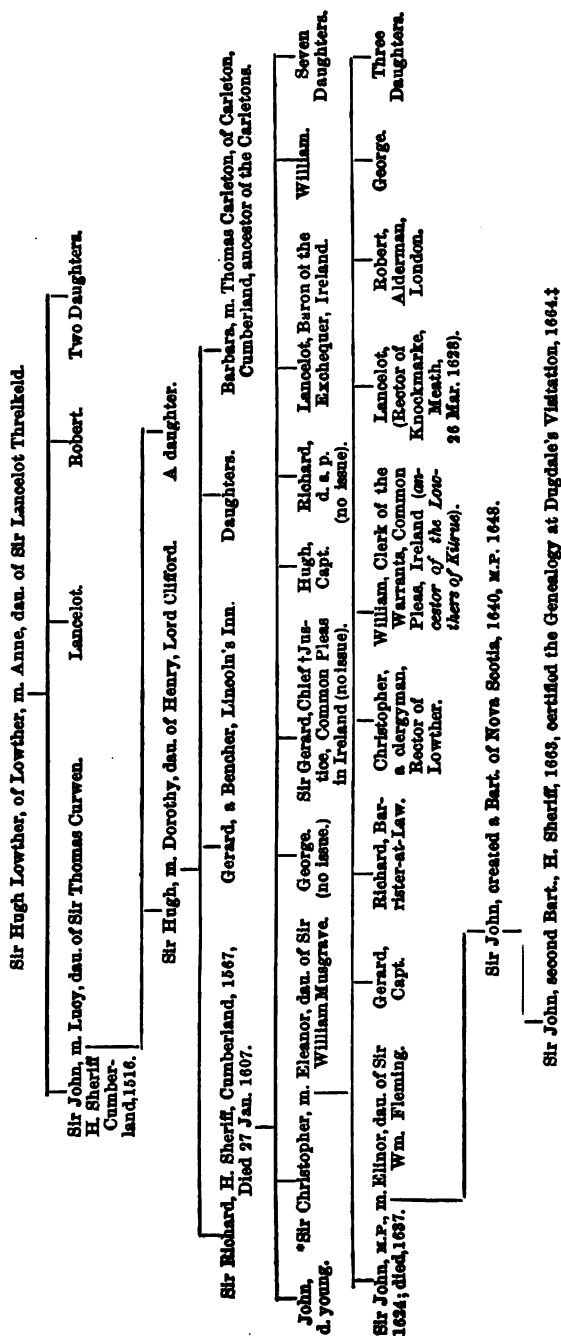
This Richard Lowther, of Lowtherstown, died in 1630, when the property passed into the hands of a second Sir Gerard Lowther.

There is some difficulty in relation to this second Sir Gerard Lowther, as Burke and all the genealogists have confounded him with the first Sir Gerard who died in 1624.

He was appointed Attorney-General of Munster, 26th November, 1621, which he resigned in 1623. (*Liber Mun.*, &c., page 186). He was then appointed second Baron of the Exchequer, Ireland, 14th September, 1628 (*Ib.*, page 51). He was knighted soon after, and as Sir Gerard, *knt.*, was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 13th March, 1633 (1634), in place of Sarsfield, deprived by the Star Chamber, England. He married first, Anne Welbury, then Anne, daughter of Sir Lawrence Parsons, and afterwards Margaret, daughter of Sir John King.

By what title he succeeded to the Manor of Lowtherstown on the death of Richard Lowther does not appear. His mother was the sister of Edward Malhame, of Clonaghill, King's County. He was probably a nephew of the first Sir Gerard—a son of that Judge's elder brother, Sir Christopher Lowther, of Lowther, by a second marriage.

The following is an abbreviated extract from the LOWTHER GENEALOGY as certified at DUGDALE'S VISITATION.



* Sir Christopher Lowther had also a natural son, Sir Gerard, who was a Judge in Ireland. † This was an error. He was not Chief, but Second Justice.

‡ Some names given on the 7th and 8th lines of the original, are omitted here.

In 1629 Sir Gerard Lowther was appointed with Sir William Parsons and Sir Adam Loftus, Commissioners in relation to the conveyance and securing of grants already effected in Ulster. He then obtained letters patent making a re-grant of the Manor of Lowther or Lowtherstown after the death of Richard Lowther, dated 28th June, 1630, to his fellow Commissioners (in trust for himself)—the Commissioners securing the estates of those who had already procured portions of the manors included (as Christopher Irvine and Lancelot Carleton) previously.

In 1632, this Sir Gerard Lowther purchased from Edward Flowerdue his interest and title in the Manor of Rosswire and shortly after, conveyed by Indenture, dated 8th November, 1632 (8th Charles I.), to Christopher Irvine, all his property in Fermanagh, for a term of thirty-one years. By this indenture he conveys "all that the Manor of Lowther, &c., the Courts Leet and Courts Baron, &c., the markets, fairs, &c., also the whole Manor of Rosswire," &c., &c. "in as large, ample, and beneficial manner as the said Sir Gerard Lowther now hath the same to grant and demise." "And the said Christopher Irwinge doth covenant to have always resident upon the premises five and twenty sufficient and able men to answer his Majesty's service, &c." "And that he shall not alien his whole estate in these premises unto any until he first have made an offer thereof unto the said Sir Gerard Lowther, &c., and that he, &c., shall be first preferred in the sale thereof giving as much for the same as another will give, &c." "Provided always that he shall not alien any part thereof to the mere Irish contrary to the covenants in the several letters patents made of the presents, &c." "Saving and always excepting out of the present covenant the estates and leases made and to be made, by the Hon. Sir William Parsons, Knt., Bart., and Sir Adam Loftus, of Rathfarnham, Knt., and the said Sir Gerard Lowther, &c., by virtue of the order of the Lords Justices and Councill made before the granting of the Letters Patent of the said Manor of Lowtherstown unto the said Sir William Parsons and Sir Adam Loftus, &c." "And it is agreed that the acceptance of this lease shall not be any way hurtful or prejudicial unto the estates of inheritance that the said Christopher Irwinge hath made unto him by the said Sir William Parsons, Sir Adam Loftus, and Sir Gerard Lowther, of lands, &c., within the Mannor of Lowther, or to the state of inheritance that the said Christopher Irwinge hath in Bonnani-dullagh, &c. &c., parcells of the possessions of the proportion of Rosswire, &c."

In the troubled times that followed, Sir Gerard Lowther obtained a fresh Patent of his office of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, 7th October, 1639. (*Liber Muner*, page 36). He was impeached for his connexion with the Earl of Strafford, 4th March, 1641 (*Rushworth*, vol. iv., page 214). He then turned over to the Republican party and submitted to the Commonwealth. He was appointed by Oliver Cromwell Commissioner of the Great Seal, 14th June, 1655; was continued in office by Richard Cromwell,

7th October, 1658; and died in Dublin without issue, 3rd April, 1660. By his connexion with the Republican Government he was able to assist Christopher Irvine and his sons in eluding the fate of Royalists and Malignants, which they had incurred by adhering to the side of Charles I. in the contest and by afterwards joining Charles II. in his unsuccessful attempt after the death of Charles I.

Sir Gerard Lowther left his property by will to Henry Lowther, of Cockermouth, Cumberland, who disposed of the whole to Sir Gerard Irvine in 1667. It consisted of the Manor of Lowther (which included the original Manors of Nekarney and Dromynshin), the Manor of Rosswire, and the Manor of Duross or Hunningtown.

At the time of the Plantation the whole barony of Lurg and Coolmackernan, with a small exception, seems to have been included in only three parishes. The first two described as the "p'och de Maghery, Culmany, et Kerney,"* were contiguous parishes extending over the half-barony of Lurg, and part of the barony of Tir-hugh, county Donegal. They comprised four ancient ecclesiastical parishes or divisions:—(1) the parish church of Collynvive or Maghery Cole Mayne—(2) the parish church of Termonmagrath—(3) the parish church of Ballycongaile, and—(4) the Chapel of Kiltiernan, or Kiltierny.†

At the Plantation the advowson of the former was conveyed by the Crown to Sir Edward Blennerhasset in his grant. Originally the great Cuconnaght MacGwire had all advowsons, presentations, and rights of patronage of all parsonages and vicarages within Fermanagh, until the Pope, by the Council of Trent, took them nominally from him, though practically he retained his privileges. Subsequently the advowson of the two parishes indicated came into the hands of the Bishop.

At the time of the Plantation there seems to have been only two churches in use in this district—one of which was at Carn, the ancient parish church of "Kerney," between Pettigo and Loch Derg, in County Donegal, which is stated to have been so very inconvenient, situate near a mountain at the remotest part of the parish, that its transference to a better site at Rossbeg was recommended in 1639.‡ Accordingly the church, whose remains are still extant, was erected here, close to the castle. It was known locally as Templemoyle.

This parish of Carn, or Kerney, was called Termonmagrath, because its spiritual lands were possessed by the Clan Magrath, and is now known by the name of Temple-Carne. It extended from Belleek across to the eastward of Pettigo, including part of the Boa Island, and as far as the great rock of Ardshankie (Ardshankil), stretching into the county Donegal to Loch Derg. The parish church was afterwards erected in the town of Pettigo. In 1792

* Inquis. Ultonia Ferman., No. 8, Car. I. 4, April, an. 4 (1628).

† Spiritual Landes, barony of Lurgue. Inquis. Ust. Introduction.

‡ Inq. Ult. Ferman. No. 48, Car. I.

several townlands were set off from the rest of the parish, and erected by Act of Council into the separate parish of Belleek.

The parish church of Ballycongaile, or the "Chapel of Balli-connell"* (as its spiritual lands were held by the Ólan Conyly or Connolly as Corbes) has not been identified. There is indeed, near Belleek, in the Barony of Lurg, the remains of an ancient church, with its cemetery close by, at Keenaghan Lough, of which no memory has been preserved, and therefore no means exist for identifying it with Ballyconnell. The modern church at Muckcross is also situated in the ancient parish of Carn.

The other parish of the district, Maghericulmann, Magheri Cole Mayne, Collynvine, or Magheraculmoney (as it is now called) included the modern parish so called as well as the present parish of Drumkeeran, which was subsequently taken out of Maghera Culmoney.

The spiritual lands of Maghera Culmoney were in possession of the Clan Imoldomyne or O'Muldowne, as Corbes. O'Muldowne, the Herenagh, besides his dues to the Bishop in money, had to provide also "fower nights refeccons in the said Bischops two visitacons and not else, viz., two nights in May visitacon, and two nights at All Hallontide visitacon, and for want of flesh and wine or aqua vite, fower shillings,"—and also "at every hallontide half a beofe or 3 shillings and 4 pence," and "30 ffraghans of oate bread or 5 shillings in lieu thereof."†

It is likely that the "capell' sive eccliâ," built at Crevenish, served for this parish till the parish church was rebuilt on its ancient site. A local name of the parish was Templemagheri. The parish church of Drumkeeran was built at Tubrid, the institution of the Vaughan charity. The parish of Colaghty or Lack was formed out of parts of both these parishes, and its church near Lack built, in 1844.

The chapel of Killtyerny was a grange of the Abbey of Asheroe, Co. Donegal. The spiritual lands were possessed by the Munter Slevine, as Corbes. As all abbey lands came to be forfeited to the Crown they were disposed of by grants. Francis Gofton and then Lord Folliott acquired the "Grange" of Killtierny or Magherikiltiery,‡ and it subsequently came to the Archdale family, the present owners.

The second parish of the barony at the Plantation, Derrimoylan or Derryvullan, occupied the southern portion or half-barony of Coolmackernan, but there does not seem to have been any church

* Appendix to Ultonia, No. VI., Inquisition held at Enniskillen 18th September. 7th James I. (1609).

† Appendix to Ultonia. No. VI. Enniskillen Inquis. 1609. The Parish of Magheraculmoney is here said to have had "a Parson and Vicar Collative."

‡ Calendar of Patent Rolls Irish Chancery, James I., page 541. "Henry Lord Folliott purchased also from Francis Gofton, Esq., 8½ small tates called the Grange of Killtearne, parcel of the Abbey of Asheroe." Ultonia, Inquis. (2), 3rd January, 18th James I.; also (4), 27th February, 1622.

existing in it at that time. This parish extended also over a large part of the barony of Tyrkenney, in which the parish church was situated. There was also "in the said parish of Derrymoylan one chapel called Magherinecrosse in Farrencriaght,"* part of Tyrkenney (now the separate parish of Magheracross). It was situated in or adjoining the manor of Drunkyn or New Pirton, granted to Sir Henry Folliott, Knt., 16th May, 1611.† Sir Henry (afterwards Lord Folliott) obtained a licence to hold a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs on February 2nd and July 25th at the town of New Pirton (now Ballinamallard).‡ But as Coolmackernan was thickly peopled with British settlers, a church was soon erected at Lowtherstown or Irvinestown, which in its ruin still boasts of having been served by the celebrated Dr. Delany. The modern church is built not far from the old church site.

This part of the parish of Derryvullen also included the "Chappell of Bally McSagort," whose spiritual lands were held by the munter Araine.§ It was a grange of the Abbey of Lisgoole. It was situated close to the lake shore, and seems to have had a connexion with the opposite islands, Downinishbane or White Island, and Davys Island. On the former of these islands the remains of a chapel still exist, and on the latter an abbey or other ecclesiastical building—all probably possessed by the monks of Lisgoole. The possession of these church lands seems to have been enjoyed by Sir Leonard Blennerhasset, who through this claim, as already mentioned, "incroached" upon the island of Crevinishaughey also. The Church of Castle Archdall erected in 1841 represents this ancient chapel.

Besides the two parishes mentioned, the barony included also a small part belonging to the parish of Devenish. In the island of Devenish existed the Priory of Colidei, the monks of which belonged to the House of secular Canons called Culdees. This priory possessed a parcel of lands on the shores of Loch Erne,||

* Appendix to Ultonia, No. VI. Inquisition at Enniskillen, 18th September, 1609. The name is given as "Mahernycrosse."—Ultonia, Jac. I. (2), 3rd Jan., 1621.

† Ultonia, Jac. I., Inquisition at Rath, 3 Jan., 18th James I. This proportion or manor is described as lying in Ferneragha, within the precinct of the barony of Coole and Terkenney. The northern part of the modern barony of Tyrkenney, was in the seventeenth century called the half-barony of Coole. [Vide the Irish Historical Atlas of 1609, Map. II., 8]. Ferneragha or Farrencriaght seems to have been a local name of this part of Coole and Terkenney.

‡ Ultonia, Jac. I., Inquisition at Rath, 3 Jan., 18th James I. Calendar of Patent Rolls, Irish Chancery, James I., page 324.

§ Ultonia, Introduction. "In the half barony of Coolemackernan is the chappell and grange of Balli McIteggart, &c"—Appendix to Ultonia, No. VI.

|| In this half-barony of Coolemackernan there is also an old graveyard at Lisnarrick.

¶ "The five tates of land, Killencloghan, &c., lying in the half barony of Coolmackernan, are parcell of the possessions of the late dissolved Priorie of Collidea."—Appendix, Ultonia, No. VI.—Inquisition at Enniskillen, 18 Sept., 1609. The priory was in possession of these lands in 1180.—Archdale's Monasticon.

called from them the Killadeas, where they had a chapel, &c., known locally as "The Yellow Church." Thus their possessions, came to be included in the parish of Devenish.

The parish of Devenish lay chiefly along the south-west of the lower Loch Erne, in the barony of Magheraboy, but it extended also across the lake, and besides this portion in Lurg included also a portion of the barony of Tirkennedy. In 1778 both these portions on the north-east of Loch Erne were set off from the rest of the parish of Devenish, and erected into the perpetual cure of St. Michael's, Trory. Killadeas was made a separate parochial district in 1869.

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PARLIAMENTARY MEMOIRS OF TYRONE.

INTRODUCTION.

IN extending the Parliamentary Memoirs of the counties with which I am connected, to that of Tyrone in which my Lowry ancestors formerly resided, and in the representation of which my family largely shared from 1747 down to the year 1880, I have followed the same plan and arrangement as I adopted formerly in the case of the Fermanagh Memoirs, which form the first part of this volume.

For the materials for the notices of several of the principal persons* in the Parliaments of 1613 and 1634, I have been mainly, if not entirely indebted to my friend Dean Reeves, now the Bishop of Down, &c., who kindly allowed me to make use of his manuscript collections. He also supplied me with the pedigree of William Balfour, M.P. for Augher in the Parliaments of 1713, 1715, and part of that of 1727; which I had failed to find or obtain elsewhere.

The information concerning other persons has been derived from various sources, which I have usually mentioned, such as Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormonde, The Journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons, Archdall's Lodge's Peerage (edit. 1789), Sir Bernard Burke's Peerage and Baronetage and his Landed Gentry, Playfair's Baronetage and other authorities. I have been greatly assisted in my researches by a friend resident in Dublin, who has hunted up for me a great deal of miscellaneous information. Another friend, resident in Tyrone, has also given me some aid, and has compiled the list of Sheriffs of Tyrone in App. VIII., as he did on a former occasion that of the Sheriffs of Fermanagh, which forms App. I. He has also compiled App. IX.

* Viz., Ridgway, Roe, More, Pollerde, Birchenshaw, Erakyn, Tichborne, Spottiswode and Fortescue.

As regards the connexion of particular families with the county and its boroughs I have little to say. It will be seen that many members who at first sight appear to have been strangers, were connected with resident families by marriage. The only families which have had a long more or less continuous connexion with the representation of the County, are the extinct family of Mervyn, the Stewarts of Killymoon, and my own. The Mervyn family rivalled to some extent that of Archdall in Fermanagh, which held one seat uninterruptedly from 1731 to 1880. Commencing in 1639, the Mervyns filled one seat for Tyrone county (if King James II.'s Parliament of 1689, which is not officially recognised, be not counted), uninterruptedly down to 1747. Five members followed each other in four generations; in this also like the Archdalls, except that a younger brother preceded an elder one in the last generation. It should, however, be added, that in the seventeenth century there were long gaps of time, without any Parliament at all. The last Mervyn, Henry, who died in 1747, leaving his estates to the Archdall family, was immediately succeeded by the first member of my own family, who represented the county, viz.: Galbraith Lowry. He and his son, Armar Lowry Corry filled one seat till 1781, when the latter was created a peer, as Baron Belmore. In the succeeding generation my grandfather, then Viscount Corry, sat for the county from 1797 to 1802. My late uncle, the Right Hon. Henry Corry, was first elected in 1825, at the age of twenty-two, and sat till his death in 1873; when my brother, Henry Corry succeeded him, and sat till 1880.

The name of Stewart often occurs; but the members of that name will be found to have belonged to more than one family. Of that of Killymoon, William Stewart represented the County from 1748-68, James from 1768 to 1812, and another William from 1818 to 1830.

Of the Hamiltons, only two have represented the undivided county, viz.: James of Donalonge, afterwards the

sixth Earl of Abercorn, in the Parliaments of 1692 and 1695; and the late Lord Claude Hamilton in several Imperial Parliaments. Lord Ernest Hamilton, now sits for the Northern Division of Tyrone. Many Hamiltons, descendants of the first Lord Paisley, will be found to have sat for Tyrone boroughs, especially Strabane; as well as two gentlemen of the name at least, whose connexion with the Abercorn family, if any, I cannot trace.

From 1695, the Knox family in Dungannon, rivals that of Cole in Enniskillen. Down to 1874, in every generation, one or more members of that family (twelve in all) have at some time or other represented the borough of Dungannon.

The earlier memoirs, will, as a rule, be found to be the fullest. Many of the members in the Parliaments of 1613, 1634, and 1639, were important official or political personages in their day, and played a part in the history of the country. I may refer my readers to Carte's *Life of the Duke of Ormonde*, (Edit. 1736.) as giving a clear and on the whole impartial history of those times, especially of the two latter Parliaments. I may also mention, as explanatory of some of the allusions which will be found in the memoirs, that in the Parliament of 1634, which was called for obtaining military supplies, for a thorough settlement of the nation, and for improving the ordinary revenue of the Crown,* the Lord Deputy Falkland, afterwards Earl of Strafford, took care to ensure the return of as many officers as possible. In that of 1639, there was also a Government party of the same class; whilst until the rebellion of 1641 broke out, the opposition consisted of a coalition between the Puritan party, of whom Captain Mervyn was a representative, and the Roman Catholics. The rebellion was commenced by a few of the Irish Roman Catholic gentry, mostly, if not entirely of Ulster, and some of the Irish priesthood; and the Catholic gentry of the Pale and others of English descent, were driven into it, evidently much against their will by the action of the Lords Justices, who forbade them

* Carte, vol. i., pp. 59, 60.

to remain in Dublin. When they went to their country homes, the native Irish helped themselves to their goods, and rendered them liable to be considered as rebels, for aiding and abetting rebels. However, Lord Clanricarde, Mr. Richard Martin and other gentlemen in the west, appear to have maintained their loyalty unimpaired. After the rebellion broke out,* the Roman Catholic members of the House of Commons seem to have been practically prevented from taking any part in what from thenceforward to the Union was in effect an exclusively Protestant House, excepting of course in the Parliament of 1689, called by James II., which is not officially counted.

Tyrone has provided seats for two Speakers of the Irish House of Commons, viz. : Sir Audley Mervyn, M.P. for the county, and Sir Ralph Gore, M.P. for Clogher; in addition to another—Mr. E. S. Pery—who, though returned for Dungannon, elected to serve for Limerick City; and in later days, for one Cabinet Minister, Mr. Corry, First Lord of the Admiralty, M.P. for the county.

By the Act of Union, three of the Tyrone boroughs were disfranchised, and the remaining one, Dungannon lost one of its members.

* * I have found in my authorities general charges of corruption brought against two members who are subjects of these memoirs. Such charges may have been true; but, as at the distance of more than two centuries, it would be extremely difficult to disprove them if they were not true or were exaggerated, whilst it was very easy to make them, I have thought it best to pass them over unnoticed.

* By the order of the House of June 21st, 1642, obliging Members to take the Oath of Supremacy. (See Commons Journals.)

PARLIAMENT OF 1613.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Constituency.
1613, 23rd April,	Sir Thomas Ridgway, knt. and bart.	Tor Mohun, Devon.	Tyrone County.
	Sir Francis Roe, knt.,	Mountjoy,	
" 8th May,	George Watkins, gent.,	—	Clogher City.
	William Ferrar, gent.,	—	
" 2nd May,	Sir Garrett More, knt.,	Mellefont, Louth.	Dungannon Borough.
	Sir Hugh Pollerde, knt.,	—	
" 6th May,	Lient. James Montgomery, Daniel Molyneux, esq.	—	Strabane Borough.
		Thomas Court, near Dublin.	
" 10th May,	Ralph Birchenshaw, esq. (knt.)	—	Agher Borough.
	Edward Skorye, esq.	—	

MEMOIR.

I.—SIR THOMAS RIDGWAY.

Sir Thomas Ridgway was son of Thomas Ridgway, Esq. of Tor, co. Devon, by Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Southcote, and grandson of John Ridgway, by Elizabeth Wentford. He was born about 1582, at Torwood, in the parish of Tor Mohun, or else at Tor Abbey. Prince in his "Worthies of Devon" is uncertain which of the two places was his birthplace. He was employed in Ireland in a military capacity in the time of Queen Elizabeth. In 1612 he was made a baronet of England, and was created a peer of Ireland on the 25th May, 1616, as Baron of Gallen Ridgway. He was advanced to the Earldom of Londonderry, 23rd August, 1622. He married Cicely, sister and co-heiress of Henry Macwilliam, and was succeeded, as second Earl, by his eldest son, * Sir Robert, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Simon Weston, knight, of Lichfield, and who was father of Sir Weston Ridgway, the third Earl. The third Lord Londonderry married Martha, daughter of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., and left with several daughters, two sons, Robert, and Thomas. The elder, Sir Robert Ridgway, fourth Earl of Londonderry, married Lucy, daughter of Sir William Jopson, Bart., and had two daughters, his co-heirs, viz:—Lucy, married to Arthur, fourth Earl of Donegall, and

* Lord Londonderry's other children were Edward, Macwilliam, and Cassandra, wife of Sir Francis Willoughby.

died without children, July 10th, 1736; and Frances, who married the Right Hon. Thomas Pitt, who was created Earl of Londonderry. The fourth Lord Londonderry died on the 7th March, 1713-14, when all his honours became extinct. His son-in-law, Thomas Pitt, the first Earl of the second creation, was the second son of Thomas Pitt, Esq., Governor of Fort St. George, and grandfather of the first Earl of Chatham. The Right Hon. Thomas Pitt, was created Baron Londonderry in 1719, and on the 8th October, 1726, Viscount Gallen Ridgway, and Earl of Londonderry. He was subsequently Captain-General of the Leeward Islands, and died at St. Kitts, September 12th, 1729. His eldest son, Thomas, the second Earl, died unmarried 25th August, 1735. His second son, Ridgway, succeeded as third Earl, and also died unmarried, in 1764. [*Vide* Burke's extinct Peerage.]

To return to the subject of this memoir. It appears from the State Papers that Sir Thomas Ridgway was Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, and Treasurer at War, in 1605; for on the 29th June he received leave of absence for three months.—S. P. 300.

On the 29th April, 1606,

"Sir Thomas Carey, the Treasurer here, set to Sir Thomas Ridgway, who he saith will succeed him, his house which he built for an hospital, value above £4,000."—S. P. 459.

On the 30th April it is stated that

"A gentleman of very good sufficiency, lately appointed Treasurer at War, Sir Thomas Ridgway, will arrive about August."—S. P. 461.

On October 20th there was a warrant to administer the oath of a Councillor of State to Sir George (*recte* Thomas) Ridgway, Knight, appointed Treasurer at War, and Receiver General of the Revenue, &c.—S. P. ii., 6

On 29th,

"Sir Thomas Ridgway, His Majesty's Treasurer, after encountering a violent tempest arrived at Wicklow with His Majesty's treasure in his charge."—S. P. ii., 31.

He arrived in Dublin on October 31st.

There is very frequent mention of Sir Thomas Ridgway in the State Papers. Amongst other things we find that, on the 2nd July, 1608, Sir Arthur Chichester reports that the Treasurer has arrived here in the Tramontane, with prisoners,

having seen the taking of Rirb Castle [? Benburb.] Sir Arthur writes to Lord Salisbury :—

“The Treasurer’s presence and personal adventure in that service have brought it to this pass with greater expedition than they expected, which makes amends for his going without acquainting the Deputy and Council, and besides the approbation he has gained, he deserves the King’s good allowance and his (Salisbury’s) approbation.” [“A Grand Letter,” Dean Reeves.] —S. P. ii., 594, 596, 597.

On the 3rd July, Sir Thomas Ridgeway, writing to Salisbury, congratulates his lordship on his worthy advancement, explains his reasons for going, and relates the two months’ proceedings.—S. P. 599, 605.

On the 6th July, Sir Arthur Chichester writes to the Lords of the Council :—

“That he had sent forces, and our noble Treasurer, with his knowledge, accompanied them. The Treasurer in this latter prosecution, took upon him a painful, hazardous, and perilous journey, for which he could give him no recompense but thanks. His eldest son, Robert, who is about sixteen years of age, was with Chichester, when the news of [Sir Cahir] O’Dogherty’s death came to him; the remembrance of his father’s merits, and the surety he has of his future deserving, made him joyfully give him the honor of knighthood. He prays them to allow his act in that kind, in respect of his youth, and to excuse him to the King.” Dundalk, 6th July, 1608.—S. P. pp. 606, 607, 608.

On July 20th the Lords of the Council approve of Chichester’s Proclamation, as also his bestowing of knighthood on the Treasurer’s young son.—S. P. ii., p. 617.

On June 18th, 1608,

“It was advertized that Sir Cahir O’Dogherty (after the slaying of Sir Henry Oge O’Neill, in Donegal * * * *) Sir A. Chichester received intelligence that he has come down into Tyrone with some 400 light men, where he preyed and burned the town of Kennard, Sir Henry Oge’s chief place. They tried to force his castle, but without success.”—S. P. ii., 568.

On the 15th September, Bryan Oge [na Savagh] MacMahon with Sir Cahir and others, entered into rebellion at Lisglin, in Toaghie. But Sir Cahir was slain at Kilmacrenan, on Tuesday, July 6th, 1608.—Cal. Jac. i., p. 158a. See also S.P. ii., 608.

On 13th March, 1609, Brian Oge was slain at Cargagh-

Hugh, in Milliade, co. Armagh. They had been on the look out for him. August 3, 1608.—S. P. iii, p. 8.

On the 18th March, 1609, a commission of inquiry as to his estates was ordered; and on the 28th March, 1609, in pursuance of the same, an Inquisition was sped at Monaghan, and found the various denominations thereof.

On the 31st March, 1609, Sir Arthur Chichester, writing to Sir John Davys, draws his attention to the County Monaghan. He says:—

“More of that Sept will play the part of Brian-na-Savagh, their kinsman, who never submitted himself to the course of justice until he brought his head to stand upon one of the gates of y^e city. Has promised to make a lease of Brian-na-Savagh's land to Mr. Treasurer, and on getting a further estate therein, he will undoubtedly build there, and place a younger son or friend upon it, which would be very available for the King's service, and for the reformation of that part of the country.”—S. P. iii. 178.

Writing to the Privy Council, April 7th, 1609, Sir Arthur says:—

“Has no other occurrence of importance to certify out of these parts, than that of late he has gotten the head of Brian-na-Savagh M'Mahouna, a notable rebel for many years past. He was brother to that M'Mahoune who was executed at Monaghan (in the Government of Sir William Fitzwilliam's), by whose attainder the lands of that country for the most part accrued to the Crown.”—S. P. iii, 188.

On the same day Sir Arthur recounts to Salisbury the death of Brian-na-Savagh M'Mahoune, who had been a rebel these two years.—S. P. iii, 189.

On the 28th April, Sir John Davys writes to Salisbury—

“If his Lordship shall think it fit that Mr. Treasurer may have Brian-na-Savagh M'Mahon's land in fee-farm, whereof the Lord-Deputy makes mention in his letter, he (Davys), knows his industry and good mind to do good things so well, that he verily thinks it would be a profitable bounty to His Majesty.” S. P. iii, 201.

This was followed on the 15th May, 1609, by a letter from Sir Thomas Ridgeway himself to Salisbury. He—

“Deems it his duty to attend the joint letter, sent from the Lord-Deputy and this Council, concerning Bryan-na-Savagh M'Mahon's late lands, with those few lines to his Lordship only. Prays his support of their's and his mutual request; that barbarous and remote corner being left waste and depopulate (some

portion excepted, which was mortgaged by Bryan, and must be compounded and paid for by His Majesty's grantee; and this last month being the only time of retaining them in place, and of drawing thither honest tenants and inhabitants, for this year ensuing, unless otherwise it be left (as heretofore) at large, and subject to be made a den and receptacle of thieves and rebels upon every occasion. There appeared to the Lord-Deputy and Council a necessity so to settle it speedily, that at once the King's rent might be secured and increased, the place civilized and strengthened, the stomach of the country thereabouts stayed, and some good exemplary beginning made in this kind of cases for the better future service of His Highness. Upon which motives principally, what has been done here is done, and that desired to be done there is now desired. All which he humbly and willingly submits to his Lordship's grace, judgment, and best liking, with resolution of modesty and patience, when he finds unexpected rubs; and of a true measure of hearty and effectual thankfulness and endeavour to deserve better, when he finds favour."—Dated from Rathfarnham, 15th May, 1609. S. P. iii., 204.

But it appears from the Patent Rolls that a grant, dated May 2nd, 1609, was made to Sir Thomas Ridgeway, of the entire territory called Upper Trough.—Cal. Pat. Jac. i. p. 149, b.

The denominations were very numerous, and were contained in the "Ballybetaghs" of Ballyleggachory, Bally Drummarrall, Clonoad, Ballineguire, Balliglaslagh, and Ballydrumbanchor. All which were parcels of the estate of Brian Oge M'Mahoune, otherwise Brian M'Sarvegh, slain in rebellion, and were lately granted to said Brian, and his heirs male. Licence was given to Sir Thomas to hold a Wednesday market at Clonleigg, and a fair on the Monday next after the feast of Peter—rent 13s. 4d., Irish. Also to hold a Court Leet for the whole at Clonleigg; a Court Baron at Leggachorry for that Ballybetagh; a Court Baron at Drummarrall for that Ballybetagh; a Court Baron at Clonleigg, for the Ballybetagh of Ballyclonocide, &c., the tates of Cargins, &c. He and his heirs male to appear and serve the Crown in all journeys, roads, and hostings within County Monaghan, and its confines, with all his posse of horse and foot; and, if twenty miles without the limits, with one horseman, and two footmen, armed and provided. To build a castle, or house of stone or brick, within five years, thirty feet long, and twenty broad, at least, with a court or bawn about it, in any convenient place on the premises, upon forfeiture of £300, English. Also in three

years to plant ten English tenants at least with a term for life. 2 May, 7 Jac. I. On the 22nd August following there was a further grant to Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Knt. Treasurer-at-War. The lands in the preceding patent were granted to him, his heirs and assigns, for ever, to hold of the Castle of Dublin, in common soccage, by fealty only, at the same rent and services. Also licence to hold a Saturday market and fair, on Monday after St. Peter's day, at Lurgan. A Court Leet at Lurgan for all the premises, and a Court Baron then for the ballybetagh of Ballyglaslagh, and tates of Cargin, &c., which market and fair and courts were changed from Clonleigg to Lurgan.—Cal. p. 149*b*.

The early patent of 7th May, 1609, seems to have been informal, for the King's letter for such grant bears date June 28th of that year.—Cal. Pat. Jac. I., p. 142 and 153*b*, Duplicate.

Just before this we find Sir Arthur Chichester writing to Lord Salisbury :—

"The noble Treasurer, who will adventure at the hardest terms (when it shall give furtherance to His Majesty's designs), now offers to undertake a double portion, or more, if it stands with the rules of the project."—S. P. iii., 193.

In 1610 we find a grant, dated 29th May, to Sir Thomas, under the Plantation, of the great proportion of Portclare, and Ballykirgir, of 2,000 acres. This was in the barony of Clogher, county Tyrone. Sir Thomas was in London on Plantation duty at this time, (having been appointed a Commissioner of Plantation, 16th March, 1609), and his patent is not enrolled in the Irish Chancery Records.—Inqn. Tyrone, No. 8, Car. I. S. P. iii., 171.

On the 3rd December, 1610, Sir Thomas had a grant of the great proportion of Largie, in the precinct of Dunganon (in the present Barony of Lower Dungannon, County Tyrone). This was created into the Manor of Ridgewaie.—Cal. Pat. Jac. I., p. 1836.

In September, 1611, we find :—

"Sir Thos. Ridgeway, Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer-at-War in Ireland, undertaker of 2,000 acres [in the precinct of Clogher], has appeared in person. His agent is Emanuel Ley, resident this twelve months, who is to be made a freeholder under him. Sir Thomas brought from London and Devonshire, the 4th May, 1610, twelve carpenters, mostly with wives and families, who have since been resident, employed in felling timber bought of Patrick M'Kenna, of the Trugh, County Monaghan, none being

in any part of the Barony of Clogher, or elsewhere nearer him, viz :—700 trees, 400 boards and planks, besides a quantity of stone, timber for tenements, with timber ready for the present setting up of a water mill. He is erecting a wardable castle and house, to be finished about the next spring. Ten masons work upon the castle, and two smiths. One Mr. Farefax M'Laughton, Robert Williams, Henry Holland, and three of the said carpenters are to be made freeholders ; other families are resident, wherewith he will perform all things answerable to his covenants."—S. P. iv., 124, Carew.

In 1611, amongst servitors and natives, we find Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Treasurer at Wars, 2,000 acres in the precinct of Dungannon, as servitor ; his carpenters providing timber, &c., for building next spring —S.P. iv., p. 130.

On 10th October, Sir Thomas writes from Rathfarnham to Lord Salisbury—

"The preparations for the Clogher plantation being now awakened and summoned by his lordship's own pen, as well as by the Lord Carew's presence, shall go onward with all speed. His castle itself is yet but two stories high ; but notwithstanding it shall be finished this winter, the roof being made, and all kind of workmen and materials in place. The cause of the backwardness thereof was his having employed his masons in finishing a castle in the Desert of Gallen [in the Queen's County], the former inhabitants whereof broke out in seventeen rebellions within the space of sixty years. Makes the castle within the proportion he had of his lordship, the less, partly for expedition's sake, but principally as being the more smart and wardable."—S.P. iv. 144.

A supplemental grant was made to Sir Thomas and his brother George in their proportions in the precinct of Clogher, 17th May, 1615.—Cal. Pat. Jac. I., 299b.

On 16th July, 1611, a grant was made to Sir Thomas Ridgeway of a Monday market and two yearly fairs at Augher, on All Saints and May 1st, with courts of piepowder and the usual tolls. And on April 22nd, 1613, a grant was made to Sir Thomas Ridgeway in Clogher barony, of certain lands including Augher. Sir Thomas was within four years to settle on a parcel of land called Augher, twenty English or Scots, chiefly tradesmen and artificers, to be burgesses of a town to be called Agher, to be incorporated within four years, with a convenient place for the site of a town, church, churchyard, market-place, and public school. The town to consist of twenty burgesses, besides cottagers, to whom he was to assign houses and lands ; and thirty acres for a common at the rent of fourpence each burgess. He was also to hold a fair annually at Glaslough, County Monaghan,

on the 5th November. In Clogher parish, is the townland of Augher tenements, 222 acres. The town of Augher had in 1861, 494 inhabitants; in 1841 it was more populous than Clogher or Five-mile-town, and is still in excess of Clogher.—*Cal. Pat. Jac. i.*, p. 256*b*.

The warrant for the incorporation of the Boroughmaster and Burgesses of Augher was dated, April 6th, 1613. The charter was dated April 15th. The electors were Emanuel Lea, Boroughmaster; Fenton Parsons, Daniel Gray, Thomas Powell, John Reyly, John Bennett, Thomas Pynney, Thomas Hetherington, Francis Skott, Richard Skott, and Richard Fener.—*Cal. Jac. i.* p. 255*a*. *S. P. iv.* p. 336.

On May 13th the first Members were returned, viz., Ralph Birchensha, Esq., (afterwards Knight), and Edward Skoyre, Esq.

On the 7th August, 1614, the Member for Augher was unseated.—*S. P. iv.*, p. 498.

Sir Thomas Ridgeway seems, in 1608, to have had some negotiations with Sir Thomas Coach, who had married the widow of Alexander Cosby, Esq., of Stradbally, for the Stradbally estate (Queen's County), whereby he acquired his interest in it; and he also acquired the Desert Gallen estate, at Leix, in the Queen's County, where he was busy building his castle, in October, 1611.

On the 18th August, 1612, an order was made for a grant of incorporation of Ballynekill, in Gallen Ridgewaye, into a borough; and on 17th April, 1613. Sir Thomas Ridgeway and Arthur Brereton were returned the first Members of it.—*S. P. iv.*, p. 123.

On 1st May, 1630, Sir Thomas, then Lord Londonderry, mortgaged certain lands to John Ancketell.

Besides the extensive grants to Sir Thomas Ridgeway, the small proportion of Ballymakell, containing Cavanballygaly [Ballygawley], County Tyrone, and other lands was granted to his next brother, George Ridgeway, July 12th, 1611. These were in the parish of Errigal Keerogue, and formed the manor of Thomascourt. Sir Francis Willoughby, who had married Cassandra, Sir Thomas's daughter, held, in 1611-12, the great proportion of Fentonagh, parish of Donaghcavy. Captain John Ridgeway also had 1,000 acres in Castlerahan barony, County Cavan. He obtained subsequently, 14th August, 1612, further lands in the same barony. In September, 1611, Captain John Ridgeway had brought 120 great oaks from Fermanagh, 30 miles from him, and more ready framed, being 280 garron

loads from Bealturbet ; he has made a watercourse for mills in a stony rocky ground, which cost him £25, as he says. Has agreed for 500 barrels of lime in Meath to be brought him on demand. Has removed five Irish houses near his castle and built two other Irish houses in the great Island. Has an English millwright, smith, and farrier, with their wives, families, and necessary tools, and an English and Irish house carpenter with their wives and families ; two or three other families of several trades, and has contracted at Bealturbet for a boat for use at Lough Kaure. In Pynnar's survey this estate had passed to Captain Culme. Sir Thomas' (then Lord Londonderry) eldest son, Robert, and his son-in-law, Sir Francis Willoughby, on the 10th December, 1631, made grants to his youngest son, Macwilliam Ridgeway ; and on the 16th January, 1632, to his second son Edward. Cappaneshimagh *alias* Ballyragget le Moat is mentioned as one of his townlands.—Cal. Pat. Jac. i., p. 186a. *Ib.* p. 186b. S. P. iv, pp. 130–1.

In Pynnar's Survey, 1618–19, we find under the head of "The Precinct of Clogher, allotted to English Undertakers," that the Lord Ridgwaie had 2,000 acres, called Portclare and Ballykillgirie. Upon this proportion was built a Bawne of lime and stone, fourteen feet square, with four flankers, a castle, three stories high, and an house besides, "all, with the Bawn, being of lyme and stone." On this land were planted of British families viz. :—2 Freeholders, 9 Lessees for lives, and 9 Lessees for years. These twenty families, with their under Tenants, were able to make fifty-six men with arms.

"The said Lord Ridgwaie hath three hundred and fifteen acres at the Agher, for the which he is to build a town, and hath performed, viz. :—

There are made fifteen Houses, whereof two of them are of Lyme and Stone, and the rest are all Cage work and couples.

Each of these have to their House that be principal Burgesses, two acres, and to them that are single Burgesses one acre, besides commons for cattle, the whole number of Burgesses must be twenty."

Agher was a Parliamentary borough until the time of the Union, when Lord Abercorn was the patron.

In the Precinct of Dungannon, allotted to servitors and natives, Lord Ridgwaie had 2,000 acres called Large, upon which was a Bawne of lime and stone, 160 feet square, 14 feet high, and four flankers, and a House in it of Timber. There were dwelling three English families upon the Land near the Bawne.

We find also that in the Precinct of Clogher, George Ridgwaie, gentleman, had 1,000 acres called Thomas Court, on which was a Bawne, but no House. There was planted on this land, of British Tenants—one freeholder, six lessees for three lives, and four lessees for years, in toto eleven families, able to make twenty-six men with arms.

Turning to his more personal history, Sir Thomas Ridgway is said to have been of the Posse Comitatus of Devon in the 32nd and 42nd years of Queen Elizabeth, if there is no mistake in the catalogue found in Sir William Pole's and Mr. Risdon's MS. of Devon. He was High Sheriff of Devon in 1600, when he was knighted (*vide* Prince's "Worthies of Devon"). In King James's time, he was a Privy Councillor in Ireland; Deputy Treasurer and Commander General, and Treasurer of Wars for several years together. He was one of the Officers-General in 1613, and was reckoned next in the list to the Lord Deputy, Lord Chichester, Baron of Belfast.

In 1808 (Sep, 2) we find in the State papers,

"The King acknowledges the good deserts of Sir Thomas Ridgeway and Mr. Marshall in the aid they both have given him in this Survey."—S. P. iii., 19.

On the 15th of Sep. in a List of Foot is found "Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Treasurer, 100, at Gallen in Leix."—*Ib.* p. 33.

On Oct. 15, Sir Thomas Ridgeway, writing to Lord Northampton, commends the Chief Justice and Attorney-General to his favour. The small colledge is progressing favourably. An Act for Commencement has been held, and very laudably performed, in all sorts; one Doctor and four Bachelors in Divinity having been created, and one Doctor in Civil Law, with nine Masters and seven Bachelors of Arts. From the Treasury near Dublin.—*Ib.* iii., pp. 69, 70.

11th Nov. Amongst the Captains of Foot, on 5th Nov., 1608, was Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Treasurer, 100. At Gallen in Leix.—S. P. iii., 97.

On March 9, 1609, Sir A. Chichester writes to Salisbury:—

"For albeit Mr. Treasurer (who is likewise Receiver) be a very worthy and most upright gentleman, yet seeing he cannot attend that service in person at all times, he cannot foresee and prevent the abuse and deceit of inferior officers, to which they have in this Kingdom of long time been inured."—S. P. iii., 157.

In 1609, Sir Thomas was on March 16th, made a Commissioner of Plantation.—S. P. iii., 171.

Miler Magrath writes January 23rd, 1610, to Sir Thomas Ridgeway, to procure him the Bishoprics of Killala and Achonry.—S. P. iii, 353.

June 9th, 1610, The King has heard and considered the particulars concerning the Plantation entrusted to Sir Thomas Ridgeway's delivery, whose sufficiency he highly approves.—S. P. iii, 549.

On July 19th The Lord Deputy advises Salisbury that Sir Thomas Ridgeway, their Treasurer, came to Dublin on the 5th of July; careless of his own safety, came over in a small boat of seven or eight tons, a vessel very unfit for him to adventure in, had not the consideration of His Majesty's service carried him beyond what was fitting.—S. P. iii., p. 480.

Sep. 30, 1610, Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Treasurer at wars—20 horse—20 footmen.—*Ib.* 507.

On Oct. 12, 1610.—Sir Thomas Ridgeway writes to Salisbury that he learns, by a letter from Henry Reynolds, that an information has been made against him for defects of payment. He is deeply distressed. He prays to be judged by his books, by which he will stand or fall. He appeals to the Lord Deputy, and to allow this public service for the punctuality of his payments.—*Ib.* 515.

On Oct. 14, Sir Arthur Chichester writes from Rathfarnham to Salisbury that money is very scarce. Mr. Treasurer has given bills. Mr. Treasurer is much grieved and discontented.—*Ib.* 516.

On Dec. 10th Sir Thomas Ridgeway requests licence from Salisbury for his three sons to travel for three years in France, Italy, and other places. He writes from Rathfarnham.—*Ib.* 529.

On the 8th May, 1611, there is a warrant of fiant for the absence of Sir Robert Ridgeway, Knt., in order to travel.—*Ib.* iv., 49.

On May 9th Sir Thomas writes to Salisbury about a remittance. It is impossible to borrow money. His books are prepared for examination.—*Ib.* iv., 51

On Sep. 10th, 1611, Sir Thomas is in the List of Privy Councillors.—*Ib.* iv., 102.

On Sep. 19th, he writes to Salisbury that he should be early in shipping the treasure for fear of the storms. He concludes with a request as to his undertaking in the barony of Clogher.—*Ib.* iv., 103.

The fine paid by Sir Thomas, in 1609, on defective titles was £26 13s. 4d.—S. P. iv., 104.

In September, amongst pensions and annuities for officers of the Exchequer, we have Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General, 1602, £6 13s. 4d.—S. P. iv., 110.

Sir Robert Ridgeway, Master of the Hawks and Game, formerly Sir Geoffry Fenton, during good behaviour, 1611, £8 17s. 9½d.—S.P. iv., 197.

On December 20th, 1611, Sir Thomas writes, from Rathfarnham, thanks to Salisbury for payment. He had better be in his grave than long continue a Treasurer here in a necessitous time, besides doubt of misconceiving or misreporting there, both which he knows will shorten his days.—S. P. iv., 181.

On the 13th November, 1612, there is an order for the incorporation of the town of Ballenakill, in Gallen-Ridgeway, Queen's County, by the name of Soffrane or Provost and Burgesses of said town. Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Knight and Baronet, and his son Sir Robert Ridgeway, Knight, are amongst the first Burgesses.—S. P. iv., p. 299.

Another document contains the names of the Sovereign and Burgesses thus—Thomas Vicars, Gent., Sovereign for the first year; Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Knight and Bart.; Sir Robert Ridgeway, Knight; Henry Reynolds, Esq.; Arthur Bruerton, Captain Marmaduke Neilson, Thomas Smyth, the Preacher of God's Word; Edward Brooke, Gent.; Abraham Rogers, Gent.; James Rochfort, Gent.; Henry Wright, Gent.; William Wright, Gent.; John Golding.—— The days for the two fayres are one on the 5th November, the other, Thursday in Whitsun week. ["On neither of which days is there any fair thereabouts, or in Ireland."—Dean Reeves.] The liberties of the Corporation to extend throughout the whole manor of Gallen-Ridgeway, the castle and barone in Ballynekill, and to the same castle, only excepted parck or impaled demesne.—S. P. iv., 319.

On the 23rd April, 1613, Sir Thomas Ridgeway was returned by the Sheriff for the County Tyrone. He had thirty-four votes, and Tirlagh O'Neill ("who cannot speak English") twenty-eight votes. As before stated, on the 17th April, Sir Thomas Ridgeway, of Tor Mohun, Devon, and Arthur Brereton, Esq., were returned the first members for the Borough of Ballenekill, Sir Thomas sat for Tyrone.—S. P. iv., 362.

On the 18th May, 1613, Sir Thomas Ridgeway proposed Sir John Davys as Speaker of the House of Commons.

"According to that direction they immediately departed into the House of Commons to make choice of a Speaker; where, having taken their places and sitting quietly some time, Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Baronet, Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer at Wars, and one of the Privy Council of this Realm, rose up, and after some expressions of joy to behold an Assembly of so many worthy Knights and Gentlemen in a Parliament in this Kingdom, declared that the first thing they were to do was to choose a Speaker; and having expressed at large with what gifts and abilities the person fit for that place should be qualified, he named Sir John Davys, Knight, Attorney-General for this Kingdom, being one of the Sergeants-at-Law in England, to be the fittest person to supply that place; and Mr. Treasurer and Mr. Marshall numbered the House, like tellers, standing at the door; and, having declared him elected, lifted him into the chair."—S. P. iv., 400.

On 7th August, 1615, we have a letter of Sir Thomas Ridgeway to Sir R. Winwood concerning an Act of Subsidy.—S. P. v., 85

Again, in August, nine reasons for the continuance of the office of Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer at Wars in one man's hands. The offices held jointly, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of England, were so held by his predecessors, and the present Treasurer for nine years space; in which nine years he confidently avers that there was never more done in Ireland for the King's honour and profit, and stability of the Kingdom, with so little money out of England, than in the same time.—S. P. v. 88–89.

In 1616 (? in April) the Lords of the Council write to the Lords Justices, directing them to inquire and certify the state of the reckonings between the Treasurer Ridgeway and seven captains.—S. P. v., 124.

On July 14th, 1616, there was a Commission to Sir Henry Dowcra as Treasurer at War in Ireland, during pleasure; and a grant of the same, July 16th.—*Ib.* 128–9.

On the 25th, Lord Chichester was appointed Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.—*Ib.* 131.

On the 24th December, Sir Thomas Ridgeway was no longer on the Commission for completing the Plantation of Ulster.—*Ib.* 138.

On the 31st December, Deputy St. John writes to Winwood—He has received His Majesty's directions for the

sealing of Sir Thomas Ridgeway's Patent for his creation, and to send it to him, which he has caused to be done, and now he is a Lord.—*Ib.* 143.

The grant to Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Knt. and Bart., and his heirs male, of the title and dignity of Lord Ridgeway, Baron of Gallenridgeway, in consideration of his services in the Plantation of Ulster, and erecting several fortresses in the Northern parts of Ireland, was dated 25th May, 14th Jac. I., 1616.—Cal. Pat. Jac. i., p. 311b.

In 1617, is found "A brief collection of several sums of money, paid by the late Treasurer Ridgeway, with other demands not allowed in his last account, ending June, 1616, to be considered and recovered."—S. P. v., 175.

In 1617, we have in the State Papers—"What the Lord Deputy and State shall think fit to be allowed by His Majesty unto the said late Treasurer, in respect of his personal services and assistance, by himself and his troop of horse, under his leading, in the expedition against the traitor, Sir Cahir O'Doughertie, and his adherents, and like assistance by him and his said troop towards the taking of the said rebel's several castles to His Majesty's use, and releasing of the said Bishop of Derrie's wife, Captain Henry Vaughan, Sir Basil Brooke's young son, or other English prisoners and good subjects from their former captivity in the said castles when they were in the enemy's custody; for which he demands upon the shutting up of his final account by the sum of £168 18s., though he avers it cost him thrice as much, besides the often adventure of his person, followers, and retinue. Also money obtained by William Browne, late the petitioner's deputy receiver of the Treasure of Ireland, and paid to himself, for the fee of collector's tenth of the impost—£372 10s.; also demanded by the said late Treasurer, for his entertainment, £230 13s.; same, £1,082 0s. 1½d., English; sum total, £5,937 7s. 8½d., English."—Signed by Francis Goften.—S. P. v., 176.

In 1617, we find a petition from Neale King. He refers to Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Knight, as to his services in Donegal. He had taken orders, and asked Christopher, Lord Bishop of Derry, to bestow upon him some church living; but got a cold and succourless answer. There is also his information. S. P. v., 178. *Ib.*, p. 179.

On 21st October, 1618, there is a Commission to the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c., to take an account of Thomas, Lord Ridgeway, Treasurer at Wars in Ireland.—S. P. v., 216.

1618, Muster Roll of County Tyrone—The Lord Ridgeway, 2,000, 48 men, 6 muskets, 10 culivers, 7 pistols, 3 halberts, 28 swords.—S. P. v., 221.

February 26th, 1619, Lord Ridgeway to be ordered to bring up the Bonds given by the Captains of Forts, &c.—*Ib.* 226.

The following is an account of the manner in which Lord Ridgeway obtained the Earldom of Londonderry.

Lord Balfour finding the Bishop [of Clogher] to be weary of lending, he offered the Bishop a bargain he had of the Lord Ridgeway, who had mortgaged the castle and demeanses of Agher to the Lord Balfour. This Agher was within a mile and a half of Clogher. The Bishop then, having no demeanses nor houses left him by his predecessors, he hearkened to the bargain and bought for £800.

Sir James Areskin by this time was come over to Ireland with his Majestie's grant for making some nobleman an Earle. He being of the Bishop's old acquaintance, he resorted often to the Bishop's house, craving the Bishop's advice for making his best profit of the King's said graunt. The honor was offered to manie uppon verie easie tearmes. But at last Robert Barclay, Dean of Clogher, tooke in hand to make the bargaine betwixt the Lord Ridgeway and Sir James, uppon advantageous conditions to Sir James, and muche more than ever he expected. So the Dean draweth the bargain, which was thus :—

“That Sir James Areskin should have the reversion of the castle and demeanses of Agher and 2,500 acres, lying adjacent to, in possession, and Sir James should assure him of the honour.”—*Life of Bishop James Spottinwoode*, p. 104.

The following is the statement of the case in the Patent Rolls, July 16, 1622 :—

“James, &c.—We cannot but with singular comfort and contentment observe in the general improvement of that our kingdom of Ireland since our happy reign here, the same is furnished with worthy personages, both of the British and Irish birth, who besides their virtues and merits, are possessed with fair and plentiful estates, out of which consideration, when the names of certain noblemen there were presented unto us, as of persons capable of higher advancements, being otherwise made known unto us on sundry occasions, formerly for their deserts in our service, and extraordinary value in that our realm, we did graciously resolve to make choice of one of that number for the present, upon whom we should be graciously pleased to confer the honor, title, and dignity of an Earle of that our realm ; and for that purpose we have herewith sent you a true note of such names as were so

presented unto us, being nine in all, five of English, and four of Irish birth, letting you further to understand that, whensoever any one of the said nine lords contained in this inclosed note, shall signify unto you his desire of our gracious favour, extended in this behalf, that it is our royal pleasure, that he shall have with all convenient expedition our letters patent made unto him, by the advice of some of our learned counsel there, thereby to make, ordain, constitute, and create him an Earl of that our kingdom, to have and enjoy the name, title, and dignity of an Earl, to him, and the heirs male of his body heretofore begotten and to be begotten, with all rights, privileges, preheminences, prerogatives, immunities and allowances of an Earl, in as large, ample, and beneficial manner as any other Earl of that kingdom doth or ought to hold, or enjoy the same.—Westminster, 16 July, 20th."

Lords of the birth of Ireland:—Lord Viscount Gormanston, Lord Viscount Mountgarrett, Lord of Killeene, Lord of Houth.

Lords of the birth of England:—Lord Viscount Powerscourt, Lord Viscount Moore, Lord Ridgeway, Lord Polliott, Lord Caulfield.

This is a true note of the names of the said nine Lords presented to his Majesty, in such a manner as is mentioned in his Majesty's letter, dated 16th of July, 1622.

"May it please your Lordship.—A noble and careful proffer of the right and title of an Earl being made unto me by an honorable and loving friend, unexpectedly and unaymingly by me, I take God and him to witness, upon the grounds [and] contents of the King Majesty's letter or warrant, dated at Westminster, the 16th day of July last, 1622, I am now induced by his persuasion and his honorable dealings with me in this and other matters for the more good of me and mine, to consent thereunto, and do hereby desire your Lordships honorably and favourably to sign your Lordships' warrant, and seal the patent according his Majesty's gracious intention expressed in the said letter, and according like grants in like cases. Resting evermore, humbly ready at your Lordship's command.

"TOMAS RIDGEWAY.

"Ballynikill, August 8, 1622."

"To the right honorable my singular good Lords, the Lords Justices of Ireland.

"Let this letter be enrolled together with the King's letter concerning the honor now to be conferred upon the Lord Ridgeway."

ADAM LOFTUS, Chancellor.

Inrolled upon the 20th August, 1622, upon the requisition of Sir James Erskyn, Knight.

The details of the bargain are fully learned from the Inquisition of 15th September, 1629. (No. 8, Car. I., Tyrone.)

The following are the dates of the several transactions :—

- July 16, 1662. King's letter for selection and nomination of eligible Lords.
- Aug. 8, „ Lord Ridgeway's letter of acceptance.
- Aug. 19, „ Conveyance of lands in consideration, executed at Augher.
- Aug. 26 „ On request of Sir James Erskine, the Chancellor orders enrolment of King's letter and Ridgeway's acceptance.
- Aug. 23, „ Patent of Earldom to Ridgeway.

King James had, by letters patent, 23rd May, 1610, granted to Sir Thomas Ridgeway, now Lord Ridgeway, Earl of Londonderry, the great proportion of Portclare and Ballykilgir. The names of the lands, of which Agher is one, are recited in the Patent.

The King, also, 7th July, 1611, being seized of the small proportion of Ballymachell (names of the townlands recited) did by patent, dated 12th July, 1611, grant the same to George Ridgeway; who on the 22nd July same year was seized of the same, under the name of the Manor of Thomascourt. So seized, the two brothers did, on the 19th of August, 1622, at Agher, by deed, assign to Sir James Erskine, Knight, the whole of the two proportions with the advowson of Errgell, with the rent also of the proportion of Ballyloughmaguiffe, and 17 other balliboes in the barony of Clogher, for ever.

The lands of the Manor of Agher are recited in an Inquisition 16th September, 1639. (Ulster Inquisitions, Tyrone, No. 47, Car. I., Tyrone.)

On the death of Sir James' son, the Rev. Archibald Erskine, there were two mortgages against the estate; one dated January 1, 1639, to William Madden, for £200 (Ib. No. 10, Car. II.), and the other January 1, 1639, for £240, to his son-in-law, William Richardson, and his wife Mary.

An Inquisition was taken in 1661 upon the estate of Rev. Archibald Erskine, of Agher, and the copious rental is evidence of the vast consideration which changed hands on the 19th August, 1622; the Favor Royal estate representing but a portion. When he died (in 1645), Mary, his daughter and co-heir, was eighteen years of age and unmarried. (Ib. No. 19, Car. II.)

Thomas, Earl of Londonderry, died 24th January, 1631, his son and successor being then thirty-six years of age.

II.—SIR FRANCIS ROE.

The name of Roe was in old times often written Rooe. Francis Roe was, it is believed, son of Robert Roe, of Low Layton, near Wanstead, in Essex; which Robert was a younger son of Sir Thomas Roe, in 1568 Lord Mayor of London. Sir Francis is supposed to have been a younger brother of Sir Thomas Roe, a skilful and able diplomatist, and steady patron of literature, who was the medium through whom the Bodleian Library was enriched with a valuable collection of oriental manuscripts, about the same time that the great Barocci collection was presented by the Earl of Pembroke; and above all, he was the agent, both in the presentation and carriage to England, of the famous Codex Alexandrinus of the Greek Bible. He was on terms of intimacy with Archbishop Ussher, who, writing in 1644, designated him, "*vir clarissimus et optimus*." He had been knighted by King James in March, 1604; was sent out in 1621 as ambassador to the Grand Seignior; and the happy effects of his negotiation have been felt by the English nation almost to the present day. He died on the 6th November, 1644.

Francis commenced his career in a military capacity, and served with great distinction in the Elizabethan War in Ireland. He comes to view in Moryson's History, in 1598, as one of the "old captains." In the year following Captain Roe was stationed with one hundred men at Ardee. In 1601, we find him transferred to Armagh; and in the October of that year he had a command, as Lieutenant-Colonel, of Sir Oliver Holmes' regiment at the battle of Kinsale; and honourable mention of his name is made in the despatches of Mountjoy. This engagement completely broke the power of the Irish, and the general was able to proceed to the north for the reduction of Tyrone. The historian of the period relates as follows:—

"From Dungannon the Lord Deputy sent Sir Richard Moryson with 500 foot to meet Sir Arthur Chichester, who came with his forces from Lough Sydney (Lough Neagh), and landed within a few miles of Dungannon, where, they being met, did, according to the Lord Deputy's directions, *begin to raise a fort*. In the meantime, the Lord Deputy having utterly banished all Tyrone's partakers out of those parts, marched five miles from Dungannon to Lough Sydney, where Sir Arthur Chichester lay with his forces; and his Lordship encamped there till he had made the *fort* defensible, to contain above 1,000 foot and 100 horse, which was to be victualled from Carrickfergus by the way of the said

Lough. The fort of his Lordship's barony he called Mountjoy, and made Sir Benjamin Barry (his Lieutenant, and now one of the Colonels of the army) governor of the same for present service; which being done, the command of the fort was left to Captain Francis Roe."—(Itinerary, p. 218.)

On the 1st January, 1603, Captain Francis Roe was stationed here in command of 150 men; and the same also had appeared in the returns of May in the same year. In consideration of his services at Kinsale and elsewhere, he was knighted by Sir George Carew, the Lord Deputy, on the 29th September, 1603. The official entry is as follows:—

"Sir Francis Roe, knighted in His Majes^{ties} the chastell in Dublin, ye 29 of September, 1603."

Peace being established, the army was considerably reduced, and we accordingly find, in the year following, "Sir Francis Roe keeper of Mountjoy and the territory, fifty men." In 1604, 1605, and 1606, we find him still with his men in the Fort of Mountjoy; and in January, 1608, a representation of the state of Ulster mentions that—

"Sir Thobie Colferlde and Sir Francis Roe have the superintendence of the upper part of Tyrone, with the county of Ardmaghe."

In this year a body of 700 foot having been sent over from England, a detachment of fifty men was sent to Sir Francis Roe, so that the Mountjoy garrison was restored to its former strength. In 1608, as is shown by what follows, he added to the defences of the fort:—

"Sir Francis Roe, knight, for reinforcing the rampier, making the parapet higher and larger, and making the ditch broader and deeper, and for other reparations and works done upon His Majesty's fort of Mountjoy, by concordatum, October 16, £90."

Among the instructions from Government for the Treasurer in January, 1610, we find:—

"He would have Sir Toby Caulfield undertake Clancan, and Sir Francis Roe, Munterdelvin, and such other lands adjoining to these forts as is convenient for them. These gentlemen are of ability, and can give good furtherance to the Plantation, if they may be encouraged to undertake those fast countries upon reasonable conditions."

In the same month notice is taken, for the Plantations, of Captains of companies who have certain houses; amongst whom was Sir Francis Roe, with lands near Mountjoy,

Mounterdelvin, &c. This bore reference to a grant in contemplation, to which effect was given by letters patent, dated 19th June, 1610, as follows:—

“From the King to Sir Francis Roe, knight, in county Tyrone. The castle or fort, and town of Mountjoy, with 300 acres of land thereto belonging and adjoining, viz.—parcel of the two towns of the Backe extending to the wood in the north part thereof—all that part of the two towns of Mullagherorie, whereon the castle of Mountjoy is built, extending to the wood on the north and west parts thereof; the town and lands of Cloneterackierge, which extends to the said wood; the town and lands of Ballibegge, parcel of two towns of Aghie, Dromdrige, and Aghierghill, extending towards the east, from the bounds lately assigned by the Lord Deputy Chichester, and next adjoining to the fort of Mountjoy; being lands reserved to the Crown out of the Earl of Tyrone's letters patent. To hold for 21 years from Michaelmas next.” 19th June, 8th Jac.

This fort, of which the remains are still to be seen, was situated in the north part of the parish of Clonoe, in the barony of Dungannon Middle (Ordnance Survey, Tyrone, sheet 47). It stood on an eminence near the shore of Lough Neagh.

In a list of Servitors thought meet to be Undertakers in the Plantation of Ulster, Sir Francis Roe seems high up among the names.* So, on the 28th of February, 1611, he had a grant of 1,000 acres, being a small proportion, situate in the middle part of the parish of Desertcreat, a few miles north-west of his Mountjoy holding. The premises were indicated.

In 1611 we find—

“The Castle of Mountjoy, upon Lough Chichester (Lough Neagh, previously called Lough Sydney), besides the old fort, wherein are many inhabitants, both English and Irish, together with Sir Francis Roe's foot company. Here is a fair castle of stone and brick, covered with slate and tile, begun in the late Queen's time, and finished by His Majesty, of earth, well ditched, and flanked with burworks. In this castle Sir Francis Roe, the Constable, and his family dwell.”

The military importance of the place was enhanced on the 20th October, 1612, when orders were given to draw up a fiant, on incorporation, to Nicholas Roe, Sir Francis Roe, Knt., Francis Anslowe (Annesley), William Clarke, John Hamson, Thomas Ashby, Griffin Williams, Rhyse Morgan, Henry Towne, Robert Burton, Christopher Morice, John Mullarie, and Richard Sanderson, by the names of Provost

* The Manor of Roe, seventeen balliboes and $\frac{3}{4}$, estimated at 1,000 acres, now over 3,500 acres.

and Burgesses of Mountjoie, enabling them to send Burgesses to Parliament.

This project does not appear to have been carried into effect, there being four boroughs already in the county ; two of them, Agher and Clogher, close together.

In 1613, April 23rd, Sir Thomas Ridgeway, and Sir Francis Roe, were returned to Parliament as Knights of the Shire for Tyrone. Sir Francis was at the head of the poll; but the opposition alleged that the greater number of freeholders elected Captain Tirlagh O'Neill to be joined with Sir Francis Roe, but that the Sheriff had returned Sir Thomas Ridgeway in his place.

There was a deed dated June 13th, 1616, by Sir Francis Roe, of Mountjoy, Knt., whereby he confirmed to Sir Garrett Moor, of Mellefont, Knt., Sir Roger Jones, Knt., and Sir Nicholas Whyte, sons-in-law to the said Sir Garret Moor, and George Whyte, of Dundalk, all the manor called the Manor of Rooe, in the county of Tyrone, and barony of Dungannon, with sixteen balliboes, and all the castles, lands, &c., containing 1,000 acres, with all courts baron and leet, &c.—

"The lands purchased by me jointly with Dame Margery, my wife, of Brian Dowlin, the chief of his name, excepted."

To hold to the said Garrett, Sir Roger, Sir Nicholas, and George, their heirs and assigns, for ever, of the chief lords of the fee, by the service due and accustomed. There was also a covenant of further assurance, whereby he appointed his well-beloved "in trust," Robert Townsly, of Mountjoy, yeoman, his lawful attorney, to deliver quiet possession. The true intent was that the feoffers, their heirs and assigns, and the survivor of them, should be served of the aforesaid manor and lands, to the use of the said Sir Francis, and Dame Margery, during their lives; and then to pay to his brother, Thomas Roe, if he be living, the sum of £100 English; and to his brother, Nicholas Roe, if he be living, the sum of £50; and to his sister Dorothy the sum of £50; and after these charges were performed, the said feoffers and the survivor should stand and be served of the manor and lands, to the use of Thomas Moore, one of the sons of the said Sir Garrett, and his heirs, for ever. The tenants who consented were Owen Roe O'Quin, Dowallagh Danill, Alexander McDonnell, Thomas May, Robert Townsley, Gilleduff Quin, Tirlagh O'Doras, and William O'Doras, being several lessees for years. (Cal. Pat., Jac. I., p. 508 a). Deed to same effect, 31st May, 1616 (*ib.*)

From the above it appears that Sir Francis, though married, had no issue, and that his estate of Manor Roe passed into the Moore family, now represented by the Marquis of Drogheda. His wife's name was Margerie Bagenall, as appears by his funeral entry, quoted further on. Three years after the date of the foregoing deed, Pynnar made the following report on Manor Roe :—

“ Upon this there is a good bawne of earth, with a quickset set upon it, and a good deep ditch about it. There is within a very good small house of brick and stone, inhabited by an English gentleman and his family. There are also about the bawne seventeen houses, which are inhabited with British tenants, who have estates for years, and have taken the oath of supremacy.”

It would appear from this that Sir Francis did not occupy his house of Manor Roe, but let it to a fellow countryman ; he, himself, possibly resided at Drogheda, of which place he was Mayor in 1620, at the time of his death.

In reference to the occupation of Mountjoy Fort, the Government, July 7th, 1610, had ordered that at the next avoidance the same should be passed to Sir Thomas Coach, with the same entertainment and emoluments enjoyed by Sir Francis Roe. But Sir Francis made answer—

“ To the fort there doth belong neither fee, ward, nor any manner of other entertaynment, without which to pass the castle and fort unto him were dangerous, his own ability being insufficient to maintayne and defend it. Besides which it is granted to me by Letters Patent during my life.”

Sir Francis was able to hold it efficiently, in virtue of his military detachment, and his pay as a commissioned officer in command.

Besides the lands which he had obtained from the Crown, Sir Francis became lessee of large tracts of Church land, under the See of Armagh, and other property.

It was found at an Inquisition sped at Dungannon, 28th December, 1630, that Sir Francis Roe had died in the reign of James I. His will, dated June 1st, 1616, was proved before the surrogate of Primate Hampton, on the 22nd August, 1622, by his widow, Lady Margery. He had died on June 26th, 1620, and she was now married again, being sworn as “ Domina Margerie Roe, alias Downname,” being now the third wife of Dr. George Downham, Bishop of Derry. Having a life estate in all Sir Francis' lands, she was a widow not to be despised, and further was not advanced in life, for she survived her second husband,

and lived to 1656, when her stepson, James Downham, who was both Rector of Tynan and Dean of Armagh, succeeded to her chattel property and church leases. A memoir of this clergyman by his distant successor in both preferments, Dr. Reeves (now Bishop of Down, &c.), will be found in the September, 1881, number of the *Palatine Note Book*, pp. 161-162.

By Sir Francis Roe's deed of settlement of June 30th, 1616, Sir Garrett Moore and three others were appointed trustees of his Manor Roe estate, for the use of him and his wife Margery, during their life, with remainder to Sir Thomas Moore, second son of Sir Garrett, first Viscount of Drogheda; but this Sir Thomas died without issue in 1623, when his interest in Manor Roe passed to his niece, Letetia or Lettice Moore, the only child of his elder brother, who had predeceased his father. She was born in 1615, and was an heiress of great promise, having a fortune of £4,000. Of John Moore, the seventh son of Sir Garrett, the first Viscount, Lodge has the following notice (*Peerage*, Archdale's ed., Vol. ii, p. 100):—

"John, on whom the aforesaid Sir Francis Roe, by another deed of feoffment, dated 31st May, 1616, settled all his leases and farms, goods and chattels, after his decease; except the eight townlands called Desertcreff [now Desertcreat], being Church lands, in the County of Tyrone. And after his wife's decease, the said eight townlands to the use of the said John Moore, during the interest therein being."

The lease of the estate, under the See of Armagh, was renewed by Primate James Ussher, for sixty years, from July, 1634, to Lady Margery Roe; and by her will, November, 1650, was bequeathed to her stepson, James Downham, in which she includes—

"That little plate yet left, to my well beloved sonne-in-law (stepson), son and heyre unto the late Bishop of Derry, now deceased, who according to his abilitie hath from time to time, hitherto been the greatest reliever of the wants and necessities which I underwent since the beginning of theis troublesome times, of all the friends I have."

A King's letter for the Lady Margery Roe, relict of George, Bishop of Derry, dated 22nd September, 1634, recites that Dame Margery Roe petitioned that her late husband, being desirous to build and plant upon some of the mensales of the said Bishopricke, a convenient house for himself and his successors, did in his life effect the same, at the expences of 2,000 marks sterling, or thereabouts, of his

own and her means; the revenues of his Bishopricke being, as she pretends, most expended in hospitalitie and marryenge of his children. That she should be paid the quarter's rent and revenue of the Bishopricke due at May last, her husband dying about a week before quarter's day, and the present bishop renouncing any claim thereto, granted the same to her, provided it was under £200. Bishop Bramhall acted handsomely in the matter, and procured the interest of Archbishop Laud in obtaining this favour; and in reference to this we find him writing to Laud, 20th December, 1634—

“My Lady Roe is your Grace's daily beadswoman.”

In the funeral entries in Ulster's office we find—

“Sir Francis Roe, Knight, deceased at Drogheda, being Maior of that towne, the 26th of June, 1620. He was buried there honorably the 13th July followinge. He had to wife Margerie, daughter nal of Sir Nicholas Bagenall, sometime Marshall of the Army, but had no issue by her. Arms—Gules, on a bend dexter, between three garbs, or as many cross crosslets fitchy of the first, with Bagenall, a bar sinister.”

In 1620, and again in 1624, Lady Roe appears in the rentals of the See of Armagh, as tenant of twenty-nine balliboes of the Church lands estate.

CLOGHER.

III. GEORGE WATKINS, Gent.

I have been unable to ascertain any particulars about Mr. Watkins, who sat for Clogher in one Parliament only. Nor can I find any trace of a Charter of the borough or city, earlier than 1629, tem., Car. I. It appears, besides, that a number of documents relating to Clogher were burnt about the middle of the last century. The bishops seem to have practically nominated the members for this place without dispute, down to the year 1800, when there was a petition, and the members first returned were unseated, as will be noticed in the proper place.

IV. WILLIAM FERRAR, Gent.

About Mr. Ferrar I can find nothing more than that he sat for one Parliament for Clogher.

In the *Liber Munerum*, Vol. vii., p. 51, we find—

“Civitas Clogher—193, Georgius Watkins, }
194, Williemus Ferrar, } *Generori.*”

DUNGANNON.

V. Sir GARRET MOORE.

Sir Garret Moore, the ancestor of the Marquis of Drogheda, was the second son of Sir Edward Moore, Knt., second son of John Moore (by his wife Margaret, daughter, and at length heir, to John Brent, Esq., and widow of John Dering, of Surrenden, in Plukly), and grandson of Thomas Moore, Esq., of Benenden, Kent. A very full account of this family will be found in Archdale's "Lodge's Peerage" (1789), Vol. ii., pp. 82-115.

"Sir Edward Moore, Knt. (says Lodge, p. 90), became heir to his cousin, Nicholas, of Cranebrooke and Wigmore, and, with his brothers, were the first of the family that settled in Ireland, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; a reign noted in history for many signal and memorable events, wherein Sir Edward had a large share, and so distinguished himself in her armies, by his courage and conduct, that he was knighted in 1579 by Sir William Drury, Lord Justice, not long before his lordship's death in the camp between Limerick and Kilmallock; and for his many eminent services, both at home and abroad, was rewarded by the Queen with a lease of the dissolved Abbey of Mellefont, with its appurtenances in the County of Louth, which he made the principal place of his residence, and where his posterity remained" [a grant in fee having been subsequently made to his son, Sir Gerald (or Garret)],* "till the late Earl of Drogheda removed to Monasterevan, now Moore Abbey, in the County of Kildare, the seat of the late Viscount Loftus of Elye, which descended to his lordship, as heir of that family." "In the wars, carried on for the reduction of the Earl of Tyrone, Sir Edward was a principal commander, &c." "He married, first Mildred, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Clifford, of Chart, in Kent, Esq.; and secondly, Margery, daughter [rather widow—*vide* the note to page 93 of the Peerage] of John Brabazon, of Eastwell, in the County of Leicester, Esq., the widow of Mr. Warren, and of Mr. Blount; and had issue four sons, &c.," of whom Sir Gerard, commonly called Sir Garret, was the second, but on his eldest brother, Henry's death, without issue by his wife, Mary Agarde, became the eldest.

Sir Garret Moore, who succeeded his father at Mellefont, served under the Earl of Essex and the Lord Deputy Mountjoy in the war with Tyrone and the Spaniards; and in September 1599, when the Earl of Essex left the kingdom, had the command of 100 foot at Ardee, with 25 horse at Kells and Navan. On the 13th November, 1600, he was with the Lord Deputy at the fight—Carlingford—against Tyrone, when his ensign was killed; and about the

* *Vide* Note.—Lodge, p. 98.

beginning of that month, 1602, was sent by the Deputy into the Breny, when all the rebels submitted and gladly received Her Majesty's protection; Tyrone at the same time sending by Sir Garret to the Lord Deputy, an absolute submission to the Queen's mercy, bearing date 12th November. And the Queen dying the 24th March, 1602, the news was imparted to the Lord Deputy on the 27th, in the night, at Mellefont; and his lordship being warranted by Her Majesty's letters to receive Tyrone to mercy, had upon the 24th commissioned, and the next day sent Sir Garret, and Sir William Godolphin to treat with him. The said 27th they arrived at Charlemont, where Sir William staying for his troop of horse, Sir Garret rode that night to Tullyhoge, and conferred with Tyrone, who being resolved to obey the Deputy's command, accompanied them to Mellefont, and made a most humble submission in writing, which he presented publicly on his knees; and the Queen's death being proclaimed 3rd April, he renewed his submission to King James, and in May attended the Lord Lieutenant into England.

On the 9th June, 1603, he and William Moore of Barnmead, and Brent Moore, had the grant of a pardon for all treasons and other offences; on the 20th of same month he was made Seneschal of the county of Cavan and town of Kells; on the 22nd November, 1609, constable of the castle of Philipstown, for his life, and that of Edward his son. In the Parliament of 1613, he was member for the borough of Dungannon; on the 20th May, 1615, appointed of council to the President of Munster; and on the 8th July, in the same year, he was rated 100 marks for the subsidy then granted to the King. In 1616, Sir Garret was captain of twenty-five horse, at 4s. a day; and His Majesty taking into consideration his great and manifold services to the crown, was pleased, in testimony of the favour he bore him, to create him and his heirs male Baron Moore of Mellefont, by privy seal, dated at Newmarket, the 15th February, 1615, and by patent at Dublin, the 20th July, 1616; the day after which (being Sunday) his Lordship and the Lord Ardee was [were] so created by the Deputy, after a sermon preached in St. Patrick's cathedral by Dr. James Ussher, then chancellor of that cathedral, from these words, Acts xvii. 2, "There were more noblemen than they which were at Thessalonica." (Lodge, Vol. ii., pp. 95, 96, 97.)

By privy seal, dated at Westminster, 5th January, 1621, the King thus writes:—

"Whereas, we did not long since give a Royal testimony to the world, of the gracious opinion we had conceived of our right trusty

and well-beloved Sir Garrett Moore, of Mellyfonte, whereby for the eminency of his own virtues, and the good services done by himself and his ancestors to our crown, we were pleased to advance [him] to the dignity of a baron of that our realm; forasmuch as his accustomed zeal and integrity in our service, together with his porte and carriage since that honour was conferred upon him, have made him in our princely judgment worthy of a greater. We are therefore pleased to create him a Viscount of that kingdom; these are therefore to require you, &c."

He was accordingly created Viscount Moore of Drogheda, by patent, 7th February, 1621. (Ib. p. 97.)

The Lord Deputy Falkland making a progress to oversee the late plantations, and to settle the government in those remote parts, for the administration of justice, preservation of peace, and other causes touching His Majesty's special service, the Lord Moore was appointed, 15th July, 1624, one of the commissioners and keepers of the peace in the provinces of Leinster and Ulster during his absence. His lordship married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Colley, of Castle Carbery, in the county of Kildare, knight; and dying at Drogheda, 9th November, 1627, at sixty-seven, was interred in St. Peter's church, 13th December, having had issue by her (who remarried with Sir Charles Wilmot, created Viscount Wilmot of Athlone, 4th January, 1620, Lord President of Connaught, and Privy Councillor to King James and Charles I., and she, deceasing 3rd June, 1654, was buried 3rd July by her first lord) seven sons and five daughters.

Lord Moore was succeeded in his honours by his third son, Sir Charles Moore. The two elder sons predeceased him, viz., Sir Edward, who had married Elizabeth Vaughan, by whom he left an only daughter and heiress, Letitia, whose fortune was £4,000. and Sir Thomas, who married Lady Sarah Boyle, second daughter of the first Earl of Cork, but left no issue by her.

VL.—SIR HUGH POLLERDE OR POLLARD.

Prince, in his "Worthies of Devon," p. 640, gives a memoir of Sir Lewis Pollard, Knight, and one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in England. Sir Lewis married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Hext of Kingston, by whom he had eleven sons and as many daughters. Three of his sons obtained the honour of knighthood—of these Sir Hugh was the eldest. He was knighted at Richmond by King James I. on May 15, 1605, and probably came to Ireland with Lord

Chichester, who was also a native of Devonshire. Pynnar (p. 209) gives an account of Lord Chichester's settlement at Dungannon; it included thirty English families. Sir Hugh Pollard, of Dublin, on 8th June, 8 James I. (1610), had a grant of licence to sell starch in Leinster, Munster, Connaught and Drogheda Town for twenty-one years. On October 9. 17 James I. (1619) he had a grant from the King of the duties on the importation of tobacco and tobacco-pipes for seven years, at a rent of 20s. English [Pat. Rolls, Jac. I.]. Previously to these, on 18th January, 6 James I. (1608), Sir Hugh Pollard, Knt., had a grant from the King of the exclusive privilege of "planting woods and making charcoal in Munster province." All these licences would seem to prove the fact that Sir Hugh was engaged in commerce. His name does not appear in Pynnar amongst the planters of Ulster; nor is his death registered in the Books of Funeral Certificates in Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle. A family of the same name, also from Devonshire, has been seated in the County Westmeath since the reign of Elizabeth, where it still holds a considerable estate at Rathgraffe, now Castlepollard.

Sir Hugh Pollerde was returned one of the first members for Dungannon on the 2nd May, 1613. He married Dorothy, seventh daughter of Sir John, and sister of Sir Arthur Chichester, first Baron of Belfast (*vide* Lodge, vol. i., p 317), where Sir Hugh is described as of King's Nimpton [Devon], Knt. This connection accounts for his representing Dungannon.

STRABANE.

VII.—LIEUTENANT JAMES MONTGOMERY.

James (afterwards Sir James) Montgomery, second son to the Right Honourable Sir Hugh, first Viscount Montgomery, of the Ards, county of Down, and sixth Laird of Braidstane in Scotland, by Elizabeth, second daughter of John Shaw, Laird of Greenock, was of Rosemount, county Down, M.A. of the University of St. Andrew's, Gentleman Usher to King Charles I., and agent to his father, Hugh first Viscount Montgomery. He was married three times; first to Katharine, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Sir William Stewart, Knight and Baronet, by Frances, second daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen, of Mosstown, county Longford, and Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Molyneux, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, temp. Elizabeth. By her he had issue, William. She died 15th February, 1636, and was buried at Ardstraw, county Tyrone. Sir James Montgomery

married secondly Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir William Cole, of Enniskillen; and, thirdly, in 1647, the Honourable Frances St. Laurence, daughter of Nicholas, twenty-third Lord Howth, by his first cousin Jane, daughter and heir of George Montgomery, Bishop of Meath. She died in childhood October, 1648.

Sir James was shot by pirates, and was buried at sea 12th March, 1651-2. His will was dated 6th June, 1651, and was proven 16th July, 1661. He was father of the author of the *Montgomery Manuscripts*, written 1696-1706, and printed from the MS., and edited by the Rev. George Hill [Belfast, Archer and Sons, 1869]. The curious inscription on his tomb on the north side of the altar in Grey Abbey Church is given by Harris, in his "Antient and Present State of the County of Down," pp. 50-1. His return for Strabane was evidently through his connection with Sir William Stewart, a large proprietor in that neighbourhood :—

"The Honourable Sir James Montgomery, a person of knowledge, courage, piety and worth, well educated at schools and universities (as his Manuscripts yet extant do shew), travelled to France, Italy, Germany and Holland, learned those linguas, and made profitable observations relating to Peace and War, returning home, studied at the Inns of Law, soliciting his father's business at the Royal Court, at the Council Table, at the Parliament and Prerogative in England, and before the Government and Four Courts in Ireland, was second son of Hugh, first Viscount Montgomery of Ards, and Gentleman-in-Ordinary of the Privy Chamber to King Charles the Martyr, Colonel of Foot, and Captain of Horse, which he raised at his own expense and by his credit, and maintained by his prudence and industry fifteen months in the barony of Lecale, which he preserved all that time from the Irish of this country and their assisting neighbours, and many other valuable services performed during all that war (the Records whereof are kept).

"He was twice married, viz. — Ann. 1631, to Katherine, eldest daughter of Sir William Stewart, Knight, Baronet and Privy Councillor; ann. 1630 to Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir William Cole, of Enniskillen, Knight; and ann. 1647 to Francesse St. Lawrence, third daughter of Nicholas, Lord Baron of Howth. His first lady being embalmed, and kept two months, was put in a black marble coffin, and laid five feet above ground in the middle of her monument, which was curious and sumptuous, of divers colours, all polished marble, inscribed with motos and verses of her own composure, and gilded in every fit place, which standing in Newton-Stewart Church, was with it burned and demolished by the Irish, ann. 1641. Behold its Pourfile on a Board near this.

" His other two virtuous ladies and their children (which died before them) he buried over against this monument, to all whose memory it is, the carved device and armouries at the defunct's expense long ago made, his only grandchild James (also now assisting), of gratitude, painted and erected by W. M. primi ventris sola proles, the year of the Word's Peace and Happiness MDCXCIII. Æt. 62."

On the top of the first coat of arms is this date, 1641. There are verses, &c., painted on the pedestals of the pillars on each side of the monument not easy to be read; on a stone underneath:—

ΕΠΙΤΑΦΙΟΝ.

" Sir James by Pirates shot and therefore dead. } 12th of March,
By them in the sea solemnly buried. } 1651-2.

ΑΠΟΣΤΡΟΦΗ.

To the Sub-Ærial Elements.

Devouring Hades! th'ever hungry earth,
Would'st and shall eat up all that's of thy birth,
Fal'n in thy lap, by Death of any kind,
But whom the Waters drink and lost day find.

Step to 1st Corinth., ch. xv. v. 5.

Yet graves and waves must all such guests restore
At that great day to live for evermore:
Tho' he's deceased, his noble acts and name
Longer than this can last, shall live by Fame.

Prov. ch. xxii., v. i.; Eccl. ch. vii., v. 5.

Alleluiah.

Thus angels sung, Glory to God on high,
Peace upon earth, good will tow'ards men may be, }
So always pray, and always pray ought we. }

Hæc pio animo, Filius ejus, Unicus, Mense Aprilis Anno a Salvatore Mundi Nato, MDCLII. excogitavit illum lugebatque Londini.

At my full height my length did not surpass
My father's shadow, as at noon it was.

Cannina mea tribunt, Fama perennnis erit.

Sir James' portrait, in possession of Mrs. Sinclair, 'is the likeness of a tall, muscular, noble-looking man.' "

Montgomery MSS. pp. 345-6.

James Montgomery was returned as one of the first Members for Strabane, 6th May, 1613.

VIII.—DANIEL MOLYNEUX, Esq.

Daniel Molyneux was Ulster King-at-Arms,* so appointed in 1586. He was the eldest surviving son, says Sir Bernard Burke, of Sir Thomas Molyneux (of a junior branch of Molyneux, Earls of Sefton), who, born in Calais, and falling into the hands of the enemy at the capture of that place, was ransomed for 500 crowns. He came to England in 1568; in 1576 was sent to Ireland by Queen Elizabeth as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and obtained extensive grants of land. Daniel Molyneux was the author of a celebrated collection of Irish family history, now amongst the MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin. He married Jane, daughter of Sir William Usher, the Clerk of the Council. His eldest son Thomas, Governor of Wicklow, was killed by the rebels in 1642. His third and eldest surviving son, Samuel, of Castle Dillon, County Armagh, and Chief Engineer of Ireland, was father of William Molyneux (his third son and ultimate heir), M.P. for Dublin University in 1692 and 1695. This gentleman, a well known man of science in his day, was the author of "Molyneux's Problem,"† and also of a political pamphlet, "The Case of Ireland," for which he was threatened with a prosecution, the annoyance and worry of which is said to have shortened his life. Mr. William Molyneux was the friend of Locke—their portraits, side by side in one frame, are now in the library at Castle Dillon.

Mr. William Molyneux was succeeded by his eldest son, the Right Hon. Samuel Molyneux, some time a Lord of the Admiralty, and Secretary to George II. when Prince of Wales. He died without issue in 1727, and on the death of his widow (Lady Elizabeth Capel) in 1759, the estates reverted to his uncle Thomas. Thomas was born 1661, was Physician-General to the Army in Ireland, and was created a Baronet in 1730. Sir Thomas married Catherine Howard, aunt of the first Lord Wicklow, and died in 1733, leaving (with four daughters) Sir Daniel, who died unmarried, in 1738, and the Right Hon. Sir Capel, M.P. for the University of Dublin.

* In the Commons Journals we find:—8 Die Aprilis, 1647—It is ordered that the King-of-Arms Hall, by the next sitting of the House, bring in a Patent and Schedule of his Fees, formerly taken by Molyneux and Treston, late King-of-Arms, and the Act of State.

† The Right Hon. John Ball, LL.D., in his "Reformed Church of Ireland" (Longmans, 1886), in a note to page 162, says—"Locke terms Molyneux 'that very ingenious and studious promoter of real knowledge, the learned and worthy Mr. Molyneux,' and mentions a problem proposed by him to illustrate the degree in which ideas attributed to the sight are acquired from experience. 'Essay on the Human Understanding,' book ii., chap. 9, sec. 8."

Sir Capel erected the obelisk near Castle Dillon, to commemorate the revival of the constitution of Ireland in 1782. He died in 1797. To him succeeded his eldest son Sir Capel, who died in 1832, without issue, when his half-brother, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas succeeded. He died in 1841, and was succeeded by his son, Sir George, who died in 1848. To him succeeded, as seventh Baronet, his only son, Sir Capel, who married, in 1863, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Peter Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, by whom he left, at his death, in 1879, an only daughter and heiress, Julia, who succeeded to his estates. The baronetcy devolved on his great uncle (brother of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas, fifth Baronet), the Rev. Sir John, formerly Rector of Sudbury, Suffolk, and Hon. Canon of Ely; who, dying within two months in the same year, was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Sir John Charles, ninth Baronet; of Barcheston Rectory, Shipton-on-Stour.

A copy of a print of Daniel Molyneux, M.P., is in existence.

AGHER.

IX.—SIR RALPH BIRCHENSHAW.

"Sir Ralph Burdenshaw, Knight, Comptroller of the Musters, deceased on Sunday, the 8th December, 1622. He had to wife, Elizabeth Warburton, and had issue Adam."

"Arms—Burdenshaw and Warburton"—(Funeral Entry, Ulster's Office.)

"Henry Andrew, Clark of the Crowne of the King's Majesty's Bench, Esq., departed this mortall life, the viii. of January, 1634, and was buried in the Cathedral Church called Christ's Church, or the Blessed Trinitie, in Dublin, the 10th of the same month aforesaid. He had to his first wife, Eliza, daughter of

, the relict of Sir Ralph Bardsenshaw, Knight, sometime Comptroller of the Musters, in Ireland, by whom he had no issue. His second wife was Constans, daughter of Henry King, of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublyn, and relict of William Barker, Esq., sometime Surveyor of His Majesty's Wards and Liveries and Examiner of His Majesty's Court of Chancery, by whom he had no issue."

"Thomas Burchenshaw, sonne of Thomas, had issue by Katherine, his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Pigott, of Lanlarnon, foure sonnes, of three of which in another place—Here only of John, third sonne.

John Bichenshaw, third sonne of Thomas and Katherine his wife had issue, Randolfe Burchenshaw, who had to wife, Julian, daughter of John Bird, by whom he had issue Rafe Barchenshaw, Comptroller of the Musters of His Majesties forces in Ireland, who had to his first wife, Jane, daughter of John Rogers; and

now to his second, Eliza, daughter of John Warburton, of London, by whome (beside divers dead younge) he hath issue, Adam and John; and by his first wife he hath issue, Antonie Birchenshaw, his eldest sonne, and four daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, Alos, and Marig." (Funeral Entry, Ulster's Office.)

Antonie was a Commissary of Musters in 1603, at 3s. 4d. a day. He was discharged in 1606, on reduction.

The name is variously spelt, Birchenshaw, Birkenshaw (Cal. S.P. (Dom.)); Burdenshaw, Bardenshaw, Burchenshaw (funeral entries); Birchingham (Ussher, Works, xvi, p. 362), Byrchingshawe, Birchinsa, Burchensha, Burchensaw—Cal. S.P. (Irel.), 1603-1606, Index.

The following letter of Ralph Birchenshaw to Burghley, dated February 29, 1596, discloses the nature of his occupation in early life, which was only more developed as he advanced in life:—

"On entering into the abuses of the distribution of the allowance given to the soldiers, I informed Sir Thomas Wilkes, who acquainted your Lordship therewith. You approved the instructions for reformation of abuses about apparel, ordered me to Flushing, and promised to send orders, without my dealing therein being known to the captains. But they got to know, were furious at the apparel being taken out of their hands, and tried to get it undone, but only succeeded in getting that office taken from me and given to Mr. Allen, deceased. I was treated so violently by them, that the States of Zealand wrote to Her Majesty about it. I gave the letter to you, but obtained no satisfaction, and had to put up with their barbarous cruelty. On the death of Mr. Smith, surveyor of apparel in Brittany, I was appointed to that office. I did my best, but I found so many deficiencies in the companies that the checks for 44 weeks came to £3,280. I convinced the Treasurer (Sir Thos. Sherley) of this. I was then discharged from pay, 12 Feb., 1595.—Cal. S.P. (Domestic), 1595-7, p. 177, No. 59. I wish to be considered according to my deserte, since by my means only, all the check to be allowed Her Majesty for apparel has come."

In 1596, Aug., we find—"Checks gathered by Ralph Birkenshaw on 26 companies upon the books of Thomas Diggs (Muster Master), from 26 captains named, are £1,803 2s. 2d.; by Birkensha, £9,366 15s. 2d."—*Ib.*, p. 275, No. 126.

On the 14th October, 1596, Ralph Birkenshaw writes to Lord Burghley:—

"I have suffered great wrongs, and got many and mighty enemies, by my service to Her Majesty in the Low Countries and Brittany, but have obtained no redress. I have now received, by the Queen's command, the muster roll and warrant books during

Mr. Digges' employment, that it may be seen how the check may be raised. He had promised in his lifetime to raise it a great deal. The books are erroneous and imperfect. I wonder anyone in trust would be so negligent. It must have broken the heart of Mr. Digges to perceive that the Queen had lost so much by his oversight.

"I have saved Her Majesty's coffers the last five years, more than any has done before."—*Ib.*, p. 293, No. 60.

The defalcations of Sir Thomas Sherley, treasurer at war for the Low Countries, partly from his own recklessness, and partly from the frauds of an underling, Wm. Beecher, were so great, that in 1597 he was thrown into prison. He had been twenty weeks imprisoned on August 28, 1597.—(*Ib.*, p. 493, No. 95). In the same year (September 5) Beecher writes to Cecil:—

"Though, after eight years' service and waste of my substance, it augments my sorrow to be thus tormented with Smith and Birchenshaw," &c.—*Ib.*, p. 498, No. 108.

On the 26th September, 1597, Birchenshaw writes to Burghley:—

"As you have limited a day for Sir Thomas Sherley and Mr. Beecher to bring in their books and acquittances, &c.—A more unconscionable and unfaithful dealing was never committed by any of like quality as has been by Beecher, in the payment of the forces in foreign parts."—*Ib.*, p. 504, No. 122.

On the 4th October, 1597, Birchenshaw again writes to Burghley:—

"Your late displeasure taken with me," &c.—*Ib.*, p. 508, No. 132.

On the 12th October Beecher writes to the Council:—

"Mr. Smith and Birchenshaw have detained all my books and writings these two months."—*Ib.*, p. 512, No. 138.

On the 15th October, Ralph Birchenshaw, writing to Burghley, gives an account of Beecher's transactions and money dealings.—*Ib.*, p. 516, No. 146.

The result of this whole transaction, characterized as it was by waste, neglect, speculation, and fraud, was the ruin of all concerned in it, except one. Beecher and his fellows were beggared and disgraced; and Sir Thomas Sherley, after a protracted imprisonment, was liberated only to take the steps necessary for the sale of his estates. All his goods had been seized by the sheriff in 1588, at Wiston House, and in 1596 the yearly income of his lands was

£1,429. His condition is briefly but expressively described by Roland Whyte, who, writing to Sir Robert Sydney, in 1597, says:—

“ This afternoone the Lords were at my Lord Treasurer’s about the accounts of Sir Thomas Sherley. I am sory to heare that his own Doings hath undon hym, for yt is sayd he owes the Queen more than he is worth. I was told by one of good Account that his Living racket is but 1,000*l*, a yeare. He had good Friends, but now by his own Indiscretion he hath in sort lost them.”

His imprisonment on an execution, 1603 (Sydney’s State Letters, vol. ii., p. 31), while he was Member of Parliament for Steyning, raised an important question of privilege, and resulted in an enactment, which was the first legislative recognition of this claim.—(Hallam’s Court History, vol. i., pp. 302, 303; ed. Lond., 1854). The Shirley property in this branch has long since changed hands. During the Commonwealth, Sir John Fagge was in possession of Wiston, which now is enjoyed by a member of the Goring family, Fagge’s descendants in the female line:—

“ The most interesting memorial at the present day,” as Mr. Evelyn Shirley observes, “ of the remarkable and unsatisfactory career of the elder Sir Thomas Sherley is the fact, of which, I think, there appears little doubt, that he was the person to whom King James I. was indebted for the idea of the creation of the baronetage.”

His son, Sir Thomas Sherley, in a memorial to the King, reminds him (“ Stemmata Shirleiana,” p. 255; see also, pp. 248, 258):—

“ My father (being a man of excellent and working wit) did find out the Device for making of baronets, which brought to your Majesty’s coffers well nigh £100,000.”—*Ib.*, p. 256.

The third party connected with the pecuniary mismanagement of affairs was Ralph Birchenshaw, who was the first to detect the malversation of the money supplies, the first to correct the abuse, and the principal agent in winding up the complicated accounts. In consideration whereof a warrant was issued by Elizabeth, dated July 22nd, 1599, ordering the delivery, as the “ Queen’s free gift,” to Ralph Birchenshaw, employed in the accounts of Sir Thomas Sherley, late Treasurer at War, of the sum of two hundred pounds.—Cal. S.P. (Domestic), 1598-1601, p. 255.

Birchenshaw seems to have continued in the enjoyment of favour and emolument to the end of Elizabeth’s reign;

and immediately after the accession of James I. we find him similarly employed in Ireland ; for Lord Mountjoy, writing to the English Government, April 27, 1600, says :—

“ I send you a copy of this muster, taken by Mr. Birchenshaw.”
Cal. S.P. (Irel.), p. 30, No. 42.

And in the same month there are repeated the instructions given to Mr. Birchensha, in 1599, which, as framed with special regard to Ireland, indicate that in that year his employment lay in that kingdom.

His services had now become so valuable in Ireland that, in order to secure the permanence of them, and to secure adequate remuneration and rank, King James, by Privy Seal, bearing date the 23rd March, 1604, instituted and conferred upon him the office of Comptroller of the Musters and Checques on the Irish Establishment in manner as follows :—

“ The King being credibly informed of the manifold good services done to Queen Elizabeth and himself, by the painful endeavour of his servant Ralphe Birchensha, Comptroller of the Musters and Checques in Ireland, whose travail in the due execution of that office, had saved and acquired to the Crown, great sums of money in the expenses of the late wars ; therefore at his humble suit, and in recompense of his faithful services, and for his encouragement to continue a dutiful and true Minister between the King and the army, in the affair of the Musters, his Majesty granted to him the office of Comptroller of the Musters and Checques of the army in Ireland, with the fee of 20s. a day, as hereinafter set forth, to be received out of the checques imposed upon any part of the army, without any further charges to the Crown.” Patent dated Dublin, September 4, 1604, for life.—(*Lib. Mun.* pt. ii, p. 112.)

On the 13th December, 1604, the Lords of the Council write to Sir George Carey, stating that the Earl of Kildare, having by warrant come to London with ten men in attendance, he had been chequed of his own entertainment, as captain of foot and horse, and for the entertainment of the number of his men that came over with him, and upon which it was ordered :—

“ Let Mr. Birchenshawe and Mr. Carrol consider of the contents of this letter, and give satisfaction to Earle of Kildare.”—(Cal. S.P. (Irel.) p. 216, No. 288).

Among the payments to be made by the clerk of the cheque for the year ending January 1, 1605, are the following, under the head of “ Officers of the Musters ” :—

"Ralph Birchinchawe, Controller, per diem, 20s. 0d. Anthony Birchinsa, a Commissary of Musters, at 3s. 4d. per diem. (6 such) 20s. 0d." This Anthony was Ralph's eldest child by his first wife.

The Lords of the Council in England, wrote, January 20, 1606, to the Lord Deputy :—

"Delivering their good opinion of Ralphe Burchenshawe, Comptroller of the Cheques, and urging payment to him of the arrears of his entertainment."—(*Ib.* p. 387, No. 628.)

Next day the Lord Deputy wrote to the Earl of Devonshire on financial matters, and proposing a reduction in the military department, and requested him to send over Sir James Fullerton and Mr. Byrchingshawe, fully instructed in his pleasure touching that business. (*Ib.* p. 388, No. 629.)

With a view to reducing the army, and for the discharge of commissaries, &c., it was ordered, that the six commissaries of Musters, the sixth of whom was Anthony Birchensha, should be clearly discharged. (*Ib.* p. 395, No. 639.)

In 1606, September 26, Sir A. Chichester in Council, objecting to the reduction of soldiers' pay to sixpence a day, took occasion of Mr. Birchinchawe's journey to London to give their Lordships satisfaction regarding the pay of horse and foot. (*Ib.* p. 576, No. 871.) And next day writing to the Earl of Salisbury, he prays to be excused in transmitting his collections in loose papers, by Mr. Birchinchaw, to be preserved by his Lordship.

Mr. Birchenshaw next prepared a petition to the Lords of Council, according to his instruction from the Lord Deputy of Ireland, 29th September, 1606. A very interesting document, having reference chiefly to the evil consequences of reducing the soldiers' pay. (*Ib.* p. 580, No. 876.)

Mr. Birchenshawe, October 7, 1606, communicated a statement of the prices of provisions, which were as follows :—

"Fat beef is sold for a quarter of the price it costs in England, fat mutton for a third, and wheat for one-half. A fat goose costs sixpence ; a chicken, a penny ; a hen, twopence ; a pig, eightpence. At Kinsale 12 fresh herrings are sold for one penny, and 20 mackerell for the same." (Cal. S.P. 1606–8, p. 2, No. 6.)

The Lords of the Council, November 14, 1606, wrote to the Lord Deputy and Council, declining to raise the soldiers' pay from Irish to English currency. They conceive that the hardships which are endured by the soldiers, so earnestly

pressed by Byrchensha, arise rather from scarcity of money, than from the smallness of the pay. (*Ib.* 21, No. 36.)

In the same year, Ralph Birchensha, Muster Master,* returned an account of the Lord Lieutenant's (Earl of Devonshire) horses, showing in what condition the troop was received from the late Earl of Essex, and how it afterwards stood. (*Ib.* p. 53, No. 95.)

Sir Arthur Chichester, January 14, 1607, takes the opportunity to acknowledge receipt of the letters by Mr. Birchenshaw, delivered to him the 29th of last month. (*Ib.* p. 79, No. 104.)

On the 21st January, 1607, Sir Geoffrey Fenten, writing to the Earl of Salisbury, refers to the late despatch brought by Mr. Birchenshaw. (*Ib.* p. 87, No. 113.)

Next day, Sir A. Chichester and the Council had answered two of the Lords' letters brought by Mr. Birchinscha, &c. (*Ib.* p. 89, No. 114.)

On the 28th January, Ralph Birchinsshaw, writing to the Earl of Salisbury, observes, "he himself is an inferior officer," and that his highness's direction requires that he should put his hand to his mouth. (*Ib.* p. 97, No. 122.)

On the 20th February, Sir A. Chichester, writing to Lord Salisbury, says, that many dissensions have arisen since Mr. Pawlett came to Derry. He has sent Byrchinscha into Ulster, and Sir James Fullerton is going to the other parts. (*Ib.* p. 113, No. 147.)

On the 9th October, 1607, Sir A. Chichester informs Salisbury that he purposes to send over Mr. Byrchinscha to receive supplies at Chester, whose presence there will prevent the abuses in the numbers and quality. (*Ib.* p. 303, No. 399.)

On the 24th March, 1608, Birchenshaw writes to the Earl of Salisbury, that within a few days he is returned from a dangerous and painful journey, when in fifty-one days travel he had but two days rest, and completed 700 miles, Irish, in that journey. Another very great journey not long before, had been taken by him. He complains that he who labours to save the Prince's treasure, wants the judgment of other men, who may be content, so they can feather their own nests and enrich their posterity, to pass over the King's profit. Is grateful for his Lordship's speech delivered on his behalf at the Council table at his last being there. (*Ib.* p. 443, No. 614.)

On the 3rd June, 1608, Birchinsshaw, writing to Lord Salisbury, refers him to Sir James Fullerton for statements

* Comptroller of Musters.

relative to the army. He calls his attention to the existence of certain abuses.—(*Ib.*, p. 549, No. 744.)

On the 27th February, 1603, Birchinsa writes to Salisbury, thanking him for his good opinion of his service:—

“I saw a letter of Mr. Norton’s written to a great man here—
‘Such a man (naming him) shall come strongly armed against Mr. Berchensha.’”

He defends himself from the charge of presumption—

“In expecting an answer to such a poor snail as himself, &c.”
(*Cal. S.P. (Irel.)*, 1608–10, *Ib.*, p. 152, No. 276.)

On the 14th April, 1609, he reports to Salisbury that he has returned from a journey of 460 miles, and has delivered his certificate of musters to the Lord Deputy. Complaints of the inordinate desire that some commanders have for their private profit, and requests that his allowance may be paid in sterling money.—(*Ib.*, p. 191, No. 340.)

Again, on October 29th, he expresses to Salisbury his hope that his suit for his allowances, to be paid in English money, may be granted some other time. In support of his claim to this favour, he states his diligence and his long and faithful services.—(*Ib.*, p. 303, No. 509.)

On the 29th January, 1609, we find Mr. Birchenshaw as a servitor, willing to become an undertaker in the Plantation.—(*Ib.* p. 367.)

In the *Commons’ Journals*, Vol. i., p. 10, we find, 1614—

“Bor. Agher, Radulphus Birchenshaw, Armiger, Clericus de la Checque;”

and on February 8th, 1615 (in the *Cal. S.P.*, 1615, 25, p. 13)—

“Ralph Birchensha, Comptroller of the Musters.”

In April, 1618—(*Ib.*, p. 189, No. 409)—the Lord Deputy is ordered to assist Sir John King and Mr. Burchenshaw in taking the musters.

On the 6th April, 1618, Ralph Birchensha was knighted at Whitehall.

On the 18th May following, it was in contemplation to abolish or alter the office then held by Birchenshaw; and to this end steps were taken to provide for his wife and son, at such time as he should be removed by death. Accordingly the Lord Deputy ordered the Attorney-General to prepare a fiat of a grant to Elizabeth, widow of Ralph Birchensha, of an annuity of £100, English, according to the King’s Letters Patent of April 3rd—(*Ib.*, p. 192, No. 411.)

The date of this order was May 6th, 1618; and the same day a similar order was made for an annuity of £50 to Adam Birchensha, to take effect on the death of his father Ralph.—(*Ib.* p. 192, No. 413.)

Ralph Birchenshaw was still in office on December 23rd, 1620; for at that date a reference was ordered to Sir John King and Sir Raphe Birchensha; in the absence of the former the latter supplied the desired information.—(*Ib.*, pp. 309, 310, No. 715.)

Sir Ralph Birchenshaw died on the 8th December, 1622.

Sir John King was Muster Master General in 1615.

The Lord Deputy (Lord Falkland) writing to the Council of England, January 14th, 1623, acknowledges the receipt in their letters concerning Sir Ralph Birchensha's papers, which, before receipt, Sir John King had taken possession of. He suggests that Sir Ralph's place should not be filled up, as useless, as the Muster Master did his duty. It was intended in the last establishment that it should cease upon his death; and therefore he obtained a grant from His Majesty of two several pensions of £150, per ann., to his wife and son, if they should survive him, which they were then to enjoy.—(*Ib.*, p. 398, No. 978.)

After Birchenshaw's death, the office of Comptroller of the Musters and Cheques remained for four years unfilled; but in 1627 Sir John Bingley was appointed to it; the King having by Privy Seal, dated 5th January, thus expressed his pleasure:—

"Whereas, heretofore, the office of Comptroller of the Musters and Cheques was found of necessary use in that kingdom, and granted to Sir Ralph Birchensha, who held the same, not only in the time of wars and troubles, when the army was great, but afterwards when the army was reduced to a small number during the peace, and had an allowance of 20*s.*, English, by the day, for the execution of the said place; since which time we are informed that the office was, after the death of the said Sir Ralph, for the use of our charge, suppressed and left out of the late establishment, the army being then small, and the Muster Master with his commissaries, thought sufficient to discharge the service in those secure and peaceable times; but now the necessity of our affairs having caused a large increase of our forces, in that our Kingdom; and we considering of how great importance it is to keep the same strong, and the companies full, to be ready upon all occasions of service, have thought to revive the office, conceiving the same to be of good use now, both for the due imposing of cheques, and exact discovery of the defects of our army from time to time; and therefore we have made choice of our well beloved Sir John Bingley, &c."

(*Cal., Pat., Car. I. (Irel.)*, p. 136.)

The office was however finally suppressed in March, 1697, when George Fitzgerald, Esq., retired on a pension of £200 a year.—(Lib. Mun., Hib., pt. ii., p. 112.)

In the Liber Munerum, Vol. vii., p. 51, is this entry—

“B. Agher—199, Radulphus Birchenshaw, Armiger, Olericus de la Ohecque.”

Joseph Birchenshaw, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, who, in 1738, was collated to the Rectory of Clonleigh, in the Diocese of Derry, born about 1701, was of a Devonshire family; which was probably the quarter whence Sir Ralph Birchenshaw originally came.

X. EDWARD SKORYE, Esq.

No information can be obtained about Mr. Skorye. There was an English bishop, named John Scory, consecrated, at Croydon, to Rochester, August 30th, 1551; translated to Chichester, 1552; and to Hereford, 1559, where he remained until 1585. He assisted at the consecration of Archbishop Parker. A careful search has been made into this prelate's family history, but no clue was found to connect Mr. Edward Skorye with the family.

In the Liber Munerum, Vol. vii., p. 51, is this entry—

“B. Agher—200, Edwardus Skorye, Armiger.”

PARLIAMENT OF 1634.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Constituency.
1634, 17th June.	Sir James Erakyn, knt.,	Favour Royal,	Tyrone
	Sir Henry Tichborne, knt.,	Blesingborne,	County.
„ 19th June.	Sir Henry Spotteswood, knt.,	Newtown Leitrim	Clogher City.
	Edward Ascough, esq.		
„ 17th June.	Sir Faithfull Fortescue, knt.		Dungannon
	John Perkins, esq.,	Dungannon,	Borough.
„ 23rd June.	Richard Fitzgerald, esq.,	Dublin,	Strabane
	Charles Mouncke, esq.		Borough.
„ 19th June.	Robert Meredith, esq.		Agher
	James Kreskine, esq.		Borough.

I. SIR JAMES ERSKYN *alias* ARESKIN, now ASKINS.

“Sir James Erskine,* Knight of the Bath, at the coronation of King James I. (eleventh son by birth, but, by the death of his brethren without issue, third son of Alexander Erskine, second son of John, Earl of Marr, in Scotland), took wife, Mary, daughter and co-heir of Adam Erskine, Lord of Cambus Kenneth in Scotland; by whom he had issue, four sons and one daughter, viz., Henry, eldest son, who died without issue; John, second son, who died also without issue; Archibald, third son, who took to his first wife, Beatrice,† daughter of the Right Rev. Father in

* He was designated “of Clogh.”

† She died before 1636.

God, James Spoteswood, Bishop of Clogher; and for his second wife, Lettice, daughter of Sir Paul Goare, Baronet; James, fourth son; * and Anne, the only daughter, married to Robert Moutray of Scotland.

"The above-mentioned Sir James departed this mortal life at Dublin, the 5th of March, 1636, and was interred in the parish church of St. Michan's, Dublin."

"The truth of the premises, as testified by the subscription of the said Alexander Erskine, son and heir of the said James, unto the office of Ulster King of Arms, the 10th of March, 1636, to be there recorded." (Funeral entries, Bermingham Tower, Dublin Castle, Vol. vii., p. 156).

Mr. Moutray, of Favor Royal, County Tyrone, is the direct descendant of Anne, youngest daughter of the above-mentioned (Rev.) Archibald Erskine, by his second wife, Lettice Gore, daughter of Sir Paul Gore, and of her husband, John Moutray, the son of Robert Moutray of Scotland, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir James Erskine. John Moutray and his wife, therefore, were first cousins—by her he inherited the Favor Royal estate. In succeeding generations, their son, James Moutray, married Deborah Mervyn; their son, James, married Rebecca Corry of Castlecoole; their son, John, married Elizabeth Montgomery; their son, James, M.P. for Augher, married Hester Knox, but left no issue; and John Corry married Mary Anne Repton, and by her had Anketell, born, 11th May, 1797; died, December, 1869; and the Rev. John James, born, 15th April, 1802.

Archibald Erskine was an A.M. of one of the Scotch Universities. He was ordained deacon and priest on the same day, December 9, 1623, by Malcolm Hamilton, Archbishop of Cashel. His various preferments were—

1. Aghnamullen, September 24th, 1627. } Removed thence 20th Nov., 1629.
2. Rectory, and Vicarage, and Prebend of Tullycorbet, April 2nd, 1629, } and Robert Boyle succeeded.
3. Inismacsaint, on the presentation of Sir John Hume, December 10th, 1628.
4. Rectory and Prebend of Devenish, 30th November, 1629. Adam Simpson succeeded him there 29th August, 1633.
5. Errigal Keerogue, on the presentation of his father; which was worth to him £80 a year. He was instituted to it by Archbishop Ussher, December, 1633. He continued to hold Inismacsaint with this, but had resigned his former preferments.

* James was a Colonel, and M.P. for Clogher, 1634.

Sir James, who was a Privy Councillor,* was returned Member for the County Tyrone, as of Favour Royal, June 17th, 1634. He died, 5th March, 1636.

"Sir James Areskin, perceiving he prevailed nothing by clamping with the Bishop of Clogher, he desired to be reconciled to the Bishop, and soon after died at Dublin, where the Bishop of Clogher was requested by his son and other friends, to make his funeral sermon, and did accordingly." (*Life of Bishop Spotteswood*).

In early life, Sir James Erskine and Bishop Spotteswode had been fellow students at Glasgow College, and fellow-servants at the Court of James VI., before his accession to the throne of England.

Dr. Spotteswode came to Dublin in 1621, and had not long been consecrated, when Sir James arrived there, which he did in July 1622; Sir James was a poor man, but played his cards so well with the blank patent for an earldom,† which he had the disposal of, under certain conditions, that on the 29th of August, he had acquired from Sir Thomas, Lord Ridgway, in return for the patent, the great proportion of Portclare and Ballykirger, with the small proportion of Ballymakell, being already possessed of Augher and its appurtenances; and on July 12th, 1630, he passed a patent for the whole, together with the advowson of Errigal-keerogue, the parish in which the estate lay, which was created the Manor of Favour Royal, in reference in the choice of this name to the Royal Favour which, as the terms of the patent sets forth, was an acknowledgment on the part of the grantee of the indulgence shown by the Crown, which was graciously pleased not to take advantage of a defect in the original title—(*Cal. Pat. Rolls, Car. I., p. 99*). The old man died in March, 1836, having for ten years lived on very unfriendly terms with the Bishop of Clogher, who was father of his son Archibald's wife; upon which the estates descended to his eldest surviving son, the said Archibald, who died in 1645. The Augher estate then went to Mary, Archibald's eldest daughter, who married Mr. Richardson;‡ and the Portclare estate went to Anne, who married, for her second husband, John Moutray. The advowson was exercised alternately, by the heads of these two families till 1803, when, by deed, dated

* *Vide Commons' Journals*, Vol. i., p. 76; where the name, J. Erskyne, is appended to an Order in Council, sent down to the House, about a quarrel between Captain Price and Sir John Dungan, two Members.

† *Vide Memoir of Lord Ridgway*, pp. 135-7.

‡ Now represented by Sir John Richardson Bunbury, of Castlehill, Co. Tyrone.

April 18th, Sir William Richardson, of Augher, Bart., disposed of his right of alternate presentation to John Corry Moutray, in consideration of £2,000, from which time to the Disestablishment, the advowson became the sole right of the Moutray family.

The marriage between Sir James's son, Archibald, and Beatrice Spoteswode had been brought about by a stratagem, which will be noticed in a later memoir—(*vide* Sir Henry Spottiswood, p. 167). It had taken place before October 29th, 1622, for at that date a patent of denization was granted to Beatrice Spoteswode *alias* Areskin.

I cannot fix the date of Beatrice Spottiswode's death, but it was before 1636. Mary (who may, or may not have been her daughter) is stated to have been under eighteen in 1645, the year her father died. Nor have I ascertained who Anne's first husband was; but she had no issue by him.

II.—SIR HENRY TICHBORNE.

Benjamin Tichborne of Tichborne, Hampshire, was sheriff of the county of Southampton in 1579 and 1603. In the latter year he proclaimed, within his jurisdiction, the accession of James the First, with such zeal and enthusiasm, that ever after he was a special favourite of that monarch, who, on successive occasions, knighted him and his four sons; the third of whom, called after his father, received the distinction in 1618; and two years after was advanced to the baronetage. By Amphilis Weston Sir Benjamin had four sons, all knights, and three daughters. He died in 1621. Of his sons, Henry, the fourth, was knighted at Tichbourne, 29th August, 1623. He was born in 1581, and was from his youth trained up in military discipline in Ireland and the Low Countries; and was by James I. preferred to the command of an independent company of foot, in Ireland, and constituted Captain and Governor of the Castle of Lifford. He was living at Dunsoghly, about four miles from Dublin, on the breaking out of the Irish Rebellion on 23rd October, 1641, and was obliged with his wife, to take refuge in Dublin on the evening of the 24th. On that day the Lords Justices and Council sent for him and after some debates on the condition of the times, and the quickest way to prevent the growing danger, it was concluded by the Board, that he should forthwith raise a regiment of 1,000 men, and march with all expedition into Drogheda.* On the 26th October, early in the morning, he

* Sir Faithful Fortescue, having resigned the command of Drogheda (see his memoir, p. 171), Sir Henry Tichborne was appointed to succeed him.

began his levy, and using great diligence, with continued pains and travel, he completed, armed, and led his regiment to Drogheda, within the space of nine days, where he entered very seasonably on the 4th of November. On the 8th of June, 1651, he wrote a narrative of the siege, in the form of "A letter to his lady, of the siege of Tredagh, and other passages of the wars of Ireland, where he commanded." This memoir is printed in the quarto and octavo editions of "The Irish Rebellion of 1641 by Sir John Temple;" and in the quarto edition of 1724 occupies pages 171-199 of the work. In the edition (the 7th) octavo, Cork, 1766, it occupies pages 291-339. By his heroic, as well as prudent conduct, he so animated his men, and dispirited the enemy, that at length they drew off with great loss, before the Earl of Ormonde (who intended to raise the siege) marched out of Dublin.

Being afterwards reinforced, he defeated the rebels in several encounters, and forced those of the Pale into Ulster; in consideration of which services, he was sworn of the Privy Council, and on the 12th May, 1642, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, in the room of Sir William Parsons, as is thus narrated by Lord Clarendon:—

"Whereas Sir William Parsons and Sir John Burlacy had continued Lords Justices, from and before the death of the Earl of Strafford; the King finding that Sir William Parsons (who was a man of long experience in that kingdom, and confessed abilities, but always of suspected reputation) did him all imaginable disservice, and combined with the Parliament in England about this time (1643), removed Sir William Parsons from that trust, and in his room, deputed Sir Henry Tichbourne, a man of so excellent a fame, that though the Parliament was heartily angry at the removal of the other, and knew this would never be brought to serve their turn, they could not fasten any reproach upon the king for this alteration."—*History of the Rebellion*, vol. ii., p. 538 (Ed. Oxford, 1849).

He continued a Lord Justice till the Marquis of Ormonde was sworn Lord Lieutenant; and during his administration (which was for two years), endeavoured by all ways to support and relieve the distressed Protestants, with such zeal and disinterestedness that he preserved the good opinion of the King and Parliament; for when the Royal cause was quite ruined, and the Marquis of Ormonde had surrendered Dublin to the Parliament forces, they yet kept Sir Henry Tichbourne in pay, as also continued him in the government of Drogheda; and he, joining their general

forces, was a means of gaining a great victory at Dunganhill (now Baldungan near Skerries), on the 18th August, 1647—6,000 of the rebels being killed on the spot; but after the murder of King Charles, he forsook the service, till the well-wishers of the royal family were enabled to show themselves; and then he had a chief hand in the movement for a restoration of the old constitution.

In consideration of these services, King Charles II. constituted him Field Marshal of his forces in Ireland, which he held to his death in 1667, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

He sat in the Parliament of 1661, for the borough of Sligo, being then a Privy Councillor, and was one of the agents from the House of Commons to the King in that year, about the Act of Settlement.

He was buried at Drogheda, together with Jane his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen, Bart., who predeceased him by about three years. By her he had five sons and three daughters, viz., Benjamin, captain of horse, killed at Balrothery, *ætatis* 21. William of Beaulieu, who succeeded his father, and was knighted by Charles II., Richard, a major, *d. unm.* Henry *d.s.p.* Samuel *d. young.* Elizabeth *m.* Roger West. Amphilis *m.* Rupert Broughton, and Dorcas *m.* William Touleth.

The second son, William *m.* Judith, daughter of Chief Baron John Bysse, and had at least five sons, viz., Henry, who succeeded him—William, third son, captain R.N., *d.* 1692. John, a colonel; Richard *d. unm.* 1692, and Bysse *d.* 1704. The eldest son Henry, was created Lord Tichborne (Baron Ferrard). He was born 1663, knighted 1694, and killed 1704, aged thirty-nine. He married in 1683, Arabella Colton of Combermere, and had, besides one daughter, Salisbury, three sons, viz., Henry, who succeeded him, born 20th April, 1684, and died 1709, when the peerage expired. William, *d.s.p.* and Colton died young. His daughter Salisbury married William Aston and had a son Tichborne. Their daughter Sophia *m.* Thomas Tipping, whose daughter Sophia Mabella, married the Rev. Robert Montgomery, Rector of Monaghan, and had a son the Rev. Alexander Johnston Montgomery of Beaulieu, whose son Richard Thomas, is the present occupant of Beaulieu.

Sir Henry Tichborne's estates were Beaulieu, near Drogheda (above-mentioned), and Blessingbourne, in the county Tyrone; both of which are now enjoyed by gentlemen of the name of Montgomery. The latter estate was

purchased* in or before 1736, by Margetson Armar, Esq., afterwards of Castlecoole, who on his death left it by will in trust for his sister Elizabeth's son, Hugh Montgomery, Esq.

The Blessingbourne estate came to Sir H. Tichborne in the following manner:—

“July 7, 5 Car. I. Grant to Henry Tichborne, &c., the middle proportion of Ballyloughmogniffe, containing 1,500 acres, in the barony of Clogher and counties Tyrone and Fermanagh, and of the lands of Glansawiske (!), containing 240 acres in the barony of Strabane. All the premises were erected into a manor called the Manor of Blessingbourne, a tan house in Ballynalurgan, and a weekly market at Ballynalurgan—the “Town of Lurgan,” now Fivemiletown.”

CLOGHER.

III.—SIR HENRY SPOTTISWODE.

Doctor James Spottiswode came to Dublin in April, 1621, and shortly after was consecrated Bishop of Clogher. At that time he had by his wife Agnes, a son, Henry, and a daughter, Beatrice, both grown up and ready for settlement in life. And now the prospects of the Bishop's family having brightened by the change from a poor living in Norfolk, to a well endowed bishopric, the attractions of his children became proportionately greater. Accordingly, as the father in his autobiography relates—

“The Bishope of Clogher havinge but two children, and both marriageable, a sonne and a daughter, Sir James Areskin, by the Lord Balfoure's advise, made a motion† for marryinge a sonne of his, a Master of Art, to the Bishopp's daughter, upon whom he would bestow the lands of Agher. Soon after, the Lord Balfoure, seeing the Bishoppe much grieved, he made a project to him how to defeat Sir James Areskin, and his sonne, of their evil intentions. He discoursed to the Bishopp of Sir James Areskin's povertie, and his intention to make up his decayed estate by the Bishopp's means. ‘He perceaveth your sonne (sayd he), to be sicklie, and assureth himself to gett all you have in the end; but if you will be advysed by me (sayd he), I will teache you how to defeat them of theire purpose, and how to strengthen yourself with a better friendshippe in this kingdome. There is (said he), a mayd, a niece to the Viscountesse of Valencia, both wise and vertuous, and like to be a great match. For my neigh-

* Sir Henry Tichborne, who was the husband of Mary Edwards, who remarried Henry Mervyn of Trillick, was in possession of the estate in 1712. She was alive in 1735.

† *I.e.* a proposal.

bour, Sir Stephen Butler (sayd he), was offerred to have 1,500 lb. with her, and greater matters in hope. I will find the way (sayd he), to make Sir Stephen leave of the suite. If your sonne, then, can compass the mayd's goodwill, you maie make up a fayre estate for your sonne. Lett your daughter drinke as she hath brewed."

"The Bishoppe replied that he had alreadie consented to ann other motion made unto him by Sir Stephen Butler himself, for his brother's daughter, a beautifull gentlewoman, and well bredd, with whome he offerred securitie for 1,200 lb. portion. The Lord Balfour replied that that gentlewoman had confessed to himself she was handfast* before she came out of England, and that Sir Stephen made the offer onlie to hinder the match, and to renue his old suite. So never took rest till he made up the match betwenne the Bishoppe's sonne and the Ladye Valencia her niece."

Hitherto the Bishop's family were aliens, and not admissible to civil privileges, and it was deemed advisable that they should put themselves in a position of freedom in Ireland. Accordingly, by patent dated October 29th, 1622, a grant of naturalization was made to Agnes Spotswood, the Bishop's wife, Henry Spotswood, and Beatrix Spotswood, alias Areskin, all of the Scottish nation and blood, to enjoy all the customs of Englishmen, according to the laws of England. (Pat. Rolls, Jac. I.)

The Viscountess Valencia was Grizel (eldest daughter of Sir Richard Bulkeley, of Beaumaris), who was married to Sir Henry Power, of Bersham, in Denbighshire, who was raised to the Viscounty of Valencia, in Ireland, 1st March, 1620. Her niece was a daughter of Tristram Bulkeley, of Castlebarnhill, in Anglesey. Lancelot Bulkeley, Archbishop of Dublin, was Lady Valencia's brother.

About this time the Bishop and his family having no place of residence at Clogher, became tenant to Sir William Cole for the Plantation Castle of Portora, beside Enniskillen, and he and his son Henry were the ostensible occupants of it; and with it he must have had a good farm, at least as much as is now held with the Royal School which now stands upon it; for in 1626 there was a stock of forty or fifty English cows on the premises belonging to Sir Henry Spotswood, the Bishop's son. In the Patent Rolls (Car. I. 1626, p. 516), mention is made of Sir Henry Spotswood, of Portora—

"In 1626 the High Sheriff of Fermanagh was mortally stabbed in an encounter between the Bishop's servants and Lord Balfour's men at Lisnaskea, and law proceedings against the Bishop, of a very serious nature, were the consequence. In the emergency,

* *I.e.*, engaged.

in the management of their affairs, that they can suffer no prejudice by the disabilities of any one person serving and observing their commands. Thus have I seen a tender parent placing one of his little ones before him in the saddle, and seemingly entrusting the reins in his hands, when secretly the command rested in his own, an act evidencing affection, without impeachment of his care."

His speech, after the approval by the Lords Justices of his election as Speaker had been on the 11th May, signified by Bramhall the Lord Primate as Speaker of the House of Lords,* consists mainly of a very long preface containing a panegyric upon the King, the Lords Justices, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the House of Commons, full of similies and quotations largely taken from the Bible, and applied in what in this day would seem somewhat questionable taste; and contains also several Latin quotations and one Greek one. There is one pun upon the King's name.—Having done with the Peers, to whom he said in conclusion, ". . . you are the Lyons which support Solomon's Throne; *Justitia firmatur solium; et nulla est tam misera servitus, quam ubi jus est incertum et vagum;*" he turned to the Commons thus—

"But stay, I see a glittering Constellation, though of lesser stars, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, the Representative of the Commons of this Kingdom: these are the Guards of Charleswaine, and move upon the poles of Loyalty and Love; these are no planets or erratic stars, but such as will fight in their order against every Sisera; and of these stars it may be said

Astra regunt homines,

of these stars it may be said

Sed regit astra Deus."

On June 18th following, the House of Commons—

"Ordered upon question, that this House do think fit that certain persons who are members of this House, should be sent into England, to attend upon His Majesty, and there to agitate and solicit such matters and instructions, as from time to time shall be given unto them."

This was in view of the Act of Settlement. They attached great importance to this matter, to which they requested the concurrence of the Lords, and a conference thereon. The Lords appointed the Earls of Kildare and Clancarty; Viscounts Ranelagh and Baltinglass; the Bishops of Meath and Elphin, and Lords Athenry and Howth, a committee to manage the conference; which was

*The Primate was appointed Speaker by Patent, because the Lord Chancellor was acting as one of the Lords Justices. It is curious that the Speaker of the Lords on this occasion, was one of the persons, whom Mervyn had conducted the impeachment of, for High Treason in 1643.

to be held next morning at eight o'clock (June 20th). On the 22nd, the Bishop of Elphin reported from the conference the Commons' reasons, which shortly were (1) for preserving entire His Majesty's Declaration for the settling of Ireland. (2) To prevent private addresses to His Majesty such as were being then made, in opposition to that Declaration, by public agents for the Kingdom, the Parliament sitting, without the authority of Parliament, but acting against it. (3) For protecting the Declaration, in reducing it to an Act, on which depended the settlement of Ireland. (4) In respect of other great concerns, the particulars whereof would appear after, and that persons should be at hand qualified to give His Majesty on occasion, the sense of Parliament. (5) That there should be Commissioners for presenting His Majesty, in address from Parliament, with the thanks and acknowledgments of the Kingdom, for the great things done and granted by His Majesty to his people in Ireland. (6) For clearing up misrepresentations made to His Majesty, of the affections of the Parliament to His Majesty, it not being convenient nor safe to lie under such jealousies.

The House ordered that the consideration of the matter should be the first business on the next sitting day (June 25th). On that day the Lords ordered a message to be sent to the Commons, in the course of which we find, "and touching the Commissioners over the water, for executing the Declaration, they desire a free conference only." On the 26th they passed an order that they concurred with the Commons, in sending Commissioners into England for the service of His Majesty and the good of the Kingdom; and that the number of Commissioners from their House should be four, one from each bench, to be such as were then in the Kingdom. They were to be elected by ballot. The Commons were informed by message. On the 27th the Commons returned thanks to the Lords for their concurrence. The House of Lords at a second sitting at 5 P.M. on the same day, had their ballot; Viscount Massareene, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Digby of Geashill, and the Bishop of Down being appointed to take the ballot. The result was that the Earl of Kildare, *Viscount Montgomery, the Bishop of Elphin, and Lord Kingston were chosen to go to England.

On the 2nd July the House of Commons ordered that the number of their Members to be sent into England should be eight, to be chosen by ballot, at their first sitting next morning. Accordingly next day, the Master of the Wards,

*Created Earl of Mount Alexander almost immediately.

Sir Theophilus Jones, Colonel Shapcote, and Sir Richard Kerle were appointed to take the votes; which done, it was found that Sir Audley Mervyn, Sir Henry Tichborne, Sir Arthur Forbes, *Colonel Trevor, Sir Theophilus Jones, Sir William Petty, Sir John Skeffington, and Mr. William Temple had been chosen. Mr. Richard Stephens was appointed Clerk to attend upon the Agents, who were given leave of absence from the House, to follow their own occupations for four days. On the 6th the House resolved not to receive reports from any of their committees, nor to proceed in any other business depending before them, until they had first perfected the Instructions to be given to the Agents to be sent into England; secondly had had a conference with the Lords for their concurrence with such instructions; and lastly had resolved upon raising money for the maintenance of the said Agents in England. On the 8th Mr. William Temple was ordered to take a message to the Lords for their concurrence, and speedy reply (as the welfare of the Kingdom would receive much prejudice if there were not speedy despatch), and to ask for a conference. On the 9th Mr. Temple reported the Lords' answer, that they had taken the whole business into consideration, and would return a speedy answer by messengers of their own. On the 11th the Commons sent Mr. Caulfeild to the Lords to press for a reply, as they had bound themselves from going on with any other business till that was ended; who brought back answer from the Lords, that they had dissolved themselves into a Grand Committee, before whom the business was under consideration, and as soon as the report of that Committee should be approved or disapproved of, a further answer should be sent by messengers of their own.

On the 12th the Commons resolved, upon consideration of a report from a Committee appointed to consider of the best expedients for raising money for supply of the Agents to be sent into England, that £3,300 should be forthwith raised, and that the Members serving for each particular county, including the cities or boroughs within the same, do provide the sum of £100, as also the citizens serving in this House for the County of the City of Dublin £100, making in all, there being thirty-two counties, besides the County of the said City, £3,300. The House was meanwhile to adjourn until 8 a.m. next day, at which time it was to call itself over. Meanwhile the Members for each county, city, and borough within the same, were to meet and consult

* Afterwards Lord Dungannon.

together for raising £100 amongst themselves, for the present supply of the Agents to be sent into England, and by one of their number give account of what time they would have said sum of £100 in readiness for the use aforesaid. Accordingly next morning the House was called, and all declared they would have the sum of £100 ready on next Monday, except the Members for Cavan, who would have it ready by Tuesday next at furthest; the Members within the County of Clare —, and of Dublin not having met together, were not ready for an answer, but would be on Monday next. On this day, five additional Agents were added to the number to go to England, namely, Sir Peter Courthrop, Sir James Cuffe, Sir Francis Butler, Richard Jones, and Martin Noell, Esqrs.

The next sitting day, July 15th, Mr. Abdy, Mr. Noell, Alderman Hutchinson, and Mr. Boyd were appointed a Committee for receiving such money, as should be paid them either in specie, or by bill of exchange in England; such bills to be made payable to the Commissioners, or any three of them, or their order. They were to give acquittances to the persons paying the same, under their hands and seals, and not to dispose of any part without the Order of the House. And in regard that it was thought fit, that the interest at the rate of ten per cent. for six months as also the cost of transmitting each £100 into England by bill of exchange, should be secured in like manner with the principal sum, it was therefore ordered that for each £100 paid down in specie, the sum of £5 be paid over and above, that being the rate of exchange. On every bill the Committee received they were to give the like allowance of £5 for exchange, and in their acquittances to include the said exchange and interest for six months. The Committee to meet at 2 o'clock that afternoon at Alderman Hutchinson's house in Winetavern-street, for putting the order into execution; and to report to-morrow morning what sums they had received, which members of any county were behind in their payments, and the cause of such obstruction. If the £3,300 should happen thereafter to be repaid by distributions upon the counties, it was then to be subdivided upon the counties in such manner as the House should thereafter direct and order. It was further ordered that whereas the aforesaid sums, with £10 for interest and exchange, were to be raised from the Members serving in the present Parliament, and the said sums had been procured upon the security of only some of the Members of the said respective counties and cities, it was therefore thought fit

that as well the rest of the Members now in town, excepting the Members serving for Triuity College near Dublin, who had not joined in the said security, as those persons absent by, or without leave, do also engage and enter into the same security with those, that have already taken up, and provided the said moneys.

On the 15th July, Mr. Jones reported that the Commons Committee had propounded to the Lords Committee in conference, that as in regard the address to His Majesty was the Act of both Houses, therefore it might be presented to His Majesty, by the Agents going into England from both Houses. The Lords in the conference had replied that they would make known the same to the House of Lords, who would send answer by messengers of their own. On the 17th, the House ordered Mr. Richard Jones, with as many members as pleased to accompany him—

“To repair immediately to the House of Lords, and desire their Lordships that they would be pleased to give a speedy return and answer, as to their concurrence with that House, in the instructions to be given unto the Agents to be sent into England, they having now lain before their Lordships many days, and there being an emergent necessity of the said Agents going away with all possible expedition; and because the season of the year was hot, and diseases in that city, many and daily increasing, and harvest-time approaching; and also for that the Parliaments both in England and Scotland did intend to adjourn about this time; therefore, that that House did intend accordingly to adjourn, and desired their Lordships would do the like.”

Mr. Jones reported that he had delivered the message to the Lords, who had answered that they had taken the same into their consideration, and would return a further answer by messengers of their own.*

The House on the same day, appointed a large Committee to inquire into the Informations given that day to the House, as did and might endanger the safety of the

* The unsanitary state of Dublin at this time is shown by the following order passed on the 17th June previously:—“Ordered that William Davys, Esq., Recorder [and Member for] the City of Dublin, be and is hereby required to acquaint the Mayor of the said City, that this House do take notice of the great number of Beggars, that are in the said City and Suburbs thereof, who, intruding themselves into all houses to beg, do oftentimes carry with them from house to house, those infectious and pestilential diseases, which are at present very rife in the said City, by which means they daily become more spreading; and also that by the dirtiness of the streets, the great quantities of filth and dung that lie in many yards and backsides within the said City and Suburbs, the stink and smell of the blood and entrails of horses, that are usually at the doors of farriers, and by the permitting of swine to go and feed in and about the streets of the said City, the air is subject to be corrupted, and the

Kingdom, who were to report at 5 o'clock, and to send six of their number to wait upon the Lords Justices according to an Order of the House. Of this Committee, were to be all the Agents appointed to wait upon His Majesty in England. The House, however, itself appointed a Committee of six, to go to the Lords Justices, all of whom were on the larger Committee, to inform them of what they had learned from several of their Members, and to desire their special care.

Upon the 18th, it was ordered that none of the Agents appointed to go into England to attend upon His Majesty, were to appear before him, or to solicit any of those public instructions drawn up by the House, till the rest of the Agents or the major part of them be also present.

On the 19th Mr. Shapcote reported that a Committee of the Commons had conferred with one of the Lords, who expected something to be propounded from them, until they were informed that the ground of meeting with their Lordships was to know what they had to offer. The Lords had replied that they thought it most fit that the Address to be presented to His Majesty, should be sent over from both Houses; that they had made great progress with their instructions; and that in the interim, that no time might be lost, a course might be thought of for raising money to defray the charges of the Agents. They also included other matters upon all of which they desired a free conference.

The Commons sent Mr. William Temple to the Lords to acquaint their Lordships that they had received a report from their Committee at the conference consisting of several particulars, and all matters of weight.

“But as there was degrees in all things, even so there was one among the rest of them of the greatest moment, namely, that concerning the Instructions; and therefore to move their Lordships, that there may be a free conference upon that particular, to-morrow morning, at nine of the clock, and that afterwards the rest of the heads be

health of the People within the same thereby much endangered; and thereupon the said Mr. Davys is to desire the said Mayor, in the name of this House, to cause all the said annoyances for the future to be removed and prevented, as also the streets of the said City, which are now much broken, to be amended; and further he is to acquaint the said Mayor, that there are great quantities of dung and other rubbish daily carried unto and laid upon the strand of the River belonging to this City, insomuch, as it is feared the said River will, in a small process of time, be stopped up, and thereby the trade of this City utterly lost; and thereupon to desire the said mayor also, that all the aforesaid annoyances be forthwith remedied, or else that this House must be forced to take some other way and means for the prevention thereof.” The senechals of places adjoining, but outside the Mayor's jurisdiction, were to have notice of this order. A Committee was further appointed to repair to the Mayor, that he would prevent Sabbath breaking.

immediately resumed into consideration, and directions given for a free conference upon them to the same Committee.'

The answer to the said message was, that their Lordships could wish themselves readier than they were as concerning the instructions; and for that reason, loath to fix a positive time, not knowing what inconveniences might happen in their debates, but that they would send an answer to-morrow morning by messengers of their own.

On the 22nd of July Mr. Shapcote reported from the free conference with the Lords, "that at first they were at a stand who should begin, but at last the Commons did, and in this manner: they acquainted the Lords that many days since instructions were sent up by the House of Commons unto the House of Lords, for the Agents to act upon, that were to be sent into England, unto to which their Lordships' concurrence was desired; which it seemed their Lordships had not thought fit to give, by their desiring a free conference; the nature of which being always to debate of cases in difference between both houses; and therefore the Commons desired the reasons, wherefore their Lordships dissented from the said instructions; the Lords answered they had considered our instructions, but thought fit to prepare instructions of their own, which they propounded to be read, that thereby it might be seen what agreement there was between both, which was accordingly done."

The main difference was that the Lords wished to add an instruction concerning making additional provision for the poorer bishoprics, and they wished that the agents should be instructed to lay the King's declaration of the 30th November "at His Majesty's feet, to do therein as to His Majesty's judgment and mercy should be thought fit." Then followed an argument as to which House had used the most suitable form of words—the Commons thought the Lords' words left it to the King's discretion whether he should stand by his declaration or not. "At length their Lordships said, that the declaration had been before the House of Commons, who approved thereof; but their Lordships had some objections against the same, yet would leave all at His Majesty's feet." The Lords wished the House of Convocation to have the leave of both Houses to solicit His Majesty. As regarded Corporations the Lords wished to use the words British and Protestant, instead of English and Protestant, and "that in those corporations may only continue such, as are of the communion of the Church of England, and have given testimony of their fidelity and loyalty to His Majesty." There were two other

instructions, one in relation to the doubling ordinance,* the other as to their Commissioners acting according to such further instructions as they should receive. To the last three particulars no reply was made to the Lords. As regarded raising of money, the Commons in answer had acquainted the Lords "that they had raised some money for the present supply of their agents, and conceived the best way of raising of more for their future supply, to be by a bill immediately to be prepared, and sent over to His Majesty."

The Lords would seem to have decided to adhere to their own instructions, eighteen in all. They decided to supplicate His Majesty that Viscount Mayo (being a Protestant and of English parents) should be restored to his estate; that the Lord Brittas should be restored to his estate; also in favour of the Earl of Clanrickard and the Earl of Westmeath, and "the rest of the thirty-six first named in the Declaration." They represented the smallness of the revenues of the Provost of Trinity College, and supplicated that £300 a year out of the forfeited lands next adjoining, might be added to the Provostship for ever. That His Majesty would make void all continuary and previous reprisals, and reprisals *de bene esse*, &c.; and that no charters might be renewed or restored before the commissioned officers, who had arrears due to them before 5 June, 1649, should be thoroughly settled. They asked that the salaries of the Judges might be increased; that Church robbers might be excepted from the Act of Indemnity; that the lands which the Bishop of Meath was possessed of, before 29th May, 1660, might be restored to him; and such other things as are pursuant to former instructions, &c. [*Lords' Journals*, 26 July, 1661.]

† The King granted the Lords' requests in favour of Lord Mayo, the Bishop of Meath, the Provost, and the Judges. Lord Brittas and also Viscount Kilmallock's cases were left to be decided by the Commissioners for executing the Act. Suitable answers were given to other requests.—[*L. Jour.*, 21 Jan., 1661.]

The Commons, after receiving this report, dissolved themselves into a Grand Committee to debate the instructions of both Houses, and the House (after much time spent in debating them) was resumed, and ordered that the House should

*The Doubling Ordinance was as follows—"That such of them" (the Adventurers) "as should then deposit a fourth part of what they had formerly subscribed and paid, should have so many acres of land added to what was allotted by the former Act of Parliament, as should make their former proportion of acres double to what was granted by that Act; and whosoever would subscribe *de novo*, should have the like double proportion of land for his new subscription." This was a resolution of the English House of Commons, June 19th, 1643. The land was to be provided out of the estates of the Irish Rebels, expected to be forfeited. (See Carte, Vol. I., p. 465.) I believe that the Lords concurred.

† I think that the Lords must have sent these requests to the King, through their own Agents, and that the Commons did not join in them. Vide, pp. 200-2.

dissolve into a Grand Committee again, at 9 a.m., next day. This was accordingly done, and after further debate, it was resolved to report to the House, as the sense of the Committee, "that there be some alterations made in the former instructions, prepared by the House for the agents, in hopes of the Lords compliance therewith, and that this committee do dissolve."

"The House being again sat, Colonel Bridges reported, that he had attended upon the House of Lords, with a message of this House, from whence he received this answer, that they very joyfully accepted of the message, and had accordingly appointed three of their House to meet with a committee of this House at the Council Chamber at three of the clock in the afternoon."

Sir St. John Broderick was sent with a message to the Lords that the House of Commons had taken what had passed at the conference into consideration; that they had gone through a great part of the instructions, and hoped to bring them to that maturity, as to have them ripe for a further conference that morning.

The Lords sent back answer, that they would sit, in expectation to hear something further from the Commons, till 12 noon. However, when the latter were ready with a message, they were informed that the Lords had risen; so they adjourned.

Next morning, July 24th, Captain Mullineux moved—that since the £3,300 was given for their agents, they were increased by five, and that therefore there should be a further supply, or the number reduced to eight. Thereupon a great debate arose. At length the question was resolved on whether the question should be put for debating the number of the agents. On a division the yeas were 56; the noes, 50. Then the question was put, whether the House would give way to enter upon the debate of the last five additional agents to be sent into England. The yeas were 56; the noes, 53. The debate was adjourned to 10 o'clock next morning.

When it was resumed, many arguments were used for and against the additional agents going to England, "and at last it was the result of the House, that the ensuing question should be drawn, and then a question put, whether the said question should be put, yea or nay." On question whether the additional agents be continued or rejected, the previous question was negatived. It was ordered that the motion for fixing a day for the agents to go to England should be resumed next morning.

On that day, July 26th, Alderman Huchinson having reported that some members had not paid in their moneys

to the committee appointed to receive the £3,300, they were ordered to bring in their money or bills without fail by Monday next; and the committee was to see where £400, or thereabouts, could be raised on good security. One member from co. Clare, and several from the counties of Dublin, Kildare, and Wicklow, were ordered to attend to show cause, why they had not paid to the committee the money for the agents. The Commons then sent an urgent message to the Lords to hasten the agents away.* The Lords replied that they were on urgent business, but would dispatch it with all speed, and if the Commons stayed awhile, they would send an answer by messengers of their own. In due time the Lords asked for a free conference at five o'clock. The Commons agreed, appointed the same committee to manage the conference, and adjourned to three p.m. The committee was to offer, that the 20th October would be a convenient day to adjourn to, and Thursday next, to adjourn on. The House then adjourned till the conference was ended.

Later, Colonel Shapcote reported from the conference about instructions. The Lords had not amended the Commons' instructions, but had prepared new ones under nine heads. They took notice of those prepared by this House, but said some of theirs had been omitted. They would discuss the reason of the Commons' instructions, but not the things themselves so as to make any alteration in them. That out of desire of compliance they had departed from their first instructions; "and for a final agreement had digged up their foundations, and prepared new instructions, from which they could not recede, and unto which they hoped this House would concur."

As regarded money, the Lords' Committee had been informed what money the House had raised upon their own members' particular security, and that it was hoped that the Lords would do the same, to be secured by a Bill to be passed by both Houses, and to be transmitted into England by the Lords Justices, according to Poyning's Act. The next particular was about the adjournment. (They might have saved themselves the trouble of this, as the Lords Justices prorogued the House five days after-

* Col. Arthur Hill was to "acquaint their Lordships, that the hastening away of the Agents is so absolutely necessary, as that every day's delay is an unconceivable prejudice to the Kingdom; that by all the intelligence, which the Members of this House receive from their friends in England, it is an admiration and wonder there what grounds and reasons there can possibly be, for retarding the Agents all this while; likewise intimating that if they do not speedily come over, the prejudice will be much greater than we are aware of," &c.

wards, and indeed it was so in all nine times during the next nine months, during which there were seven sessions). Amongst other matters, the Lords wanted an answer about Lord Baltinglas' case, who claimed a balance of £275 as due to him, when an Agent to England in 1640.

On the 27th the Lords sent a message respecting the supply for Agents, that it might be done by Bill; and in which Bill they desired to be included the £275 for Lord Baltinglas, and also £2,000 which had been awarded to the Bishop of Clogher (John Leslie), for losses sustained by him whilst Bishop of Raphoe, during the Rebellion. The Commons answered in effect that they would not keep the Lords messengers waiting, but if they (the House of Lords) would sit awhile, would send an answer by messengers of their own. They ordered Lord Baltinglas' money to be included in the bill, and sent a message to the Lords, that they had ordered that £12,000 should be the sum to be raised by the Bill. They appointed a committee of eight to join one of the Lords to attend the Lords Justices in the Council Chamber, about drawing up the Bill. At a four p.m. sitting they ordered that Wednesday next, the wind and weather serving, be the peremptory day for the Agents going into England; and they appointed a committee to acquaint the Lords Justices therewith, and to desire favourable letters of recommendation for the Agents unto His Majesty. A committee was appointed to consider the instructions of both Houses, and to see how far they could bring them into accord. The care of this order was particularly recommended to Colonel Arthur Hill.

On the 29th July, Colonel Dillon reported from the Conference, that the Lords' Committee there did not think it seasonable to join in desiring the Lords Justices to prepare and transmit into England a bill for £12,000, in respect there was no way prescribed how the same should be apportioned upon the respective counties within this Kingdom. The House then ordered upon question, that the rule for the applotment of the money upon the respective counties, &c., be according to the rules of the last three months' assessment, the same not to be drawn into a precedent, to the prejudice of any particular county for the future. Philip Ferneley, Esq., the Clerk of the House of Commons, was appointed Receiver of the £12,000, he to give security to the persons empowered to receive the same, to the value of £24,000, for making a true, &c., account thereof to the House. The money was to be disposed of to such uses as the House should appoint.

Mr. Richard Jones reported from the Committee appointed to wait on the Lords Justices, that when they were informed of the agents' names, they would give their letters of recommendation.

The House ordered that they agreed to the first, second, third, and fourth instructions, and would consider the rest to-morrow morning. They adjourned to eight a.m. next day.

On the 30th the House agreed to the remaining four of the instructions, and sent a message to the Lords to ask their concurrence in them. The Lords replied that they had considered the instructions, but being long, they would send an answer to them by messengers of their own.

The House then appointed a Committee to manage a free conference with the Lords, to deal *inter alia* with the manner of raising the £12,000. The said Committee was to inform the Lords, that it was the sense of the House that the members of their Lordships' House, to be sent into England, should have double the proportion of money out of the £12,000, that any of the members of the House of Commons should receive, excepting only Sir Audley Mervyn, the Speaker, whose allowance was to be equal with any of the Lords. The House adjourned to two p.m.

In the afternoon Colonel Dillon reported from the Conference that the Commons' Committee

"Did faithfully improve those Reasons, which they were commanded to give unto the Lords, concerning the manner of raising £12,000. In relation whereunto, their Lordships made these three objections—first, that the House of Commons had taken upon them to charge the Lords, by levying the same upon a Land-rate, as in the time of the late Usurper; secondly, that the Commons had bound them up by a vote; and lastly, that the old way of raising money for the agents in the year 1640, was the best rule for apportioning the said £12,000," &c.

Alderman Huchinson reported that the Committee to receive the £3,300, cannot fix upon a certainty in procuring the sum of £400 as was lately recommended unto them;

"Yet, if the Gentlemen of the several counties, &c., who want money ordered to be paid by them, and know not where to take it up, do come to the said Committee, they will give them the best advice they can, how they may be supplied."

Then the House gave leave to Mr. Caulfeild, a Member, one of the Masters in Chancery, to go to the House of Lords to bring down a message, always saving the privileges of the House therein. The message was partly, that the Lords had voted that the £12,000 should be raised according to the

rule and method observed in 1640. The Commons sent back answer that they had the Lords' message under consideration, and would send back an answer by messengers of their own.

Then they ordered that the instructions sent up to the Lords, were to stand as the instructions for the members of the House ; and adjourned till next morning at seven o'clock.

On the 31st July, the Committee to receive the £3,300, were ordered to pay £400 to Sir Audley Mervyn, £200 to each of the other members who were to go to England, and the £500 balance, to the said members, or any seven of them, by bill of exchange, to be disbursed as they should see cause.

The House then formally nominated the thirteen members to go to England, viz., Sir Audley Mervyn, Sir Henry Tichborne, Sir Arthur Forbes, Colonel Trevor, Sir Theophilus Jones, Sir William Petty, Sir John Skeffington, Mr. William Temple, Sir Peter Courthorp, Sir James Cuffe, Sir Francis Butler, Mr. Richard Jones, and Mr. Martin Noell. The Speaker was always to be one to attend on His Majesty. The House then declared that they did not expect the £3,300 to be enough for the agents, but if it should please God to bring the House together again, they would take steps to raise a further sum. The agents were empowered by the consent of any seven or more of them, to raise an additional sum not exceeding £3,000, for the advancement of the service, and they were to be indemnified by a vote of the House. The Committee, formerly appointed to wait on the Lords Justices, were to immediately attend upon them, and saving to the House their privileges, signify the names of the agents to them. The instructions were ordered to be engrossed and delivered to the Speaker, and Members to take with them copies of all orders, &c., as they should think fit, for the better managing of the proceedings. Later on the House ordered that Members who might interpose their security beyond their own counties, should be indemnified.

Colonel Dillon reported that the Committee had waited on the Lords Justices, and renewed a former message for letters of recommendation. Their Lordships had replied that they would meet that afternoon, and satisfy the House in their desires.

The Committee for the £3,300, was enlarged by adding the names to it of Alderman Preston, Alderman Hatfield, and Mr. Thomas Howard.

Then the agents were empowered to represent to His Majesty the condition of those persons whose lots were fixed, or might fall upon such unprofitable lands as were not worth the quit rents, and to recommend the same for relief. Also

that those who took leases from the late usurped Powers, from which they might be removed by lawful authority, might have the same compensation for their disbursements, as the adventurers and soldiers were to have by His Majesty's declaration of Nov. 30th. And further to submit that when all the forfeited lands in Catherlagh (Carlow) were set out to adventurers and soldiers, that are removed from the Duke of Ormond's lands, if there were any such who should through deficiency of lands remain unsatisfied, they might be reprimed in such way and manner as His Majesty should think fit. After they had passed a few more orders, the Commons were summoned to attend the Lords Justices in the House of Lords, and Parliament was prorogued to September 6th. This looks like a surprise, as on the previous day only, the Lords Justices had sent the Commons a message about their adjournment by Sir Paul Davys, the Secretary of State, in order that they might be ready to immediately pass a Pole Bill, on its return from England. On the 6th Sept., 1661, Parliament met again until the 10th. The House of Commons proceeded to choose a temporary Speaker. It is stated in the journals, that

"Whereas this House thought fit to send into England, Sir Audley Mervyn, Knight, their Speaker, to attend His Majesty, in order to the dispatch of their humble addresses to His Majesty, which of themselves are of that nature, that, though His Majesty is willing to afford them the greatest part of his time, could not be returned by this day, the 6th September, 1661, the day to which the Parliament was prorogued; and whereas His Majesty, both from the assurance he hath of the serviceableness of the said Sir Audley Mervyn in order to that dispatch, as also desirous to answer the trust reposed by this House in him the said Sir Audley, hath thought to continue [him] in attendance in England."

Therefore they elected John Temple, Esq., His Majesty's Solicitor-General, to be Speaker, until Sir Audley Mervyn, their first Speaker, should return, and no longer. Mr. Temple was accordingly presented to the Lords Justices in the House of Lords; made a short and eloquent speech in excuse of himself, received the approbation of their Lordships, and returned to the Commons with the mace carried before him.

The principal business of this short session was to pass two bills, viz., a money bill, and a bill entitled an Act

"That this, or any other Session of this Parliament shall not determine by His Majesty's Royal assent to this or any other bill or bills, to be passed in this or any other Session, which shall be in this present Parliament."

On the 9th Sept. a number of members in Kildare, Dublin, Leytrim, Wicklow, and Donegal, and the members for the city of Dublin, were ordered to show cause why they had not paid the money for the Agents in England. On the 10th the House appointed a Committee to draw up a letter to the Agents in England, to the effect that the House expected to hear from them of the progress of their business, and to remind them not to neglect in future to give the House (when sitting) an account of their proceedings. The Speaker was to sign this letter, without further authorization. A question was then moved that a further instruction should be given to the Agents to supplicate, that the time for putting in claims according to His Majesty's declaration should be enlarged. A division took place, when the yeas were 20 ; the noes, 21.

Then a message from the Lords Justices by the Usher of the Black Rod came, desiring the attendance of the Commons in the House of Lords. The Commons first passed an order to be entered and sent to the Sheriffs for affecting the privilege of members, and then went to the Lords, when the Lords Justices gave assent to the two bills, and prorogued Parliament to 10th Oct.

On the 10th Oct. Parliament reassembled. Three letters from the Agents were read, reporting the progress of their proceedings, and a letter of thanks was ordered to be sent to them.

The Agents having represented that Colonel Carey Dillon had been serviceable in the negotiation they went upon, the House ordered that a suitable reward should be made to him. The Lords Justices sent a message that certain members of the House, who had lately been sheriffs, should be ordered to perfect their accounts in the Court of Exchequer ; but the House came to no judgment in the case, as they were sent for to the House of Lords, and Parliament prorogued to the 6th Nov. next.

On the 6th Nov., two letters from the Agents, one of the 8th, and one of the 15th October, were read to the House. The Speaker was ordered to acquaint the Agents that they had been received, and of the care of the Lords Justices in transmitting a bill for raising money for their supply. Afterwards the House having sent a message to the Lords Justices, that a bill might be prepared and transmitted [to England] for the suppression of the Popish Hierarchy, and a message to the Lord Chancellor, that certain Irish papists had gotten themselves into the commission of the Peace in Connaught, without his knowledge, and begging that they

might be superseded, and none such again appointed, and a message having been received from the Lords about protections, Parliament was again prorogued to 6th Dec.

On that day the Parliament met again. On the 10th the Commons informed the Lords Justices that few members were in town, and that little business was before them, and unless the Lords Justices had important business for their consideration, they thought it better to adjourn for eight or ten days. On the 11th Sir John Temple brought a message from the Lords Justices, that they had held a Council early that morning, and that owing to the sickness of the Earl of Montrath (one of them), they thought it better to prorogue that afternoon, to Jan. 21st, which was accordingly done.*

Parliament reassembled on the 21st January. On "this day several letters unto the House from their members in England attending upon His Majesty were read, giving an account of their progress in the business committed to their trust, in one of which was enclosed his Majesty's answer unto the Instructions given unto the said members."

These, having been read, were ordered to be entered amongst the acts, orders, and ordinances of the House.

His Majesty's answers were as follows:—

The first instruction was merely the order to present the unanimous address of both Houses to His Majesty, and did not need or receive an answer.

The second instruction was to represent the impoverished and contemptible Revenues of the Bishoprics of Kildare, Ferns and Leighlin, and of Clonfert, and to request that augmentation might be made to them out of such forfeited lands as were excepted out of, or were not intended to be confirmed by His Majesty's declaration or otherwise, as His Majesty should think fit, so that Ferns and Leighlin (united) and Clonfert might be made worth £600 a year; and Kildare, being the second Bishopric in the Kingdom, £800 a year. It appears by the Lords' Journals of the 26th July, that Kildare was worth only £95 a year. Also to request that other Bishoprics, which were united, might continue so. The reply was that His Majesty had made competent augmentation for the Bishoprics therein mentioned, as would appear by the Bill of Settlement.

The third instruction was to thank His Majesty "for his laying so good a foundation for the settling of this kingdom, as is contained in His Majesty's gracious declaration of the 30th November last," &c. This needed no reply.

* Lord Montrath died of the small-pox, December 18th, 1661, and was buried in Christ Church, February 6th. (Lodge, Vol. ii., p. 76.) This determined the Commission of the Lords Justices, which was renewed to the Lord Chancellor and Lord Orrery.

The fourth instruction was to solicit His Majesty not to allow any person to solicit before His Majesty or Council, any public affairs, without the appointment of either the Lords Justices, or other Chief Governor, one or both Houses of Parliament, or the House of Convocation, during the continuance of that Parliament. This was granted as desired.

The fifth instruction was to render His Majesty thanks for securing cities and other corporate and walled towns, in the hands of the Protestants, and to supplicate His Majesty that the same, viz., Dublin, Cork, Youghall, Kinsale, Limerick, Galway, Waterford, and all other cities, &c., and all other seaports within the kingdom whatsoever, "may be so continued in the hands of, and be inhabited by such as shall manifest their communion with the Church of England, by their taking the oath of supremacy," saving any mercy or favour intended to any particular person by His Majesty's declaration.

The answer was that His Majesty had left the care hereof to the Lords Justices and Council, till the Lord Lieutenant should arrive; from whom it will be expected, that after his arrival, the said cities should be secured.

The sixth instruction was to ask, that those who had advanced monies upon the doubling ordinance, should be satisfied, proportionable with the adventurers who laid out theirs upon the Act of the 18th Caroli, in case His Majesty should adjudge that the lands set out for the satisfaction of monies advanced upon the said doubling ordinance, be not confirmed by the declaration.

The answer was, that order was taken therein as would appear by the said bill.

The seventh instruction was to move that the whole security, by His Majesty's declaration appointed, for the satisfaction of arrears of such Protestant Commission officers who served in Ireland before June 5th, 1649, and had received no satisfaction since that date, might be preserved entire to the uses in the said declaration mentioned, so as no part thereof might be otherwise disposed of or restored, subsequent to the said declaration, until reprises for the same were first legally assigned, and set out for the security of the said officers, as by the said declaration was provided for in the case of adventurers and soldiers; and that all assistance should from time to time be given to these agents appointed by the Commissioners, who have the management of the said security, "in their lawful and just desires, they having highly merited by their actings and sufferings for His Majesty's Royal father of blessed memory, and the Protestant interest of this kingdom." The original text of the latter

part of the above is very obscurely worded. The answer was, that what His Majesty had granted or should grant, from off the forty-nine men, should be supplied out of the third part of the forfeited lands in the county of Dublin, out of such lands as should accrue by the doubling ordinance, and out of the discovery of false admeasurement or concealments; and care would be taken that this be provided accordingly.

The eighth instruction was, that for the advancement of the Protestant religion, and securing His Majesty's interest in the kingdom, the adventurers, soldiers, and all others who should receive benefit in the settlement of the kingdom by the declaration, may be obliged to such rules of plantations, pursuant to the Acts of 17 and 18 Caroli, as should be agreed on by both Houses of Parliament of the kingdom.

"There is order given herein," is the answer. As to the order of the House, of 31st July, praying for the giving relief to persons whose lots were not worth the quit rent; (2) that those who took leases from the late usurpers, of lands, &c., from which they might be removed by lawful authority, might have similar satisfaction for their disbursements, as soldiers and adventurers were to have under His Majesty's declaration; and (3) that when all the forfeited lands in Carlow were set out to adventurers or soldiers removed from the Duke of Ormonde's lands, any who were not so satisfied might be reprimanded as His Majesty should see fit: no reply appears to have been given about the quit rents. The second point concerning leases was to be considered and compared with the forty-nine security, and the Commissioners to be appointed for the execution of the Act, were to lay down a rule for compensations in this case, according to their discretions. A rule had already been given concerning the adventurers removed from the Duke of Ormonde's lands.

The order was given at Whitehall, the 16th Dec., 1661, "by His Majesty's command," and signed by Mr. Secretary (Sir Edward) Nicholas.

Then Sir Paul Davys, the principal Secretary of State, moved—

"That the great care and providence of the Members of this House employed in England, were evident by the good progress they had made in that negotiation, and therefore it was necessary a course shall be thought on for sending them over monies, that so they might be in a condition of returning back, as soon as they had compleated their business: that there was to that end, in pursuance of a former vote of this House, a bill for £15,000 sent out of England by His Majesty, which he desired might be read."

The bill was then read a first and second time, and committed to a Grand Committee next morning, but no further progress seems to have been made with it.

On the 22nd Jan. (next day), a Committee was appointed to prepare a letter to the Agents, to be signed by the Speaker, acknowledging their letters, and thanking them for their care and pains, which the House would endeavour to see requited, though the shortness of the Session prevented their doing so at present. They were also to acquaint the Agents that in pursuance of their desires, they were to choose three of their number to continue the negotiation, and the rest might return when they should judge it convenient. This was done, and the letter is entered on the Journals.

After two more orders had been made, the Lords Justices prorogued the House to Feb. 20th, on which day it was again prorogued by their proclamation to the 4th March.

On the 6th March, the House sent a message to the Lords Justices to transmit a bill for raising £20,000 for the Agents in England.

The preceding day, March 5th, the House had agreed to an address to His Majesty, that no provisoes might be inserted in the Bill of Settlement contrary to the Declaration and the Instructions. A committee was appointed to prepare this address, from whom, on the 6th, Colonel Clayton brought it up and reported it to the House. It was signed by the Speaker, and Dr. Robert Gorges, a Member of Parliament, was appointed to carry it over to England, and with the Commissioners already there, to present it to His Majesty. It is stated that he was then going to England, and should expect no recompense for his service, more than the honor of being by them conceived worthy to be instructed in that affair. The Speaker was to sign two letters, one to the Duke of Ormonde (the Lord Lieutenant), to inform him of what had been done, and to ask his favour that the address might be presented to His Majesty; the other was to the agents. The latter was directed to Richard Jones, Esq., Col. Marcus Trevor, William Temple, and as many of the rest, &c., as were at present in London. Later in the day the Lords Justices gave the Royal assent to a Customs, Excise, and New Impost Bill, and then prorogued to the 21st March.

Parliament met again on the 21st March, and was again prorogued on the 22nd until 17th April, 1662. No mention is made of the Agents.

Parliament met again on the 17th April, 1662, and the session lasted until the 15th April, 1663.

On the 20th April, Sir Anthony Morgan reported from a conference of both Houses, touching the obligations of Members of both Houses for the money raised for their members, and the disengaging them from them. The Lords knowing that the raising of money was only proper to proceed from the House of Commons, had said that they would not take upon them to name the sum. But hearing that the Commons had already passed a vote for £20,000, they were willing to make a joint application to the Lords Justices to transmit a bill for that sum, or whatever other sum the Commons should think fit, to be disposed of by directions from both houses.

The Commons thereupon, ordered that £20,000 should be the sum, and sent a message to tell the Lords, and to ask them to join in a message to the Lords Justices. Sir Arthur Forbes reported the Lords' concurrence; that they had appointed their committee of four, and that they desired that the two committees should meet at three p.m., at the Green Chamber,* in the new Custom House. The Commons appointed a committee of eight :—Sir Arthur Forbes, Sir Theophilus Jones, Sir John Cole, Dr. Loftus, Sir James Graham, Sir Francis Hamilton, Sir Oliver St. George, and Colonel Dillon. They recommended by the committee to the Lords Justices, that they should send the bill into England by William Rosse, Esq. The Lords' committee were :—The Earl of Drogheda, the Bishop of Meath, and Lord Coloney, and Lord Caulfeild.

On the 24th the Commons reappointed the same persons a committee, to attend on the Lords Justices for their answer. The House then divided on their adjournment to May 1st.—Ayes, 41 ; Noes, 26.

By the first of May, Sir Audley Mervyn had returned from England. The first business on that day was to appoint Sir Theophilus Jones, Dr. Loftus, and Mr. Shapcote, a committee to prepare an order congratulating him on his safe return ; and another of thanks to Mr. Temple, the Acting-Speaker. They were as follows :—

“This day, Sir Audley Mervyn, knight, His Majesty's Prime Sergeant-at-law, and Speaker of this House, returned to the Chair, having been for the space of nine months employed as public Agent from the House, to attend His Sacred Majesty in England, touching the greatest affairs of this Kingdom, and especially the Act of Settlement ; and upon his taking the chair, consideration being had of the acceptable and signal services by him performed

* Called the Garden Chamber in the Lords' Journals.

in England, as also of his prudent care and successful industry to promote the honour of His Majesty, and happiness and welfare of his loyal subjects of this Kingdom, in that his agency ; he received hearty thanks, together with ample expressions of the House's joy, congratulating his safe return ; and, to convey the memory of his merit, and the House's sense thereof to posterity, it was ordered that this memorial be entered among the acts, orders, and ordinances of this House."

"This House taking into consideration the great services performed to this His Majesty's Kingdom, by John Temple, Esq., His Majesty's Solicitor-General, whilst he supplied the chair as Speaker, during the absence of the now Speaker, Sir Audley Mervyn, thought fit to render him the hearty thanks of this House, and to order the same to be registered amongst the acts, orders, and ordinances of this House, as a due testimony of his merit, and an earnest of a farther and seasonable consideration to be had of his services, expences, and hinderances in the pursuit of his private benefit, occasioned by his attendance on this House."

The Bill of Settlement was read a first time on the 6th May, that is, being apparently literally read, it was commenced on that day ; again proceeded with on the 9th and 12th, and finally on the 13th, having at their eight a.m. sitting adjourned till to-morrow the call of the House, again proceeded with it. "The House having read through the Bill of Settlement, and finding it to be late, adjourned until the afternoon at three o'clock." In the afternoon they finished reading it the first time. The next day they began to read it a second time, and further proceeded with it on the 15th. On that day, in the afternoon, the House dissolved itself into a Grand Committee on the distribution of the £20,000 ; Dr. Loftus in the chair. On the 16th he reported what persons were to be considered out of the money to be raised by the Bill :—

1. That the agents should be fully rewarded for their great services.
2. That the Lords' Commissioners be also considered.
3. That the Bishop of Cork's services be considered.
4. Also, Sir Heneage Finch, the English Solicitor-General, and Sir George Lane, "for their great industry and labour to promote the good and settlement of this Nation."
5. That John Temple, Esq., receive a proportionable reward for his services whilst Speaker.
6. That Colonel Carey Dillon receive a suitable reward for his services in England and assistance given to the agents.

* On the 9th it is stated that the House made a further progress with the Bill, "and read unto the end of the instructions contained in the said Bill."

7. That the Lord of Kingston and the Master of the Wards be taken into consideration, having been employed as agents by the Lords Justices and Council into England, and by the Lords Justices recommended to the House.
8. That the Bishop of Clogher and Lord Baltinglass be paid the sums before voted them by the House.*
9. That the Bishops of Cork and Elphin, and the Dean of St. Patrick's, employed as Agents to His Majesty by the National Synod and Convocation be rewarded out the said monies.
10. That the Clerk of the House, and his Assistant, the Chaplain, the Sergeant-at-Arms and his under officers, as also the under clerks, and the rest of the Ministers and attendants of the House be severally rewarded for their respective services.†
11. That the monies laid out by the Dean of Christ Church, and paid to him by some members of the House, be reimbursed to them out of the said monies.‡
12. That Captain Rosse receive a reward "suitable to his great diligence and celerity in his journey into England and his return, with a seasonable provision for the continuance of this Parliament."
13. That Mr. William Sommers receive £50 in pursuance of a former vote.
14. In consideration of the great sufferings of the Lord Caulfeild and his family, by occasion of the late horrid rebellion, and of his great services in apprehending and bringing to justice Sir Phelim O'Neill, and in regard to the reward promised by the then Lords Justices for bringing Sir Phelim's head; the committee recommended that Lord Caulfeild should be considered for that his service, out of the uses, intended to be satisfied, out of the money intended to be raised by this Bill.

There were conferences between the two Houses about the Bill, and the money to be raised and distributed; and there seem to have been some points raised by the Lords Justices; and the Lords desired that the reasons to be sent to the Lords Justices might be drawn by the Commons,

* This, of course, had nothing to do with the journey of the Agents to England in this Parliament.

† I gather that this was merely the ordinary payment of their salaries.

‡ This seems to have been £40 for pews in Christ Church Cathedral.

"and that in the sums to be raised, there may be a consideration had of the present poverty of the Kingdom."

It appears from the Journals, that in the end, after much disputing between the two Houses, and the expression of a wish by the Lords that the £20,000 should not be exceeded, the total sum was raised to £23,500; but this included other matters besides the expenses of the Agents and what was connected therewith—for example, the Bishop of Clogher got £2,000 on account of his losses, whilst Bishop of Raphoe in 1641. Lord Caulfeild, £500; Lord Baltinglass, his £275; and sundry payments for the service of both the Houses. For the English business, Sir Audley Mervyn was to have £1,000; the Solicitor-General for England, £2,000; and Sir George Lane, £1,000, for their assistance there; and Mr. Temple, £500, for acting as Speaker during Sir Audley Mervyn's absence. Mr. Ferneley, the Clerk of Parliament's accounts in regard to this Bill, appear not to have been passed till 1666; and even then some of the money which should have been paid to him had not come in; but he was discharged from all that had passed through his hands.*

* It appears from the Journals of the 9th April, 1663, that £21,500 had been agreed. by a Committee of Lords and Commons to be thus disposed of:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
The Earl of Kildare,	800	0	0	Mr. Richard Stephens,	112	10	0
The Earl of Mount Alexander,	800	0	0	Mr. John Vesey, Chaplain to	75	0	0
Bishop of Elphin,	800	0	0	the H. of Commons, for			
Baron of Kingston,	800	0	0	reading Prayers.			
Sir Audley Mervyn,	1,000	0	0	William Craige, the Door-	22	10	0
Sir Henry Tichborne,	400	0	0	keeper.			
Sir Arthur Forbes,	400	0	0	Commons' four Waiters, £15	60	0	0
Colonel Trevor,	400	0	0	each.			
Sir Theophilus Jones,	400	0	0	Mr. William Somers,	75	0	0
Sir William Petty,	400	0	0	Mr. William Rosse,	75	0	0
Sir John Skeffington,	400	0	0	Lord Caulfeild,	300	0	0
William Temple, Esq.,	500	0	0	Carey Dillon, Esq.,	275	0	0
Sir Peter Courthorp,	400	0	0	The Bishop of Coker, as a	600	0	0
Sir James Cuffe,	400	0	0	gratuity from the H. of			
Sir Francis Butler,	400	0	0	Commons			
Richard Jones, Esq.,	400	0	0	Master of the Ward,	875	0	0
Sir Martin Noell,	400	0	0	Sir Edward Nicholas, his	90	0	0
Interest and Exchange,	1,425	0	0	Clerks.			
Sir Henenge Finch, Solicitor-	2,000	0	0	Lord Mount Alexander,	375	0	0
General in England.				Sir William Aston,	150	0	0
Sir George Lane,	2,000	0	0	For the Sergeant of either	300	0	0
John Temple, Esq., Solicitor-	500	0	0	House, each of them £150.			
General in Ireland.				For bringing the Mace,	9	0	0
Mr. Thomas Agar, Sec. in	300	0	0	William Fitzgerald, Esq.,	75	0	0
England.				John Keatinge, Esq., by the	75	0	0
Pews in Christ Church,	40	0	0	Lord Ranelagh and Bishop			
For drawing the Security,	22	11	0	of Meath's undertaking.			
(The above sums to be paid first)				Mr. Richard Warburton,	150	0	0
The Lord Bishop of Clogher,	1,700	0	0	Assistant Clerk.			
The Lord of Baltinglass,	208	0	0	The Earl of Kildare,	150	0	0
John Keating, Esq.,	150	0	0	The Bishop of Elphin,	225	0	0
Mr. John Davys,	75	0	0	Colonel Marcus Trevor, Lord	75	0	0
Dr. Sterne, for overseeing	37	10	0	Dungannon.			
the Printing of the Act.				Richard Jones, Esq.,	75	0	0
Mr. John Burniston, in the	160	0	0	Mr. Hall, the Black Rod,	100	0	0
whole.							
The Lords' eight Waiters,	120	0	0				
£15 a piece.				Total,	£21,495	1	0
				Remains,	4	19	0

The Commons ordered that their Clerk, Mr. Philip Ferneley, should have sixpence in the pound for his trouble out of the £23,500.

It will be seen that £2,000 was yet to be distributed. Some of the above persons were probably only paid on account, till the whole money to be raised should have come in.

I have given at considerable length, the history of what passed in the House of Commons respecting the journey to England—it is interesting, partly from the leading part taken by Sir Audley Mervyn—and partly as showing the Parliamentary manners and customs of the day.

This journey to England seems to have been the culminating point of Sir Audley's career. We find in Sir William Drake's account of him, that the House of Commons desired that stricter rules than those imposed by the King's declaration, should be laid down for ordering the proceedings of the Commissioners for executing the Act of Settlement. The Commons, composed principally of "Adventurers" and Soldiers, guided by self-interest, desired that facilities should be afforded to the Cromwellian grantees, and obstacles, practically insurmountable, interposed to prevent the Irish claimants from recovering their lands. The House attended on the Lord Lieutenant on 13th February, 1662-3, and Sir Audley made one of his orations, which, however, appears from his language to have been a written document. "The House thought not fit to intrust it to the bare expressions of a Speaker, had he been of the greatest abilities, therefore have they committed it to this instrument, that it might remain as a record of their endeavours that the hard fate and ruin of an English interest in this Kingdom, might not bear date under the best of Kings, under so vigilant a Lord Lieutenant, under the first, and if not prevented, like to be, the last Protestant Parliament that ever sat in this Kingdom." It was desired *inter alia* that when an Irish claimant was dismissed, he should leave his deeds and charters in the Court. (Proposal 7.) Sir Audley said:—

"As to that part that desires the writings of nocent persons to be left in the Court, it cannot work a prejudice to them; for the lands being adjudged against them, to what purpose will the writings operate in their hands? But, sir, I correct myself. They will have an operation. And this puts me in mind of a plain but apposite similitude. Sir, in the North of Ireland, the Irish have a custom in the winter when milk is scarce, to kill the calf and reserve the skin; and stuffing it with straw, they set it upon four wooden feet, which they call a Puckan, and the cow will be as fond of this, as she was of the living calf. She will low after it, and lick it, and give her milk down, so it stands but by her. Sir, these writings will have the operation of the Puckan; for wanting the lands to which they relate, they are but skins stuffed with straw. Yet, sir, they will low after them, lick them over and over in their thoughts, and teach their children to read by them instead of Hornbooks, and if any venom be left, they will give it down

on the sight of these Puckan writings, and entail a memory of revenge, though the estate tail be cut off. Sir, how little so ever this may weigh, yet in the Government of Rome, when the Tarquins were put down, not only all monies and sculptures, that might retain their memory, were by public sanctions decried, but such Innocents* as retained the name were forced to assume new ones. The Israelites remembered the flesh pots of Egypt when manna was before them, but when they wanted water they murmured."

This was known as the Speaker's "Puckan" speech. It takes more than thirteen pages of the *Journals*. The House ordered by resolution that the Speaker's speech should be printed in Dublin. This was done, and it was reprinted in London, and distributed with great industry by those who desired to stir up a Protestant cry.

The speech was very badly received by the Lord Lieutenant. In the first place His Grace seems to have considered that the application should have been made by way of petition. The House applied on the 20th by Sir William Davys, the Recorder of Dublin, for an answer. The reply was that at the time he had promised as speedy an answer as the weight and number of the particulars could permit. That since, they had been taken into consideration, and he would give answer next day. The House ordered Sir William Davys to prepare reasons in writing for their application, and no answer having been received by the 24th, they sent a petition to the Lord Lieutenant against an order made by the Court of Claims on the 16th inst, and concluded thus—

"The House likewise prays, that your Grace will please to return an answer to the Particulars expressed in a late application humbly presented unto your Grace; which though offered as a humble Advice, was never intended to have access into your Grace's presence, but under the character of a most submissive petition. And they shall pray.

"A MEEVYN, Speaker."

On the 27th, a report of the Lord Lieutenant's answer was brought up by Mr. Richard Jones. His Grace had said that he would have sent an answer at the time he had promised, had he not feared that he must, as things stood, have had to send one which

"Would not much contribute to the maintaining of that fair correspondence he desires should always be maintained between the State and the Commons; that although he had just exception

* "Innocent" and "Nocents" were technical expressions in use at this period.

against the manner of the delivery, yet he was resolved that those for whom he appeared should not suffer for want of any formalities ; that therefore he and the Council had done that which they judged fit for their relief ; that now he was very glad we had addressed ourselves in a manner which became us ; in a manner which was suitable to that power to whom we applied ourselves, which was the King's power ; that as to the matter of our desires, he and the Council would do in it, what they should think just and fit ; and that this was all the answer that could at present be sent ; neither did he know whether any further answer would ever hereafter be necessary ; but if it was it should be sent."

On the 10th the Speaker acquainted the House, that he had received a letter from the Duke of Ormonde, to be communicated to the House, which admitted a long debate. His Grace in this letter recapitulated what had taken place, and the substance of his former message, with which he had had good cause to believe the House could not but rest satisfied—

"But since that our answer, and much contrary to our expectation, as well as to the assurance brought to us from you, Mr. Speaker, and whilst the things desired were under the proper deliberation appointed by the Act, to our admiration we find that they are exposed to the world in print with inconsequent inferences—viz., 'That this is the critical time, when Religion, the established religion, is in danger to be undermined, by casting the predominancy of Temper upon a Popish Interest,' with other expressions, in which, as there are some things that seem to be assumed as rights belonging to that House, whereof we cannot allow, so they lay much more weight upon the importance of the matters desired for securing the Protestant religion, than was needful or convenient. The effect of these unhappy expressions had been that too many English Protestants had in despair sold their lots and adventures at vile and under rates, or compounded with the old proprietors on very ill terms, and very prejudicial to the English plantations, as well as diminishing the King's Quit rent, &c. ; and the discouragement it must give to Protestant strangers to plant amongst us," &c.

He also informed them that he had discovered a conspiracy by make believe Protestants to seize the Castle of Dublin, as if the Protestant religion and English interest were more than in danger of being undermined, when he knew that nothing was more His Majesty's care than the preservation and increase of both, and nothing more particularly required of himself "as His Majesty's servant in this Kingdom, nor shall be heartily endeavoured by us." He points out at great length the consequences that would have flowed from the plot if successful, &c., and the care of the Government, and

concludes with his reasons for writing this letter. He signs himself, "Your very loving friend, ORMONDE." The House appointed a large Committee (over forty) to prepare an answer. They expressed their amazement in it that anything they had said should be so wrested by wicked men, as to be taken as a pretence to design anything against His Majesty's authority, or should have discouraged Protestant settlers. They hoped his Grace would rather ascribe these things to some other cause. They assured him of their confidence in himself; that in any orders made by the House, they never intended to proceed further "than might be agreeable to our Loyalty to His Majesty, our duty to your Grace, and the trust reposed in us." This reply was to be taken by Sir Paul Davys, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Kingdom, the rest of the Privy Councillors who were members, and such other members as might please to accompany him. The Lord Lieutenant in reply by Sir Paul Davys, on the 16th, said that he would, before returning answer, consult the Privy Council; and would be glad to have an opportunity to continue, as formerly he had done, the representing of the House to the King in such a manner as might be both for their honour and advantage; the fruit and effects whereof, he doubted not, they would receive from His Majesty.

Sir William Drake says that the Dublin printer of the Puckan speech was prosecuted, and the London one arrested, at the instance of the Government, and thinks that this incident deprived Sir Audley Mervyn of any further Court favour. He was Prime Sergeant; and on the 21st Feb., 1662-3, the House had given him leave to appear as such before the Court of Claims, as his abilities would conduce much to His Majesty's advantage in trials determinable there. On the 10th of April, 1663, after the Earl of Fingall's claim had been heard there, against several soldiers and adventurers, the House ordered the Speaker, *nem con*, to make a collection of the heads of the several arguments, both by himself, and the Council of the said Earl delivered, to be preserved for future use; stating that he had argued the case with great faithfulness and learning. On the 14th of April the House sent an humble petition to the Duke of Ormonde, showing that for almost two years Sir Audley Mervyn had continued Speaker of their House, in the discharge of which trust they acknowledged to have received very great satisfaction, so as they were sensible of the loss sustained by want of his practice as a lawyer, especially in such a time, and his necessary expense to maintain the honour of his

place. They asked his Grace to represent their humble desires in his advantage to His Majesty, so that their Speaker might receive a testimony of His Majesty's favour and bounty, suitable to his merits and condition. Sir Arthur Forbes and others were to take the message, and Sir Arthur reported next day, that His Grace had kindly accepted of the message; that he would peruse precedents in the case, and then do therein as the exigency of the present times would permit. The House was adjourned till the 25th May, but was before that day prorogued, and Parliament did not re-assemble for two years and a half—26th Oct., 1665. It then sat till 7th August, 1666. I find Sir Audley Mervyn attending to the routine duties of his office. One of the last orders given to him as Speaker was to reinforce a former application to the Lord Lieutenant that Mr. Vesey, the chaplain, might be paid £200 for reading prayers. This was on the 6th. On the 7th I find as follows:—

“The House then repaired to the House of Lords, where His Grace the Lord Lieutenant being sitting, the Speaker of the House of Commons, in a brief speech, repeated the many beneficial Acts for His Majesty and the people which had been passed in this Parliament, presented other bills, which had lately passed both Houses for the Royal Assent, and so concluded his speech.”

After the Royal Assent had been given, the Lord Chancellor made a very full and eloquent speech, expressing the Lord Lieutenant's sense of their loyalty and diligence, and declared Parliament dissolved. *Apropos* of the diligence, I find on the 28th June, Sir Paul Davys bringing a message from the Lord Lieutenant, complaining of the fewness of the Members that attended, and the late hour at which they met—that hour being usually nine a.m. The close of this Parliament appears to have terminated Sir Audley Mervyn's public career. He died on the 24th Oct., 1675, and was buried on the 26th at St. Werburgh's, Dublin (Smith's *Law Officers*, p. 187); having made his will on the 18th of the same month. By an inquisition taken on 13th Oct., 1687, at Kilmainham, he was found to have died seized of the town and lands of Baldwinstone, County Dublin.

Sir Audley was twice married—first to Mary Dillon, by whom he had Henry, his heir (of whom hereafter), and Lucy, who died unmarried, 1st Jan., 1671, and was buried at St. Werburgh's, Dublin: secondly, to Martha, daughter of Sir Hugh Clotworthy, by whom he had Hugh, of Naul, Co. Meath, George, and Christian married to William Cecil of Tewin, grandson of the third Earl of Salisbury, K.G.

There is a very quaint full-length portrait of Sir Audley Mervyn at Riversdale and another at Castle Archdale.

A pedigree of the Mervyn family will be found in my Parliamentary Memoirs of Fermanagh, App. III.

Twenty years after Sir Audley's death, the House of Commons sent an address to the then Lord Lieutenant, Lord Capel, concerning "a debt of £6,000, due to the children of Sir Audley Mervyn, Knight, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, in this Kingdom, for his long and faithful service to the Protestant interest of this Kingdom." This was sent over to the Treasury, and by that Board ordered to be laid before the King (William III.) It was again minuted as "read and respited," but there is no trace of the money being paid. The Commons stated that it had never been paid either to himself or his children, or any other person, to the utter ruin of his family unless relieved therein. They asked that £3,000 might be paid to Henry Mervyn's eldest son, Audley, and the other moiety equally between Hugh and George Mervyn. The petition presented to the House of Commons on the 5th Oct., 1695, by Hugh Mervyn, Henry Mervyn, and George Mervyn, Esqs., had set forth that their father, Sir Audley Mervyn, then Prime Sergeant, had been chosen Speaker in 1661. That the Parliament had continued to the end of 1666. That for a great part of that time, he kept a public table, and was at other considerable expense, to support the dignity of his place. That he was not allowed, during the whole time, to practice as a Lawyer, either in the Four Courts, or Court of Claims then sitting, and when all the gentlemen of the Long Robe made so great advantage by their practice, the whole Kingdom being then upon the Settlement. That he had never received any satisfaction for his services or sufferings, nor the usual stipend of £500 per ann. That the House, several times, by some of their Members who were of the Privy Council, had put the then Government in mind of their Speaker, and by address had prayed the Duke of Ormonde to recommend him effectually to His Majesty for £6,000. That some of the chief Ministers of State in England had, by frequent letters to Sir Audley, held out hopes that they would so warmly support him, that he could not fail of satisfaction; but that the Popish Party seemed to conspire to his ruin, and had by their agents at the English Court so effectually frustrated all endeavours in his favour, that he had proved unsuccessful. That his family were obliged to sell a considerable part of their estates to pay his debts, contracted whilst in the service of the House. That petitioner Henry, had suffered equally with any gentleman in the Kingdom, of the Irish,

in the late troubles. That they had burnt two of his houses, and the town of Omagh, which entirely belonged to him; and that he had often heard from some of the Irish gentry that he had not suffered so much, had not his father, Sir Audley Mervyn, so zealously and constantly espoused the Protestant interest, in disfavour of the Irish; and that the petitioners had no way of redress but by favour of the House. Petition referred to a Committee consisting of Mr. Molesworth, Lord Moore, &c. (*Commons' Journal*, Vol. II., pp. 80, 81.) See also App. V., p. 349, for a note.

CLOGHER.

III.—GEORGE WANDESFORDE, ESQ.

George Wandesforde, the senior Member for the City of Clogher, in the Parliament of 1639, was probably a relation of Christopher Wandesforde (the friend of the Earl of Strafford), Master of the Rolls, Lord Deputy in 1641, and M.P. for Kildare County in this Parliament, who was ancestor of the (extinct) Viscounts Castlecomer, and Earl Wandesforde.

Into this Parliament there were elected, besides Christopher and George Wandesforde, William Wandesforde for Lifford, Michael Wandesforde for Thomastown, in Kilkenny, John Wandesforde for Inisteoge, in the same county, and William Wandesforde again for Ballinekill, in King's County.

IV.—HENRY MANNINGE, ESQ.

Henry Manninge, the junior Member for Clogher, was of Drumbrogus or Drumbrocius, county Fermanagh. He was Chancellor of the Diocese of Clogher, and married Ursula, fourth daughter of James Heygate, Bishop of Kilfenora, Archdeacon of Clogher, Rector of Clones, Derryvullan, &c.

DUNGANNON.

V.—JOHN CHICHESTER, ESQ.*

John Chichester, Member for Dungannon in 1639, was the nephew of Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy of Ireland from 1604 for ten years or more, created Baron Chichester of Belfast in 1612; on whose death in 1624, without issue,

* It does not appear that the title of Honorable was used by the children of Peers at this early date; but sometimes by Privy Councillors, as in the case of Sir Robert Meredith. The title of Right Honorable was used by the representatives of the Crown, Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or Lords Justices, unless a Duke, as in the case of Ormonde, who was "His Grace."

his large estates passed to his brother, Sir Edward, who was created a Baron, and also Viscount Chichester of Belfast in 1625. Sir Edward's eldest son Arthur was created the first Earl of Donegall in 1647, in consideration of his services against the rebels when Colonel Chichester; with remainder to the heirs male of his father. His second son, John, was the subject of this memoir. According to Sir Bernard Burke, he was colonel of a regiment in the service of Charles the Second, and sergeant-major of the army in 1647. He died in 1648, leaving issue by his wife Mary Jones, daughter of Roger, first Viscount Ranelagh and Baron Jones of Navan, besides two younger daughters, Frances and Mary—two sons, Arthur, who succeeded his uncle in 1674-5, as second Earl of Donegall; John, the ancestor of the present Lord O'Neill; and Elizabeth, the wife of Sir John Cole, Bart., M.P. for Fermanagh, whose eldest surviving son, Sir Arthur Cole, was, after the abeyance and supposed extinction of the Viscountcy of Ranelagh, by the death of the 3rd Viscount and first and only earl in 1711, created in 1715 Baron Ranelagh. Lord Ranelagh died without issue in 1754, aged 90. In 1759 the original Viscountcy and the barony of Jones were claimed by and allowed to Charles Jones, Esq., great great grandson of the first Viscount, which titles have only lately become extinct by the death of the seventh Viscount.

VI.—THOMAS MADDEN, ESQ.

Thomas Madden, the junior Member for Dungannon, was of Baggotsrath near Dublin. He was Comptroller to the Earl of Strafford, and was the eldest son of John Madden of Bloxham Beauchamp, Oxfordshire, and brother of Robert Madden of Donore, County Dublin, ancestor of the Maddens of Maddesbrook, and of Oliver Goldsmith.* Mr. Thos. Madden married Elizabeth Pettiver of Middleton Cheney, North Hants. He died 30th January, 1640-1, and was buried at St. James', Dublin. His son John, of Enfield, Middlesex, one of the Attorneys of his Majesty's Court of Castle Chamber, and general solicitor of Parliamentary sequestrations, 1644-1649, married in 1635, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Waterhouse, of Manor Waterhouse, County Fermanagh ("who died in 1638 at Enniskillen during the assizes, as he was on his knees in the church at public prayers,") by Ethelred Butler, sister of Sir Stephen Butler, ancestor of the Earl of Lanesborough, and widow of

* Vide Burke's Landed Gentry.

Michael Hamon of Pirton, Herefordshire. She died in 1640, Mr. Waterhouse had a son Charles of Manor Waterhouse, who married in 1634 Elizabeth Cope, and had four sons, who all died unmarried, and a daughter Anne who married Patrick Harrison, and had a son, Charles. (See Archdale's *Lodge's Peerage*, 1789, vol. ii., pp. 392-3, note.) The Waterhouse property, passed in time to Elizabeth Madden's descendants. Her son John Madden, M.D., was the father of the well-known Revd. Dr. Samuel Madden of Manor Waterhouse, F.T.C.D., the founder of the "Madden Premium,"* from whom descend the two families of Madden of Hilton, County Monaghan, and Madden of Roslea, County Fermanagh, the present representatives of which families are his great great grandsons.

VII.—SIR PHELM O'NEILE.

Sir Phelim O'Neile of Kinard or Calidon, succeeded to the vacancy for the borough of Dungannon, caused in 1640 by the death of Mr. Thomas Madden.

Sir Phelim O'Neile was descended from Owen O'Neill, grandfather by the father's side of Con the lame, who had been the undoubted head of Sept;† and was born in 1604. His grandfather was Sir Henry O'Neile; and at an inquisition held on 30th March, 1609, he was found to be next heir to his grandfather, and was then five and a half years old. Notwithstanding when Captain Pynnar made his survey in 1618-19, the only O'Neile that he found with an estate in "The Precinct of Dungannon, allotted to Servitors and Natives," in which Kinard was situate, was Tirlagh O'Neile, who had 4,000 acres—double what either of the two next largest landowners, Lord Wingfield, or the Lord Ridgwaie had. The entry runs thus:—

"Tirlagh O'Neale hath four thousand acres—upon this he hath made a piece of a Bawne,‡ which is five feet high, and hath been so a long time—he hath made no estates to his tenants, and all of them do plough after the Irish manner."

Who Tirlagh was, I do not know—possibly an uncle, who managed the estate during Phelim's minority.§ Webb,

* By Dr. Madden's will, this premium, arising out of his estate in the Corporation of Belturbet, was to be given, in one undivided sum, to the best disappointed candidate at the Fellowship Examinations at Trinity College, provided that there were at least two such.—Vide the Trin. Coll. Calendar. Dr. Madden died in 1798.

† Vide Carte's *Life of Ormonde*. Vol. i., pp. 348-9.

‡ A sort of rampart.

§ Sir Phelim had a brother, Captain Torlogh O'Neile.

in his compendium of Irish Biography, quotes from Carte as follows :—

“Sir Phelim was a person of very mean natural parts, and improved them very little in his English education, whilst he was a student at Lincoln’s Inn ; during which time he had professed himself a Protestant, but changed after, if not before his return into Ireland ; and then entering upon his estate before he had discretion enough to manage it or to conduct himself, ran into all the follies and extravagancies of youth ; and having thereby contracted a heavy debt, and mortgaged in a manner all his estate, was the more liable to receive those impressions and engage in those measures, which the other conspirators suggested to him. Old Tyrone had died 1616, and his son had no children ; so that Sir Phelim as the nearest to them in blood, and the greatest in interest among the O’Neiles, saw himself in a fair way of being set up, as the head of that family, and of succeeding to those vast possessions, and that absolute power, which the O’Neiles had been used to enjoy in Ulster.”

Sir Phelim O’Neile married first a sister of Sir Conne Magenis, who died in 1641. The next year he married a daughter of Thomas Preston, created Viscount Taragh in 1650, and who was the fourth son of the fourth Viscount Gormanston.* Thomas Preston had married Madame Brenner, a Flemish widow lady, daughter of Charles Van der Eycken of Bruges, and by her had several sons and daughters. One of the latter was Lady O’Neile. They had a son, Phelim. Lord Taragh, in his will made 6th October, 1655, proved 4th September, 1688, thus alludes to this grandson :—

“I leave my sonne Sir James others are provided for. I leave him the care of little Phelim.”

The marriage of Sir Phelim and Miss Preston was thus commented on in “*Apporismical Discovery*,” p. 53 :—

“Preston’s daughter married Sir Phelim O’Neyle 1642 at Kilkenny—a Dutch born, with the onely portion of some fewe armes, and hopes to foment the said jealousies for the future.”

This Lady O’Neile could not have lived very long after her marriage ; for, as will hereafter appear, Sir Phelim married, in 1649, as his third wife, Lady Strabane, to whom it is said he was paying his addresses, when he besieged her castle at Strabane in 1641.

As has been already stated, Sir Phelim seized Lord Caulfeild (and the Fort of Charlemount), on Friday, 22nd Oct., 1641, whilst dining with him. On the same night he marched to and seized Dungannon. Lord Caulfeild, about fifteen weeks afterwards was murdered at Kinard Castle. At

* Vide Archdall’s *Lodge*, vol. iii., p. 82.

the same time fifteen or sixteen English and Scotch tenants at Kinard Castle were also killed. Kinard Castle was Sir Phelim's own residence; but he appears to have been absent at the time of the murders (*Lodge*, Vol. III. pp. 140-1). It appeared from the deposition of Mrs. Jane Beer, that not long after Lord Caulfeild's murder, the murderer (Edmond Boy O'Hugh) was arrested and confined in Armagh Gaol. Three sentinels, an Englishman, a Scotchman, and an Irishman, were set over him; but he escaped along with his gaoler. Sir Phelim caused the sentinels to be arrested and threatened to hang them all. The two former were executed, but the Irishman was released. The gaoler afterwards returned to his place, and remained there unmolested and unquestioned by Sir Phelim.

It is further stated that Sir Phelim O'Neill took the King's Broad Seal from the confirmation patent of the estate to Lord Caulfeild's father, and affixed it to a sham commission, which he pretended was granted by the King authorizing him to raise the Rebellion.*

On the 17th Nov., 1641, a warrant for a new writ was ordered to issue for Dungannon, in Sir Phelim's room; but no return seems to have been made to it. Col. Rory Maguire, Member for Fermanagh, and Philip M'Hugh O'Rely, were also expelled at the same time, for their share in the rebellion, and the cruelties and atrocities of which they had or were alleged to have been guilty.†

Carte relates (*Life of Ormonde*, Vol. i., pp. 348-9) that Sir Phelim was, in 1642, a rival with his cousin, Owen O'Neill, for the headship of the sept of O'Neill. Sir Phelim had the best right to it; but Owen had the most merit. Owen was an experienced though cautious soldier, had served in the Imperial and Spanish armies, and when a Colonel had been made Governor of Arras, which he had defended against the French, who besieged it in 1640, and which he had surrendered to them on such honourable terms, that he had gained thereby a great reputation, and the respect of the enemy. Sir Phelim was forced to drop the title of *The O'Neill* which he had assumed; and the Ulster gentlemen (in rebellion), at a meeting at Kinard, unanimously chose Owen to be their Commander-in-Chief; but neither of them to be *The O'Neill*.

"The first thing that the new General did was to express his abhorrence of the cruelties that had been committed upon the English, and to send a few prisoners that were left of them, safe

* *Lodge*, Vol. III. p. 142.

† Carte entirely acquits Mr. O'Reilly of any personal charge of inhumanity. Vol. I., p. 174.

to Dundalk. He told Sir Phelim that he deserved to be treated in the same cruel manner; in detestation of their actions, he burnt some of the murderers' houses at Kinnard; and said with a warmth unusual to him, that he would join with the English rather than not burn the rest."

Sir Phelim O'Neile in 1642, when he heard of the taking of Newry by Lord Conway, went in the beginning of May to Armagh, in breach of his promise under his own hand and seal at the capitulation, murdered one hundred persons, and burnt the town and cathedral church. In one of his frantic fits, he caused Mr. Blaney, M.P. for Monaghan, to be hanged in his own garden. (Carte, Vol. I., p. 176.)

After Ireland had been reduced by Cromwell, the Parliamentary Commissioners having withdrawn provisions from the enemy, by their prescribed lines within which all were bound to inhabit, as a further means to reduce them, they put a price upon the heads of those who still persisted in their rebellion, and upon Sir Phelim O'Neile £100 to whomsoever should bring him dead or alive. A countryman gave notice of his being in an island in the North, to William Lord Caulfeild, brother and second in succession to Toby, who had been murdered. He, with a party of horse and foot, entered the island by means of boats, seized him, and conveyed him to Dublin, where, on the 23rd of February, 1652-3, he was examined and made a confession. He said that about a quarter or half a year before the rising, the plot was discovered to him by the Lord Maguire and Roger Moore; and that they and Philip O'Rely and himself, had several times met in Dublin and discoursed of it. He further said at some of the meetings Colonel John Barry, Sir James Dillon, Anthony Preston, and Hugh MacPhelim, were present. An oath of secrecy was administered to him at Nelson's house in Castle-street, by the Lord Maguire and Roger More. It was agreed that he was to take Charlemount; Lord Maguire, Enniskillen; Barry, Preston, More, and Plunkett, the Castle of Dublin; Sir James Dillon, the fort of Galway; and Sir Morgan Cavenagh and Hugh M'Phelim, the fort of Duncannon. The then Government was to be altered, new Lords Justices made, and addresses sent to the King. He, with his forces in Ulster, was invited to come to the siege of Drogheda by several lords and gentlemen of the Pale, including Lords Fingal, Gormanston, Slane, and Louth. That when he came they gave him at Bewley (Beaulieu), a commission signed by them, appointing him commander-in-chief of all the forces then at the siege. That on the 22nd Oct., at a meeting at Monaghan, he was chosen

commander-in-chief of Ulster, and a commission given him by Phelim MacHugh O'Reily, Colonel MacMahon, the Maguires, O'Neiles, Magenniss, MacMahons and others. That afterwards, by order of the Supreme Council at Kilkenny, he was made President of Ulster; but denied he was chosen Earl of Tyrone at the Hill of Tullahogue, or subscribed any letter in writing as Earl of Tyrone.

However, Captain John Perkins' deposition to the fact of his being so chosen, as already shown in that gentleman's memoir, was put in. Tried upon these examinations and other evidences of his guilt, and on full proof of his cruelties to the English, he was sentenced to die by the Court of Justice, and his head to be fixed on the gate which stood at the foot of the bridge, which accordingly was put in execution.—(*Judlow's Memoirs*, as quoted by Lodge).

In Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography, it is stated that Mr. Prendergast, in his Cromwellian Settlement, clears him of the charge of having murdered Lord Caulfeild, quoting from that work as follows:—

“He treated him and his family with great care, when he surprised the fort of Charlemont, on the 23rd Oct., 1641; and there Lord Caulfeild was kept till the 14th January, 1642, when he was sent with an escort to Cloughouter Castle. He was shot in the back by Edmund O'Hugh, a foster brother of Sir Phelim, and was thus murdered in the absence, and without the knowledge of Sir Phelim. That Sir Phelim had no part in this murder is certain.”

This is probably correct—one of the other persons murdered at the same time, is said to have been a very near relation of Sir Phelim. But, having engaged in rebellion, Sir Phelim had to bear the responsibility of the consequences of his actions. (See App. V., p. 351.)

Sir Phelim had married thirdly, Lady Strabane [Lady Jean Gordon], youngest daughter of the first Marquis of Huntley. On referring to the Ulster Inquisitions, I find that her son, James Hamilton, Lord Baron of Strabane, joined Sir Phelim O'Neale in rebellion at Charlemont, on the 20th July, 1650. The fort was, however, taken by the army of the Commonwealth, August 6th, 1650, when Lord Strabane and others fled to the woods and bogs of Mountereling, in the county Tyrone, and was the same day taken prisoner by a party of the Commonwealth's army, whereby all his manors, &c., were forfeited to the Commonwealth of England. Afterwards, on the 13th August, he accepted a protection from *Sir Charles Coote, commander-in-chief of the army of

* Earl of Montrath after the Restoration, and one of the Lords Justices.

the Commonwealth. On the 31st December he broke the protection, and again joined Sir Phelim,

"And was in the co. of Tirone [] called by the name of Drummurrough, which hee, the said Phelim O'Neale had, then and there acting and advising, and countenancing of the said rebellion, with said Sir Phelim and many other rebells. On the 1st July, 1649, the said James Hamilton, Lord Baron of Strabane, did accept and take a commission from one of the said rebels, to raise and arme a troope of horse, for and on behalf of the said rebells."

The result was that Lord Strabane's estates were forfeited, and when the inquisition was taken *tempore interregni* at Strabane, the 9th August, 1658, were with some specified exceptions, in possession of Edward Roberts, Esq., of Dublin, one of His Highness's Auditor-Generals in Ireland.

"The said Lord Baron was, the 1st August 1650, a papist, and a Roman Catholic papist recusant, and on the 16th of June, 1655, at Ballyfatten, neere Strabane, he died a Roman Catholic and papist recusant." (Ulster Inq., Tyrone, 1. *Tempore Interregni*. Strabane, 9th August, 1658.)

An inquisition, taken at Dungannon, the 17th June, 1661, sets out in detail Sir Phellemey O'Neale's estate as it was on the 23rd October, 1641—the day after the rebellion began. It consisted of thirty-one townlands in Tyrone, amongst which I recognize Caledon in "Cologen," "Leaght McNaus," now Loughmacnab, and "Magenis," now I believe Aghenis, for some time in later years the residence of my own family, before Mr. Armar Lowry-Corry (the first Lord Belmore) succeeded to Castlecoole, on the death of his mother.

It appears, however, to have been considerably mortgaged, including "seven ackres in the toune and feeldes of Kenard." The inquisition ends thus:

"The severall statute staples and judgments aforesaid the jury have not seene, therefore know not how much of the said severall sums was really paid, or to be paid."

This estate (which I presume was forfeited), or the bulk of it, was granted in 1660-1 to William Hamilton of Lough Currine, whose granddaughter, Margaret Hamilton, the heiress of his son and successor, John, married the fifth Earl of Orrery in 1738. It was sold towards the end of the last century to the ancestor of the Earl of Caledon.

With regard to Sir Phelim O'Neale's marriage with Lady Strabane, we find in Archdall's *Lodge*, Vol. v., p. 114, note; speaking of that lady, that

"She expended above £1,000 in building the castle, courtyard, and garden walls about the castle of Strabane, which in the beginning of the rebellion of 1641, were all demolished; all the furniture burnt and destroyed; and in December that year she was taken prisoner by Sir Phelim O'Neile (who then was paying his addresses to her), and by him carried from Strabane, which he burned, to his own house of Kinard; where he kept her two or three days, and then sent her to Sir George Hamilton, telling her with great ostentation—'That he would never leave off the work he had begun, until Mass should be sung or said in every church in Ireland, and that a Protestant should not live in Ireland, be he of what nation he would.' She afterwards became his wife, and was reduced to so indigent and deplorable a condition, as, in 1656, to accept the sum of £5 from the State, towards her relief."—(Lodge—Bill in Chancery, and deposition of Captain John Perkins, of Dungannon, taken 8 March, 1643-4.)

The date of her marriage is stated to have been 1649.

Sir Phelim left a son, who, as Colonel Gordon O'Neil, was returned to King James II.'s Parliament for Tyrone, in 1689—and who was constituted by that monarch Lord Lieutenant of Tyrone. His Christian name seems to point to his being Lady Jane Gordon's son, notwithstanding a legendary story, related on the authority of an old man in Tyrone, and given in the *Ulster Archaeological Journal*, which would make his mother a daughter of the second Duke of Hamilton. As the Duke died in 1651 of a wound received at the battle of Worcester, he could not have been in Tyrone, when Sir Phelim was executed in 1653. The execution, moreover, took place in Dublin, and the story is to my mind clearly apocryphal.

VIII.—RICHARD FITZGERALD, ESQ., Re-elected.

IX.—JAMES GALBRAITH, ESQ.

Colonel James Galbraith, who was the junior member for Strabane in the Parliament of 1634, was, according to Sir Bernard Burke, of a Scotch family of some antiquity. He was a kinsman of John Galbraith, Esq., of Roscavy, near the present village of Beragh, county Tyrone; the ancestor of John Galbraith, Esq., of Clanabogan, near Omagh, who is the seventh in descent from him.—(See Burke's *Landed Gentry*.)

Colonel Galbraith had three daughters. The eldest, Anna, was the wife of the Rev. James Sinclair, of Hollyhill, near Strabane, whose daughter, Anna, married my ancestor, Robert Lowry, of Aghenis, and was grandmother of the first Earl of Belmore, and the first Countess of Enniskillen. The second, Angel, married William Wray, of Ards. The third,

Margaret, married William Hamilton, of Caledon or Kinard, county Tyrone. His son, John, had an only daughter and heiress, Margaret, Countess of Orrery.

Colonel Galbraith was one of "divers Lord Spiritual and Temporal, Knights, Gentlemen, and others of the Scottish nation, inhabiting in the Kingdom of Ireland," who, in 1639, signed a Petition to the Lord Deputy and Council against the "Covenant." Those who signed were (Viscount) Montgomery, J. (Lord) Claneboy, James (Spotteswoode) Bishop of Clogher, John Leslie, Bishop of Raphoe, Henry Leslie, Bishop of Down, Andrew Stewart, William Stewart, James Montgomery, William Semphill, Francis Hamilton, Robert Hanway, James Craige, John Cunningham, Robert Stewart, (Sir) Henry Spotteswoode, J. Dunbarr, Thomas Bruce, Archibald Areskyn, William Bayley, William Fullerton *Archdeacon of Armagh*, William Hamilton, John Hamilton, Robert Maxwell, William Fullerton *Prebendary of Armagh*, Alexander Richardson, Alexander Colville, Archibald Hamilton, James Wishert, Christopher Irwing, Archibald Stewart, Arthur Monipenny, John Kairnes, Patrick Reynolds, John Cunningham, James Galbraith, William Stewart, James Edmonstoun, and Robert Lesley.*

I find from the Journals, that on the 7th April, 1635, Mr. Galbraith, who was then Member for Killibeggs, county Donegal, was fined £10 for his default and neglect of attendance on the House, but the fine was taken off on the 11th, as his default had been caused by a sudden sickness which befel him, he paying the fees as if he had petitioned.

He was Member for St. Johnston's, county Donegal, in 1661. On 31 January, 1665, he was fined £10 for being absent from the House, when called over the third time.

From a kinsman of Colonel Galbraith's was descended Sir James Galbraith, Baronet, so created 1813, extinct 30 April, 1827. Sir James was Registrar of the Diocese of Derry, and lived at Arney Park, near Strabane. He had three daughters—Mrs. Stanhope, mother of the eighth Earl of Chesterfield; Mrs. Stewart, wife of Dr. Stewart, of Lifford, county Donegal; and Mrs. Delap, of Monellan, in the same county. There is a tablet to his memory in St. George's Chapel of Ease, Lower Temple Street, Dublin.

* "Before the end of May [1644], there was scarce an officer left in Ulster but who had submitted to the Covenant, except Sir James Montgomery, Sir Robert Stewart, and his Major, James Galbraith, of the old Scots, and those of the three English regiments before mentioned. Carte, Vol. I., p. 493.

AGHER.

X.—CAPTAIN ROBERT BIRONE.

Captain Birone or Byron, afterwards Sir Robert Byron, the senior member for Agher, served on the Royalist side in the civil war, and was Governor of Liverpool.—(*Burke*).

Sir Robert was the third son of Sir John Byron, K.B., of Newstead, by Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux. His eldest brother was the first Lord Byron. Sir Robert Byron married Lucy, daughter of Thomas, Lord Delawarr; his daughter, Cicely, married in 1665, Charles Balfour, of Castle Balfour, county Fermanagh. Their daughter Lucy married first, Hugh M'Gill, Esq., and secondly, Blaney Townley, Esq., by whom she was the ancestress of the present Mr. Balfour, of Townley Hall, county Louth.

On the 30th Dec., 1660, Sir Robert Byron was appointed a Colonel of Foot.—(*Carte Papers, Index of King's Letters, p. 135*). On the 29th January, 1660-1, he was to have Wallop's estate (one of the Regicides), near Enniscorthy, Enniscorthy Castle and other lands.—(*Ib. p. 281*). His half pay was to continue during his absences—Feb. 22, 1660-1 (*Ib. p. 339*). Sir Robert Byron was, on Oct. 31st, 1661, to be Master of the Ordnance (in Ireland) in lieu of Lord Mount Alexander, deceased.—(*Ib. p. 883*).

XI.—JOHN CARNES.

Mr. Carnes, of Parsonstown, was of a Scottish family, as he was one of those of the Scottish Nation who subscribed the petition against the Covenant already alluded to in the memoir of Colonel James Galbraith. There is a Parsonstown near Celbridge, county Kildare, as well as in the King's County. I do not think that this gentleman ever sat in Parliament; for there is in the return of Members of Parliament, 1880, an amended return for Clogher, dated 7th March, 1639, the reason of which I cannot explain. This agrees with the list in the Commons Journals (which omits to notice Mr. Carnes entirely) and gives the Members' names as Capitaneus Robertus Birron, and Capitaneus Williemus Peaslie.

Mr. Graham, in his *Derriana*, mentions David Cairnes of Knockmany, County Tyrone, as one of the chief defenders of Derry in 1688. He was a burgess, and was M.P. for Londonderry in 1692 and 1695. William Cairnes, of Dublin, merchant, was M.P. for Belfast in 1703.

XI.—CAPTAIN WILLIAM PAISELEY (or PEASLIE).

There is a pedigree of the Peaslie family in Ulster's office, in Dublin Castle. From this I find that George Paisley, Esq., of Ascott, Co. Oxon., had a son Bartholomew, of Punchestown, Co. Kildare, who was, in 1632, Comptroller to Viscount Wentworth (Earl of Strafford), Lord Deputy of Ireland. He died 28th Sep., 1638, having had by his wife Katherine de la Moore, of Moore and Walton, Co. Oxon., four sons, viz., William; George, a Lieutenant in the army, who died s.p.; Bartholomew; and Henry. The two elder sons, William and George, were, in 1629, appointed joint Sergeants-at-Arms in Ireland, with a fee of £20 per annum; the Sergeants-at-Arms' duty requiring him to attend not only the House of Commons (when there was one), but sometimes also the Lord Deputy and the Lord Chancellor.—(See Morrin's Patent Rolls, Car. I. 3, 1629).

In the Parliament of 1634 (Nov. 8th), we find from the Journals, that the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to bring William Peasley, Esq., and James Sheppard, before the House, to answer for the offence of serving a subpoena, at the suit of Peaslie, upon Mr. Tallis, a member.

William Peasley, who was returned for Agher in 1639, was, in 1636, the grantee of Knocknamaes, in the King's County.—(Records of Rolls. Ch. I., p. 376). In the list of officers for my Lord Ormonde, 23rd April, 1640 (raised for the expedition into Scotland), there occurs in Sir Charles Coote's regiment, "Captain William Peasley, Sergeant Major."

On the 27th May, 1641, a warrant for a new writ was ordered for Agher, in place of Captain William Peaslie, after a division in which the ayes were 92, the noes 83; Captain Audley Mervyn being one of the tellers for the ayes. The Parliamentary return assumes that Peasley was deceased, but I believe wrongly, as Captain William Peasley of Knocknamaes, was returned subsequently for the King's County (24th Jan., 1645), in place of Sir William Colley, deceased; and I can only trace one individual of the name. Audley Mervyn was an active leader of opposition; Peaslie belonged to the Government party, and I believe that he was voted out of his seat.

Captain Peasley does not seem to have been a pleasant person to deal with. In December, 1641, he was under the command of Sir William St. Leger, President of Munster, who had gone with two troops of horse in great fury to

Ballyowen and Eliogurty, county Tipperary, on account of the carrying off by the rabble of the common sort and a parcel of idle young fellows, of some cattle and sheep from the former to the latter place, belonging to Mr. W. Kingsmill of Ballyowen, who was brother-in-law to the Lord President; when he (Sir William) killed and hanged several persons, some of them innocent. From thence Captain Peasley marching to Armaile, killed then seven or eight poor men and women, whom he found standing abroad in the streets near their own doors inoffensively; and passing over the river Ewyer early in the morning, marched to Clonoulta, when meeting Philip Ryan, the chief farmer of the place, a very honest and able man, not at all concerned in any of the robberies, going with his plough iron in a peaceable manner to the forge, where he used to have it mended, he without any enquiry either gave orders for, or connived at, his being killed, as appeared by his cherishing the murderer. From thence he went to Goellyn bridge, where he killed and hanged seven or eight of Dr. Gerald Fennel's tenants, honest inhabitants of the place, and burned several houses in the town; the cattle of the country people, which he met in his march, being all taken up by him, and sent in great numbers into the county of Cork.

The Captain went from thence to meet the Lord President, where several of the chief nobility and gentry of the country, being surprised at these rash and cruel proceedings, waited upon his lordship with their complaints, which were rejected, and the Captain applauded for what he had done. (Carte, Vol. I., p. 265.)

On the 13th April, 1647, Sir Erasmus Burrows and Sir William Gilbert, who had been on the 6th inst., "spoken to at the Committee of both Houses, to view the Guard of the Castle," reported that they had done so, and had found only six men on the Guard, and one sentinel at each gate. They had "asked a corporal of Captain Peasley, who had command of that guard, who showed him [them] the said eight men, and told them there were two upon the Castle. That immediately Captain Peasley coming in, they in a civil manner demanded of him, where his officer was; who told them he went out to recreate himself, and would come by and bye. That Sir Erasmus told him the Guard was very slender, and some of his soldiers Papists, and were ill-affected, and were gone to the enemy. That Captain Peasley in a very high manner said, 'they lye that said so;' and that there is a great stir with a company of Stickards and Babblers, without cause."

Then follows a note of the debate :—

“ Captain Peisley.—I wished them to go about the work ; but six men upon the guard. Here is a great deal of Furies.

“ Mr. Lewis.—That the report of both Houses may be allowed off.

“ Mr. Speaker.—That the report is in writing, therefore the words may be in writing.

“ Mr. Speaker.—Tender as a Member, but are pleased to give you time until to-morrow, to put in your answer in writing.”

On the 29th April we further find :—

“ Mr. Speaker.—That this that Captain Peisley hath delivered under his hand, is sufficient satisfaction unto both the Members of the House, therein concerned, for the traducing of the said Members.

“ Memorandum.—The Parties ordered to withdraw.

“ Mr. Cosby desired, that both the report and the answer of Captain Peisley might be withdrawn out of the House ; whereupon he was called to the Bar, and being called, explained himself, that the Members of the House may be reconciled, and the Business may be no more thought of.”

Captain Peisley married Lettice, second daughter of Dr. James Caulfield, and sister of William, second Lord Caulfeild, of Charlemont. She had previously married, 1627, Francis Stanton, Esq., of Shropshire. They had an only daughter and heiress, Mary, who, in 1664, married Hector Vaughan, of Dromoyle, King's County.—(See Burke's Landed Gentry; “ Vaughan of Golden Grove,” for the remainder of the family history).

I understand that the family of L'Estrange, of Moystown, King's County, was formerly “ Peisley-L'Estrange.”

XII.—RICHARD MARTIN, ESQ., *vice* PAISELEY.

Of Mr. Martin's family I cannot speak with certainty. I understand that several Richard Martins are on record as contemporaries. He, however, evidently belonged to the county Galway. He was elected in place of Captain Paiseley, the writ being issued after a division on the 27th May, 1641.

“ It being put to the question whether a writ should issue for a new election, instead of William Peaslie, the Yeas carried it.

Numberers—Captain Mervin	} for the Yea.
Mr. Adam Cusacke	

Numberers—Mr. Tibbot Taaffe	} for the Nay.
Mr. John Chichester	

The Yea, 92. The Nay, 83.”

No hint is given in the order of the House for issuing the warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to issue the writ, as to the cause of a vacancy. Mr. Martin would appear to have sat in the previous Parliament—as I find that on 7th April, 1635, he was fined (in his case £10), with sundry others “for the defaults and neglects of their several duties and attendances unto this House,” &c. The fine was remitted next day, as his absence was caused by the sickness of his wife, in the country, and he had returned again in the afternoon—he paying his fees as if he had petitioned. There is an “e” at the end of his name in the Parliament of 1634, but I presume he is identical with the Member for Augher in 1641.

I find in Carte’s History of the Duke of Ormonde, Vol. I., Book II., p. 134, that the King’s design in 1641, of sending the disbanded soldiers abroad for service under the King of Spain, of the army which had been raised for service in Scotland, but which had got no further than Carrickfergus, was opposed both in England and in the Irish Parliament. He says—“ . . . and the Irish Commons then sitting, where the Roman Catholic and Puritan parties had a great majority, declared against the transporting of such a number of soldiers out of their nation, Mr. Patrick Darcy, Mr. Garret Chevers, Mr. Richard Martin, and others of the leading men, urging with great vehemence and seeming passion, the ill will that Spain had always borne to England, and their fears lest those very forces, acquainted with every creek of the Kingdom, and naturally fond of their religion, might be sent back to raise a flame in their own country, &c., &c.” This opposition put a stop to the matter till August, “when the Irish Parliament being adjourned to November, and the English appearing satisfied to allow of such a number, the King recalled his other warrants, and allowed only Colonels Taaffe, Porter, John and Garret Barry, to levy and transport 4,000 men out of Ireland for the King of Spain’s service.”

Carte thinks that if the whole (7,000) disbanded men had been allowed to go, “there either would have been no Rebellion at all in that Kingdom [of Ireland in October, 1641], or if there had, the rebels would never have been able to form an army, but must have been suppressed by the first regular troops sent against them.”

Mr. Martin’s conduct seems to confirm the idea, that Captain Peisley had been ousted from his seat for Augher, by the combined majority, to make way for him.

Carte (Vol. I., p. 215-6) also speaks of Mr. Richard

Martin, in common with Mr. Patrick Darcy and Mr. Geoffrey Browne, as "some of the leading Roman Catholics, and who made afterwards a very considerable figure in the Supreme Council and general assemblies of the confederates," "men of good sense, and generally esteemed," who, "wrote from Dublin after the Rebellion broke out, to the Earl of Clanricarde, letters expressing their detestation of it, full of zeal for his Majesty's service, and of careful advices to him" (as governor of the town and county of Galway) "for preserving the county of Galway, which they had known all their lives, it being the place of their constant residence where their estates lay, and for which they served in Parliament in peace and security, importuning him much to make further offers of service to the state."

Speaking of Lord Clanricarde's endeavours to secure the county of Galway in 1642, Carte says (Vol. I, p. 324)—

"Sir Richard Blake, Sir Robucke Lynch, Patrick Darcy, Richard Martin, Patrick Kirovan, the Recorder and others, had laboured to prevent the commotion in the town [of Galway], and when it broke out had retired from thence, to avoid the fury of persecution. He now engaged them to return thither, and to use their endeavours to curb or banish turbulent spirits, and to quiet the ill humours which were too rife in the place."

Mr. Richard Martin was one of the agents chosen by the Irish General Assembly at Kilkenny, after "The Cessation," to attend the king at Oxford in 1644, which they reached 24 March, 1643-4. Nothing however could be settled then, and the matter having been referred to the Marquis of Ormonde (the Lord Lieutenant), Mr. Martin was one of the agents selected on August 11, 1644, to go to Dublin about arranging a Treaty of Peace. Thomas Fleming, the titular archbishop of Dublin, had been also named as one of the agents; but the Lord Lieutenant objected to him, adhering to his resolution to admit none of the clergy to treat on that subject. The Assembly justified their choice, but to remove the difficulty, thought fit that he should stay at home, together with three laymen, viz., the Marquis of Antrim, Sir Richard Everard, and Richard Martin, who did not care, or were hindered to attend at the treaty. (Carte, Vol. I, pp. 499-516.)

PARLIAMENT OF 1661.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Constituency.
1661-18 April, .	Sir Audley Mervyn, knt., Sir Arthur Forbes, bart.,	Castle Mervyn, . Castle Forbes, Longford.	} Tyrone County.
18 April, .	Edward Cook, LL.D., . Matthew Draper, esq. .	Dublin,	
16 July, .	John Paine, esq., vice Draper, deceased, .	Dublin,	} Clogher City.
12 April, .	Sir Arthur Chichester, knt., . Sir Thomas Bramhall, bart.,	Dungannon, . Rathmullyan, Meath	
27 April, .	Alexander Staples, esq., . John Craig, esq. .	Lissan,	} Dungannon Borough.
1665-23 Nov., .	Sir Peter Harvey, knt., vice Staples, expelled 14 No- vember, for the plot in 1663, .	Dublin,	
1666- 3 July, .	James Hamilton, vice Har- vey, deceased, .	—	} Strabane Borough.
24 April, .	Henry Mervyn, esq., . Richard Palfrey, esq., .	Trellick, Dublin,	

MEMOIR.

I.—AUDLEUS MERVYN MILES. Primarius Serviens Domini Regis ad Leges; Prolocutor Domus Communium.* (Sir Audley Mervyn, Knight—Prime Sergeant-at-Law—Speaker of the House of Commons)—Re-elected.

II.—SIR ARTHUR FORBES, Bart.

Sir Arthur Forbes, the junior member for Tyrone in this Parliament, and one of the Agents sent to England about the Act of Settlement, was the first Earl of Granard. We find from Sir Bernard Burke's Peerage, that he was the eldest son of Sir Arthur, the first baronet of Nova Scotia, who settled in Ireland in 1620, was created a baronet in 1628, and obtained extensive territorial possessions in Ireland, and particularly in Longford. He was killed in a duel at Hamburg in 1632, where he had gone as Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment, to assist Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. He married Jane Lauder, of the Bass. His son Arthur was born in 1623, took the royalist side in the rebellion, and served under Montrose. Sir Charles Coote sent him to Brussels in February, 1659-60, to the Marquis of Ormonde, "that he might assure the King of his duty, and to give him an account of the state of the Kingdom." (Carte, Vol. II., p. 203.) He was created a Privy Councillor of Ireland in 1670, and appointed Marshall of the Army

* Commons Journals. List of Members, 1661.

there. He served as one of the Lords Justices in 1671, and again in 1673. He was created Baron Clanehugh, and Viscount Granard in 1675. He was made Colonel of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, and Lieutenant-General in the Army in 1684, and on the 30th December, created Earl of Granard. He suggested the foundation of Kilmainham, the Royal Hospital, Dublin, to King Charles II. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen; by whom he had five sons; and a daughter, Catherine, wife of Arthur, 3rd Earl of Donegal. He died in 1696. The first Sir Arthur Forbes was great grandson of Sir Alexander, first Lord Forbes, in Scotland.

CLOGHER.

III.—EDWARD COOK, ESQ., LL.D.

Dr. Edward Cooke, senior member for Clogher, born in 1636, was the son of Dr. Alan Cooke, a civilian, and Bishop Bedell's (of Kilmore) unfriendly Chancellor, by a daughter of James Heygate, Archdeacon of Clones, and Bishop of Kilfenora. The son Edward, was also a civilian, and proceeded LL.D. of Dublin, Jan. 26th, 1661-2. He was one of the three masters in chancery, who had seats in the House of Commons in the parliament of 1661. It was, properly speaking, their duty to attend the House of Lords, and the dispute between the Houses, at the commencement of the Session, on the subject, has been already noticed in the memoir of Sir Audley Mervyn. On the 26th July in that session, the judges having gone circuit, the House gave Dr. Edward Cooke and Dr. Dudley Loftus, leave to attend the House of Lords as assistants to that House, for that session. Dr. Cooke died young. He was of Manor Hygate, county Fermanagh, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral Dublin, in May, 1667, aged 31. His father died Dec. 1641; his mother May, 1643 "*vel eo circiter.*" (Inq. 2, Car. ii. at Enniskilling, April, 1662.—Funeral entries, Ulster's Office.)

IV.—MATTHEW DRAPER, ESQ.

Mr. Draper's name is omitted entirely from the list of members in the Commons' Journals, which, it is stated, was compared with a list of those who sat in Parliament at the time of a call of the House on May, 13th, 1666. I know nothing about him.

Carte mentions (Vol. I., p. 524), a Lieutenant Draper as being concerned with other officers of the garrison in a futile plot to seize Drogheda in 1645. Timely information, however, reached Lord Ormonde, and they were arrested on January 5th, and sent prisoners to Dublin.

V.—JOHN PAINE, ESQ.

Captain John Paine was returned for Clogher on the 16th July, 1661, vice Draper, deceased. In the Carte Papers, Index of Kings' Letter, 336, it is stated as follows:—

“Captain John Paine to be Director-General of Fortifications and Plantations (as intended by the Marquis of Ormond), as fully as Sir Josias Bodley, or Sir Thomas Rotheram, or Captain Parmer (Pynnar) held the office.”—Feb. 22, 1660-1.

DUNGANNON.

VI.—SIR ARTHUR CHICHESTER.

Sir Arthur Chichester, the senior member for Dungannon, was the eldest son of Col. John Chichester (brother of the first Earl of Donegal), who has been already noticed as member for Dungannon in 1639. On the 6th April, 1668, Sir Arthur was—

“Jointly with his brother John, made Clerk of the Pipe, and Chief Engrosser of the Exchequer for their respective lives; also 22 May 1672, had a reversionary grant to succeed his uncle in the government of Carrickfergus; and 16th June, 1675, was made Custos Rotulorum of the county of Donegal, as he was by another patent of the same date, of the county of Antrim; on the 7th May, 1689, he was attained by King James' Parliament as an absentee, but sat [as a Peer] in King William's Parliament, 5th October, 1692.” (Lodge (1789), vol. i., p. 337.)

He married Jane, daughter of John Itchingham, of Dunbrody, county Wexford, by whom he had four sons and three daughters. [*Ibid.*] Sir Arthur Chichester succeeded his uncle, as second Earl of Donegall, 18th March, 1674. I cannot find the date of his death, but his son and successor (Arthur, third Earl, who lost his life 10th April, 1706, at the fort of Monjuich, and was buried at Barcelona), sat in the House of Lords on 1st October, 1703.

VII.—SIR THOMAS BRAMHALL.

* Sir Thomas Bramhall, created a baronet on the 31st May, 1662, was the younger son of John Bramhall, Archbishop of Armagh and Lord Primate, by Eleanor Halley; by whom he would seem to have had a family of two sons and three daughters. The eldest son died, and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, 28th March, 1661-2. The Archbishop died in 1663, and was also buried there. Primate Bramhall's will states that his son Thomas was unmarried at its date, 5th Jan., 1662; but he afterwards married Elizabeth, daughter of the Secretary of State, Sir Paul Davys. (For an account of whom see my *Parliamentary Memoir of Fermanagh*, p. 23.) Lady Bramhall, married secondly Sir John Topham, LL.D., Master in Chancery, by whom she had a son, James, whose memoir will be found in the *Parliament of 1703*, and dying in 1682-3, was buried at St. Audeon's, Dublin. Sir Thomas' sisters were—(1) Isabella, who married the Hon Sir James Graham, son of the Earl of Monteith, and had a child, Eleanor, or Helen, married to Sir Arthur Rawdon, ancestor of the Marquis of Hastings. Through this excellent lady the Bramhall property passed into the Rawdon family. (See Graham's "*Derriana*," page 55.) (2) Jane, married to Alderman Toxteth of Drogheda, who died Jan., 1668; and (3) Anne, married to Standish Hartstrong, Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland.

Sir Thomas Bramhall was of Bramhall, Rathmoylan, County Meath, and was probably buried there.† His father the Archbishop, when Bishop of Derry, was, as mentioned in Sir Audley Mervyn's *Memoir*, impeached by the House of Commons, together with the Lord Chancellor Sir Richard Bolton, Chief Justice Sir Gerard Lowther, and Sir George Radcliffe, as being Lord Strafford's councillors and assistants in High Treason. Mervyn conducted the impeachment, Sir Maurice Eustace, Prime Sergeant, being Speaker. This was in 1640-41.

In 1661, Bramhall being then Speaker of the House of Lords (the then Lord Chancellor, the same Sir Maurice

* On the 17th June, 1661, he was fined £5 for faults and neglects, as Dr. Thomas Bramhall.

† On the 14th April, 1663, the Primate preferred a Petition to the House of Lords about some lands claimed to be part of his manor of Belgree (Co. Meath), alleged to be withheld from him by Edmond Hackett of Priestown. On the 15th a Commission was ordered from the Lord Chancellor, to distinguish the just mears and bounds between the manor of Belgree and Priestown. The lands in dispute were called the Den, the Swinesden, Gelugstaffe, and Balliniegarnon.

Eustace, serving at that time as one of the Lords Justices), it fell to his lot to have to announce the approval of the Lords Justices, of Sir Audley Mervyn's election as Speaker of the House of Commons. Shortly afterwards the Lords appointed on 25th May, a committee, consisting of the Earl of Kildare, Viscount Montgomery,* Viscount Ranelagh, and Lord Santry, to search the records of their House for anything that might impugn on the honour of the late Earl of Strafford, in order to expunging the same. On the 30th they enlarged the order, so as to include "His Grace the Lord Primate, Speaker of this House; the Lord Chancellor Bolton, the Lord [C. J.] Lowther, Sir George Radcliffe, and such others as were impeached." On the 18th June they ordered that the two orders should be communicated to the Commons, and that they should be invited to deal in the same way with their own records, if they should think fitting. On this 16th July the House of Commons resolved that nothing in the "Petition of Remonstrance" reflected on the Earl of Strafford, nor were the other persons mentioned therein—but that anything else that did reflect injuriously on them should be expunged. Particulars of this impeachment will be found in Bishop Mant's (of Down) History of the Irish Church. The attack was made by Sir Bryan O'Neil, the representative of the Roman Catholic party, supported by Protestant non-conformists. Bishop Mant says that Bramhall was advised by his friends to remain in Derry; but, conscious of his integrity and innocence, he hastened to Dublin, and appeared next day in the Parliament House, greatly to the astonishment of his enemies, who made him a close prisoner. He then quotes from Bishop Taylor, who says that above 200 petitions were put in against him, and himself denied leave to answer by word of mouth. He answered the petitions in writing, sometimes twenty in a day, so that his very enemies were ashamed and convinced. They were found to decline the particulars, and to accuse him of going about to subvert the fundamental laws. In the end, says Bishop Mant, the King interfered, and the Bishop was at length restored to liberty without any public acquittal.

The Earl of Orrery, one of the Lords Justices in 1661, writes as follows to the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Ormonde, concerning Archbishop Bramhall's appointment as Speaker (Mant, Vol. I., p. 631):—

"His Majesty having empowered the Lords Justices to appoint a fit person to be Speaker of the House of Lords, I proposed My

* Created Earl of Mount Alexander in this year.

Lord Primate, well known in the orders and proceedings of that House, having sat in two parliaments ; a constant eminent sufferer for his late and now Majesty ; and that in such a choice we might let the dissenters and fanatics see what we intend as to Church Government. Besides it was but requisite, the Church which had so long suffered, should now in the chief of it receive all the honours we could confer on it. My Lord Chancellor for some days dissented therein, but at last concurred ; and this day My Lord Primate sate in that character."

Bishop Mant says that—

"By means of the Primate's diligence and activity many advantages were obtained for the Church during this session of Parliament. Several of the Bishops procured an augmentation of their revenues, and the inferior clergy recovered much of the forfeited impropriate tythes."

The Archbishop died in his 70th year, 25th June, 1663. Graham in his "Derriana" mentions that he had purchased amongst his acquisitions in Ireland, an estate which included Omagh, for £6,000, which he had received for his estate in England. He began a plantation there ; but after the Restoration Sir Audley Mervyn claimed it, and in the event retained it. At the time of the hearing of the cause in one of the Law Courts in Dublin, the Primate was seized with a fit of palsey, so that he sunk down in the Court, was carried out senseless, and so continued to his death (p. 55). His funeral sermon was preached by Bishop Jeremy Taylor (of Down and Connor and Dromore). In the course of it he said—

"There are great things spoken of his predecessor, St. Patrick, that he founded 700 churches and religious convents ; that he ordained 5,000 priests ; and with his own hands consecrated 350 bishops. How true the story is I know not ; but we were all witnesses that the late Primate, whose memory we now celebrate, did by an extraordinary contingency of Providence, in one day, consecrate two Archbishops and ten Bishops ;" and did benefit to almost all the churches of Ireland ; and was greatly instrumental in the re-endowments of the whole clergy ; and in the greatest abilities and incomparable industry was inferior to none of his antecessors." (Mant, Vol. I., p. 612.)

* Viz., Margetson, afterwards Lord Primate to Dublin, and Pullen to Tuam, Archbishops ; and Michael Boyle, afterwards Lord Primate, to Cork and Ross ; Parker, to Elphin ; Price, to Ferns and Leighlin ; Wild, to Derry ; Singr, to Limerick ; Hall, to Killala ; Baker, to Waterford and Lismore ; Robert Leslie, son of the former Bishop of Down, and then of Meath, to Dromore ; Worth, to Killaloe ; and Jeremy Taylor, himself, to Down and Connor, Bishops.

And again Bishop Taylor said—

“He was a wise prelate, a learned doctor, a true friend, a great benefactor to others, a thankful beneficiary where he was obliged himself He was a man of great business and great resort. He divided his life into labour and his book. He took care of his churches when he was alive, and even after his death, having left £500 for his cathedral of Armagh and St. Peter’s church in Drogheda. He was an excellent scholar, and rarely well accomplished; first instructed to great excellency by natural parts, and then consummated by study and experience

“It will be hard to find his equal in all things. For in him were visible the great lines of Hooker’s judiciousness, of Jewel’s learning, of the acuteness of Bishop Andrews His showed his equanimity in poverty, and his justice in riches; he was useful in his country, and profitable in his banishment He received public thanks from the Convocation of which he was President, and public justification from the Parliament when he was Speaker; so that, although no man had greater enemies, no man had greater justifications.” (Mant, Vol. I., p. 643.)

Archbishop Bramhall came to Ireland as Chaplain to the Lord Deputy Wentworth, afterward Earl of Strafford. He was a native of Yorkshire, educated at Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge. He became celebrated for a disputation with three Jesuit Priests after having returned from Cambridge, and consequently was appointed Chaplain to Archbishop Matthews of York. He was a member of, or at least an assistant, at a regal visitation in Ireland under Lord Deputy Wentworth, in 1633; and before being Bishop of Derry was Archdeacon of Meath. (Mant, Vol. I., pp. 444 & 737.)

Sir Thomas Bramhall’s will is dated 14th June, 1667. He left a daughter and heiress, Elinor, who probably died young. He was also elected for Tuam in 1661, but elected to sit for Dungannon, being succeeded in Tuam by Major Robert Ormsby.

Dubig, in his *History of the Kings Inns*, 1806, p. 148, says that Sir Thomas “. . . son and heir of his (Strafford’s) favourite prelate, Bramhall, was called to the Bar under Cromwell’s usurpation, unwillingly concealing a hatred to the ruling powers, from attention to property, and a prospect of personal promotion.”

STRABANE.

VIII.—ALEXANDER STAPLES, ESQ.

Alexander Staples was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Staples, of the Middle Temple (created a baronet of Ireland 18th July, 1628), fifth son of Alexander Staples, of Yate Court, Gloucestershire. His mother was Charity, daughter of Sir Baptist Jones, Knt., of Vintnerstown, County Derry. By his wife Elizabeth, he left two daughters—Elizabeth, who inherited her father's English estates, and Charity. He appears to have died before his father, his will being dated 28th May, 1665 (Burke). His brother Robert succeeded to the baronetage, and from him descends the present Sir Nathaniel Staples, of Lissane, County Tyrone.

Mr. Alexander Staples was implicated in the "1663 plot." He was arrested by Sir Arthur Forbes on May 24th, the day before Derry was to have been surprized, and taken as a prisoner to Culmore. He was afterwards pardoned upon a confession of his guilt (see Carte, vol. ii., pp. 267–70), but he was in consequence of this plot expelled the House of Commons, on 14th November, 1665, together with Robert Shapcote, Thomas Boyd, Thomas Scott, John Chambers, John Ruxton, and Abel Warren. The order of expulsion, which is very long, commences thus—

"Whereas this House was informed that Robert Shapcote, Alexander Staples, John Ruxton, Abel Warren, Thomas Scott, John Chambers, and Thomas Boyd, Esquires, Members of this House, were engaged in the late wicked and horrid plot, to have surprized His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, and to have seized on the person of his Grace, James Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of the Kingdom of Ireland, and to have involved the three kingdoms in blood; whereupon this House humbly desired His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, would be pleased if he thought fit, to send such Informations and Examinations to this House, as related to those particular persons, that so this House might make such necessary inquisition into matters of fact, as might enable them to proceed against the said persons, as if innocent might vindicate and clear them; or, if not innocent, might subject them to such censure of this House, as in such sort might satisfy the Honour and Reputation of this House, against which they had so highly offended. In answer to which desires of the House, His Grace the Lord Lieutenant did, by the hands of Mr. Attorney-General, send copies of the Examinations to be delivered to Mr. Speaker, for the use and satisfaction of the House, all which said examinations were severally and distinctly read, and that several times," &c.

Upon this the House ordered the suspension of the members till the further pleasure of the House was known. After serious and solemn debates Mr. Speaker was ordered to extract particular charges out of the examinations, and to charge them at the Bar of the House. The accused members were ordered to attend on the 13th November to make their defence, notice to be given them by the Sergeant at Arms. But none of them so appeared, though called for. His Grace had this very day (the 14th) sent by Mr. Attorney-General the original informations and confessions which were read and considered by the House, whereupon it was resolved upon question, *nemine contradicente*—

(1.) That all the said persons were engaged in the said desperate and traitorous plot.

(2.) That had not the plot, by the blessing of God upon the wisdom and vigilance of the Lord Lieutenant, been prevented, it would have engaged the three kingdoms under dreadful and sad consequences.

(3.) That the Paper, being an intended Declaration, written by the hand of Thomas Blood, late of Sarney, one of the ring-leaders in the said conspiracy, and sent &c., &c., to the House, and distinctly read, is scandalous, treasonable and false in every particular," and they therefore desired His Grace to command it, or a copy, to be burnt by the common hangman.

(4.) All the persons to be expelled, and Mr. Speaker to issue new writs.

(5.) The further prosecution of the persons left to the Courts of Justice, "the said House, not having had any opportunity, through several necessary prorogations, to proceed against them, in a parliamentary way."

(6.) Mr. Speaker to attend the Lord Lieutenant, and express the sense of the House, at so great deliverance, by his prudent management, and to return him thanks, &c., &c.

It is clear from the Lord Lieutenant's reply that criminal proceedings were not taken against them; for he says—

"It is true the King's mercy hath met with and triumphed over their crimes, but if they have not learned the modesty of forgiven offenders, you have taught them; and whatever they do, the King will thank you for the Instruction."

From the Lord Lieutenant's letter about Sir Audley Mervyn's "Puckan Speech," it would seem that this plot was got up by persons who did not think His Grace a sufficiently good Pro-

testant. This may account for the leniency shown them. The House of Commons wished for a bill of disqualification to be prepared and sent into England, to exclude them, and others, for finding of whom a Committee was appointed to search the informations, from any future civil, military, or ecclesiastical employment; but none such was passed, and probably the Government thought it well to let the matter drop, with their expulsion from the House. At any rate the Lord Lieutenant evaded the subject in his reply to the Commons address above alluded to, and ordered to be entered in the Journals on the 20th November, 1665.

IX.—JOHN CRAIGE, ESQ.

It is on record, in the Commons Journals, of John Craige, the junior Member for Strabane in 1661, that he was one of those who were fined on the 1st February, 1665–6, for being absent from the third call of the House, on that day. They were all fined £10, except Mr. Tarleton, who was fined £50. I do not know who Mr. Craige was, but I think it probable that he was a relation, and perhaps a descendant of Sir James Craige, who appears in Pynnar's Survey of 1618–19, as having 2,000 acres in the precinct of Tullaghconche, county Cavan, called Drumheda and Kilagh. John Craige may very possibly have been his son or grandson. Sir James Craige of Keilagh, near Killeshandra, is mentioned in the Ulster Inquisitions (Cavan)*, and Bishop Bedell's Life, Camden Society, Vol. for 1872. He was one of the signatories of the Petition against the Solemn League and Covenant, A.D. 1639. See p. 223.

X.—SIR PETER HARVEY, *vice* Staples, expelled.

Sir Peter Harvey of Dublin, who succeeded Mr. Staples for Strabane in 1665, married Abigail, sister of Maurice Berkeley, and had a son Peter. He was Knighted at Whitehall or Windsor, 25th October, 1664, and had a grant of arms in Ireland in 1665. He was one of the Farmers of His Majesty's customs and excise for Ireland. His son Peter entered Trinity College, as shown by the Matriculation Book thus:—"April 7, 1685, Pens. Peter Harvey. Fil Peter eq, Aets 19. Natus Dublin, Educatus Carlow, sub

* Taken at Cavan, Castletalbot, and Killeshandra, 1629. Nos. 24, 27, and 28.

Mr. Young. Tutor, Geo. Thewles." He became Scholar, 1687, and graduated B.A., Vern. 1691; M.A., Æst. 1693.

Sir Peter's will was dated 10th May, 1666, in which year he died.

[Information furnished from Ulster's Office.]

XI.—JAMES HAMILTON, *vice* Harvey, deceased.

Although it is not so stated, either in Burke's or Archdalls Lodge's (1789) Peerages, I think that James Hamilton who succeeded Sir Peter Harvey, Knt., for Strabane, was probably the eldest son of Sir George Hamilton of Donalong, near Strabane. It appears from the Journals that he took his seat on July 3rd, 1666, and Parliament was dissolved on August 7th following. If this is so, his mother was Mary, sister of the Duke of Ormonde, third daughter of Thomas, Viscount Thurles. James Hamilton died in the life time of his father, of a wound received in a naval engagement with the Dutch, on the 6th June, 1673, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was Colonel in the service of Charles II., and Groom of the Bed Chamber. He married in 1661, Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Colepepper, and left issue, James, sixth Duke of Abercorn, of whom later on as M.P. for Tyrone; George, Colonel in the Foot Guards, killed at the battle of Steinkirk, in 1692; and William of Chilston, Kent, who married Margaret, second daughter of Sir Thomas Colepepper of Hollingbourne.

The entry of Mr. Hamilton's taking his seat, runs thus in the Journals—

"3 Die Julii, 1666. A certificate was this day read in the House from the Clerk of the Hanaper, whereby it appears that James Hamilton, Esq., was returned as one of the Burgesses to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Strabane, in the stead of Sir Peter Harvey, Knight, deceased; the said Mr. Hamilton being then sent for, was accompanied into the House with several Members, who took his place according to the said Return."

The following inscription to his wife, is on Mountgavelin Castle, county Donegal (near St. Johnston) :—

"The Hon. Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of John, Lord Colepepper, and Widow of Coll. James Hamilton (who lost his life at sea, in the service of his King and Country), purchased this Manor, and annexed it to the opposite estate of the Family, which paternall estate itself was improved by her prudent management to nere the yearly Income of the Dower she received thereout.

She hath also settled her younger son, William Hamilton, Esq., in an estate acquired in England of equal value in the Purchase to this, and given every one of her numerous offspring some considerable mark of her parental care. Her eldest son, James, Earl of Abercorne and Viscount Strabane, hath caused this inscription to be placed here for the information of her posterity, from whom she hath merited the most grateful acknowledgments, and to whom she hath sett so valuable an example."

Anno 1704."

AGHER.

XII.—HENRY MERVYN, ESQ.

Henry Mervyn, the Senior Member for Agher, was the eldest son and heir of Sir Audley Mervyn, the Speaker of this Parliament. He was Member for the county of Tyrone, in the Parliament of 1692. He was twiced married: first to Hannah, daughter of Sir John Knox, by whom he had Audley, M.P.; Elizabeth, who married William Archdall; Martha, who married Edward Carey; Deborah, who married James Moutray; and Lucia, who was to have married James Corry of Castlecoole. I have in my possession an engrossed settlement, dated 1st December, 1683, executed by Henry Mervyn, but not by Captain Corry or by the lady, from which I infer that the marriage did not take place. As Sir William Drake omits her name from amongst Henry Mervyn's children, in *Fasciculus Merviensis*, she probably died young. Her fortune was £600. Her jointure was to have been £90 a year. Henry Mervyn married secondly, Susannah, Lady Glenawley, and daughter of Sir William Balfour, but by her left no issue. She was the mother of Arabella Susannah, Lady Magill, and afterwards Lady Dungannon, and of Nichola Sophia Lady Beresford. Henry Mervyn seems from the tenor of a deed in my possession to have been dead by the 9th February, 1697–8.

XIII.—RICHARD PALFREY, ESQ.

"A Mr. Palfrey was Master of Syth's Geild, in St. Michan's Church, Dublin, on the 22nd September, 1664, and refused to give an account of its revenues to the Churchwardens, unless by order of the Lord Lieutenant or Lord Deputy and Council. Signed, Stephen Pilkington."

"22nd September, 1664.

John Teare."

From St. Michan's Vestry Book.

Whether or no this was the Member for Agher I cannot say. He does not seem to have been at all a prominent Member of Parliament.

In the Matriculation Book of Trinity College, Dublin, we find:—

“May 28, 1670. Pens. Richard Palfrey, *Æts* 15. Parens, Richard. Natus Com Dublin. Educatus Sub, Mr^o. Jones. Tutor, Michael Ward.”

This Richard was probably son of the Member for Augher, in 1661.

PARLIAMENT OF 1689.

King James II. summoned a Parliament in 1689. This Parliament is not recognized in the Lords and Commons Journals; but the lists of the members will be found in Harris' Life of King William. App. pp. xxxii.-v.

Tyrone County sent to it	Colonel Gordon O'Neill. Lewis Doe, esq.
Dungannon Borough	Arthur O'Neill, esq. Patrick Donnelly, esq.
Strabane Borough	Christopher Nugent, esq. Daniel O'Donnelly, gent.
Clogher and Agher	No members, being in the hands of the Protestants.

Of the above persons Colonel Gordon O'Neill was son of Sir Phelim O'Neill. His christian name leads to the inference that his mother was Lady Jane Gordon, youngest daughter of the first Marquis of Huntly, and widow of Lord Strabane, who married Sir Phelim O'Neill after he had burnt her castle at Strabane in 1641, and taken her prisoner. King James II. appointed Colonel O'Neill to be Lord-Lieutenant of Tyrone. At p. 326 of Archbishop King's "State of the Protestants under James II.," Colonel Gordon O'Neill, is named as first on the Burgess Roll of Strabane, "Son of Sir Phelim O'Neill, the great Rebel, who was hanged, drawn, and quartered. He burnt Strabane in 1641.* Lewis Doe "of Dungannon" was probably the person of this name, who was one of the Receivers-General of the Revenue; Sir Henry Bond being the other.† It appears from Sir Bernard Burke's armoury (1st Edit.) that there was a family of this name in Staffordshire.

Arthur O'Neile was "of Ballygawley." (co. Tyrone) (Oldmixon.)

Patrick Donnelly was "of Dungannon." (*Ib.*)

Christopher Nugent was of "Dublin." (*Ib.*)

Daniel O'Donnelly was "of Dublin." (*Ib.*)

* Archbishop King. "State of the Protestants under James II." App. p. 322, 3rd Edition, London, 1692.

† *Ibid.* p. 383, and Oldmixon.

PARLIAMENT OF 1692.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Constituency.
1692-22 Sept.,	Henry Mervyn, esq.	Trellick,	Tyrone County.
	James Hamilton, esq.	Donalonge,	
20 Sept.,	Edward Davies, esq.	—	Clogher City.
	Stephen Ludlow, esq.	Dublin,	
17 Oct.,	John Rogerson, esq., knt. (<i>vice</i> Ludlow), for Boyle	Dublin,	Dungannon Borough.
17 Sept.,	Sir Robert Staples	Lyssan,	
	John Hamilton, esq.	Callidon,	Strabane Borough.
23 Sept.,	Sir Matthew Bridges, knt.	Dublin,	
	Oliver M'Canland, esq.,	Strabane,	Agher Bo- rough.
19 Sept.,	Archibald Richardson, esq.	—	
	James Moutray, esq.	Angher,	

MEMOIR.

I.—HENRY MERVYN, ESQ.

Mr. Mervyn had been one of the members for Agher in the Parliament of 1661.

II.—JAMES HAMILTON, ESQ.

Captain, or properly, Sir James Hamilton, Bart. (but he declined to use the title), was eventually the sixth Earl of Abercorn. He was the grandson of Sir George Hamilton, Bart., of Donalong, fourth son of the first Earl, and was the eldest son of the Col. James Hamilton, whose memoir I have already given under the idea that he was the member for Strabane, elected in 1666. He succeeded his father at the age of 17 as groom of the bed chamber to Charles II., and was afterwards in the military service of James II., in whose army he commanded a regiment of horse. He was a member of James' Privy Council.

"But," says Lodge (vol. v., p. 121) no sooner did he perceive the king's intentions to introduce Popery, than he quitted his service, became an officer under King William at the Revolution, and carried arms and ammunition to the relief of Londonderry, when besieged by King James' army, in which his uncle Richard Hamilton was a Lieutenant-General and did all he could to distress the besieged; but by means of this supply the city was enabled to hold out till Major-General Kirke sent in further relief from England, which occasioned the siege to be raised."

He succeeded to the Earldom of Abercorn in 1706, on the death of his cousin Charles, the fifth earl, and sat as such

in 1706 in the Parliament of Scotland. King William the Third called him to his Privy Council, and created him in 1701 Baron of Mountcastle and Viscount Strabane in Ireland, with the annual fee of £13 6s. 8d. He first sat in the Irish House of Lords, 21st Sept., 1703. He married in 1686 Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Reading, of Dublin, Bart., by his wife, Jane, relict of the first Earl of Montrath, and died in London, 28th November, 1734; having had issue by her, nine sons and five daughters. His second son, James, a Privy Councillor in England and Ireland, and F.R.S. was his successor as seventh Earl.

CLOGHER.

III.—EDWARD DAVIES, ESQ.

Edward Davies, the senior member for Clogher, was second son of William Davies or Davys, of Knockballymore, county Fermanagh, and member for that county at the time of his death in 1661—by Jane, grand-daughter of the Rev. Edward Hatton, of Clancarne or Knockballymore, and Minister of Monaghan; and daughter of the Rev. James Hatton, who held the parish of Galloon, in Fermanagh and Monaghan. James Hatton left at his death in 1637 a son, Edward, aged six years. Knockballymore would seem to have passed ultimately to Jane Davies. Edward Davies entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a pensioner on the 19th, June, 1676, being then aged 16 years. He graduated B.A. and obtained a Scholarship in 1682. His elder brother Hatton, who was entered in Trinity College as a Fellow-Commoner in 1690, probably died young. Edward Davies was High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1697. At his death his sister Jane, the wife of Bernard Ward, Esq., became his heiress. She was grandmother of Bernard Smith Ward, the member for Enniskillen in 1767, who died in May, 1770. After his death, his mother having been Meliora Crichton, Knockballymore passed into Lord Erne's family, and it still remains in it. It is at present the residence of the Bishop of Clogher.

IV.—STEPHEN LUDLOW, ESQ.

Stephen Ludlow, the junior member for Clogher, but who elected to sit for Boyle, having been also elected for Newtownlimavady, was, I believe, the Stephen Ludlow who

was one of the six clerks in the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, and died in 1721. (See Archdale's Lodge, vol. iii., p. 74.) He was the only son of Henry Ludlow, second son of Sir Henry, who died in 1643, by Letitia, daughter of Thomas, Lord Delawarr, and whose eldest son, Edward, was the celebrated general of the Parliamentary army. Stephen Ludlow, whose mother was a Miss Webster, married a Miss Lachard, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Peter, was member for Meath in 1719 and 1727. He married Mary, daughter of John Preston, county Meath, of the Gormanstown family, and their fourth, but only surviving son, Peter, was created Baron Ludlow in 1755, and Viscount Preston and Earl Ludlow, in 1760; all in the Peerage of Ireland.

V.—JOHN ROGERSON, ESQ.

John Rogerson, afterwards Sir John Rogerson, Alderman and Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin, who was returned to serve for Clogher, in place of Stephen Ludlow, who, elected to sit for Boyle, was knighted by His Excellency Lord Viscount Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on 12 June, 1693. (Honors conferred in Ireland, p. 6, Ulster's office.) He was the father of the Right Hon. John Rogerson, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Abraham, first Baron Erne.

DUNGANNON.

VI.—SIR ROBERT STAPLES.

Sir Robert Staples, the senior member for Dungannon, was the second son of Sir Thomas Staples, of the Middle Temple, and grandson of Alexander Staples, of Yate Court, Gloucestershire. (Vide Burke's Peerage.) His brother Alexander's memoir as member for Strabane in the Parliament of 1661, has been already given. Sir Robert succeeded his father as second baronet, and married Mary, eldest daughter of John Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam. The present baronet, Sir Nathaniel Staples, is descended from their fifth and youngest son, the Rev. Thomas, Rector of Derryloran, whose son, the Right Hon. Thomas Staples, member for

Antrim, was, by his second marriage with Henrietta, daughter of Richard, seventh Viscount Molesworth, father of the Rev. John Staples, Sir Nathaniel's father. Sir Nathaniel succeeded his uncle the late Sir Thomas, Q.C., and Queen's Advocate in Ireland.

Sir Robert Staples died 23rd Nov., 1714, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John; who, having only daughters, was succeeded by his brother Alexander, the fourth son.

VII.—JOHN HAMILTON, of Calidon.

John Hamilton, of Calidon, the junior member for Dungannon, was the eldest son of William Hamilton, Esq., of Calidon, otherwise Kinard, who was one of the 1649 debenturers, that is, persons who received debentures in lieu of pay for military service, which after the Restoration were satisfied by lands—in his case to a great extent out of Sir Phelim O'Neile's estate. William Hamilton married Margaret Galbraith, daughter of Colonel Galbraith, whose memoir has been already given at page 222. Their children were—(1) John, M.P., the heir, who married 17th Feb., 1708, Lucy, second daughter of Anthony Dopping, Bishop of Ossory, and died Jan., 1713, having issue, William, who died young, and Margaret, Countess of Ossory; (2) William; (3) Captain James, who died in 1730; (4) Hans; (5) George; (6) Hugh; who all died unmarried; (7) Elizabeth, who, in 1698, married John Leslie, Dean of Dromore; (8) Agnes; and (9) Magdalene, who both died unmarried—the former in 1740; the latter 16th March, 1763, aged 90.*

The following inscription is on the Communion Paten, in Caledon Church:—

“Hanc patinam sacram Johannes Hamilton de Calidon et Lucy Hamilton, *alias* Dopping, uxor ejus ecclesia parochiali sancti Johannis de Aghaloo. D. anno dom 1712.”

On it are also the arms of Hamilton impaling Dopping. The Hamilton arms vary somewhat from those of the Abercorn family.

A tombstone with the following inscription, has lately been removed to the tower of Calidon Church, from the churchyard:—

*See Archdale's Lodge, vol. i., p. 197, and the inscription on the tombstone.

“ W The Coat of Arms. H

“HIRE LYETH THE
 “BOBY OF *
 “WILLIAM HAMILT
 “ON WHO DYED IN
 “MARCH 1 74† AND
 “MARGERY HAMILTO
 “N HIS WIFE WHO
 “DIED IN JULY 1674.
 “ALSO THE BODY OF
 “CAPT^m JAMES HAMIL
 “TON AT LOUGH ‡
 “NAB SON TO THE AB
 “OVE WILL^m & MARG
 “ERY WHO DYED
 “1730 AGED

The Hamilton arms were, gules 3 cinque foils ermine, on a chief or a lion passant guardant of the first, between two thistles, proper. Crest out of a ducal coronet or, a demi lion gules, holding in the dexter paw a thistle of the first. Impaling Dopping, gules a chevron ermine, and in base a flute. A fesse chequy argent and azure.

“This stone was supposed to be without inscription, and a farmer's family used the ground as a burial ground One winter day, the Bells, to whom I refer, removed the flat stone for the interment of one of the family, and the stone was not replaced for some days, that the ground might consolidate. In the meantime it lay inclined, and a severe frost loosened the moss, and a following rain washed a portion of it off. I went one day to enquire why the stone had not been returned to its place, and looking closely at it, I made out clearly, the letters CAPT^m, and my curiosity was excited, and I got all the moss carefully washed away, but, alas! could make out no more letters, although it was manifest that the stone had been wrought with raised letters. I then tried heel ball rubbed over sheets of paper, and made out a few letters, but not enough to decipher the inscription. I then softly rubbed it with handfulls of fresh grass, and little by little the letters were made out; and working at it for an hour or so each day, for nearly a week, I made out all that I have sent you.” (Extract from a letter, 30th December, 1886, communicated to me.)

“Of the eldest son John (the M.P., as you inform me), we have few traces, but the Inscription on the Paten; and his (I believe)

* CAPTAIN.

† 1674.

‡ Loughmacnab, or “Leaght-mac-kanabb; the monumental stone of the son of the Bishop” (Reeves). Now called Milberry.

signature after that of the then Archdeacon (strangely enough) William Hamilton, in the Vestry Book. The signature is a peculiar one, somewhat as follows:—Jo. Hamilton, and appears from 1699 (April), up to 1712, April, between the Archdeacon's signature, and that of Robt. Lowry, with a few exceptions. (*Ibid.*)

Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Lowry (of Aghenis) were first cousins by marriage, Mr. Hamilton's and Mrs. Lowry's mothers having been daughters of Colonel James Galbraith.

The following are the terms of the King's letter in favor of "Hamilton of Lough Currine."

"Feb. 28, 1660-1.

"Charles Rex,

Right trustie, &c. Having taken into our princely consideration, not only the many faithful personal services and sufferings of Captain William Hamilton of Lough Currine, in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland, but the extraordinary expression of his great affection unto us, by laying out and disbursing a considerable sum of money, which was expended by Captain John Hamilton, brother to the said William (who was slayne in our service), in levying a troope of horse in Ireland and transporting them to Scotland, and from thence into England, in the service of our late Royal Father in a time when the exigencie of our affairs stood most in need of such exemplary assistance. All which hath manifestly appeared unto us by credible and unquestionable certificates. And being willing to give him, the said Captain William Hamilton, some testimony of our kind acceptance of his said services, and to afford him likewise some mark of our princely regard for the same, Doe therefore hereby will and require you, that out of such forfeited lands as are in the barony of Dungannon in y^e county of Tyrone, within our realme of Ireland, and which by our late Declaration for the Settlement of Ireland, are appointed for satisfaction of Arrears before 1649, you forthwith cause full satisfaction be given to him, the said Captain William Hamilton, his heirs and assignes, of all such arrears as upon account shall appear to be due to the said Captain William Hamilton (which we do will and require you forthwith to cause state), either in his own right, or as heir and administrator to others, for his or their personal services in the war of Ireland. And if there be not sufficient quantity of such forfeited lands in the barony of Dungannon, as may satisfy the arrears due to the said William Hamilton, his heirs and assignes, to have full satisfaction of what shall remaine due to him, over and above the said lands in the barony of Dungannon, out of the like forfeited lands in the baronies of Ardagh and Granard, in the county of Longford in Ireland aforesaid. And for such and so much of the said lands, as you shall cause to be laid out unto the said Captain William Hamilton, his heirs and assignes, in satisfaction of the

arrears aforesaid, at a reasonable and ordinary rate of appraisement, it is our will and pleasure, and we do hereby will and require you that you take care that letters patent thereof, under the Great Seal of Ireland, bee granted to the said Captain William Hamilton, his heirs and assigns, at and under such rents, tenures, and services, as in and by our late Declaration for the Settlement of our said Kingdom of Ireland, is expressed. And in so doing &c., &c.

Given at our Court, at Whitehall, 28th February, 1660, in the thirteenth year of our reign.

By His Majesties Command,
Edward Nicholas."

Under a clause in each of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, passed respectively in 1662 and 1665, Captain William Hamilton, of Lough Currine, in the county of Tyrone, claimed payment of the debenture debts, due to him for service in the army and by purchase from others, in lands forfeited by Sir Phelim O'Neill. The first step taken by the Commissioners upon this claim was to refer it to their Sub-Commissioners for report.

John Pettie and Thomas Taylor reported that they had examined and computed the debt due to claimant in his own right for service, and as executor, administrator, and assignee of others, and that they found it to amount to £19,763 19s. 11d.; and after a retrenchment of 7s. 6d. in the pound made from this sum, there remained to be satisfied in lands, after the Act rates, a sum of £12,352 10s.; and they returned to the Commissioners a list of lands forfeited by O'Neil in Tyrone and Armagh, and a Rendu to supply a deficiency in Longford, to be passed in certificate, to said Captain William Hamilton, his heirs and assigns for ever. Among these lands are those of Keynardtown, &c. The extent of the lands thus to be dealt with were 6,311 acres, Irish plantation measure, in Tyrone, at a quit rent to the Crown of £85 3s. 3½d.; 8,864 do., in Longford, at a quit rent of £179 9s. 11d.; and 1,841 do., in Armagh, at a quit rent of £24 17s. 2d.

The Commissioners, by their certificate and decree, ratified and confirmed this award of the Sub-Commissioners by two instruments, respectively dated 21st and 28th December, 18 Car. II., 1666.*

By letters patent founded on said certificate, and dated 27th February, 19 Car. II.,† the same lands, at said quit rent, were granted to said Captain William Hamilton, of Lough Currine, in county Tyrone.

By further letters patent,‡ bearing date 15th July, in the

* Lib. iv., p. 511.

† Lib. vii., p. 117.

‡ Lib. xv., p. 155.

twentieth year of the reign of King Charles II., all the said lands, at the same quit rents, were regranted to William Hamilton, late of Lough Curran, and now of Kenard, in the county of Tyrone. The object of this patent was to erect the lands into two manors, with Courts Baron, and Courts Leet.

Those in Longford were created into the manor of Moate, whilst those in Tyrone and Ardmagh were created into the manor of Caledon, which it is expressly stated was an ancient manor, known by the name of Kenard.

The Fifteenth Annual Report of the Commissioners of Ireland, Vol. iii., p. 107^b, 108^a, gives a list of the denominations, acreage, profitable and unprofitable, and other minute details."—(Information communicated by the Rev. W. A.)

The "Gentlemen's Magazine," for the year 1738, announced the marriage, on 30th June, of the Earl of Orrery with Margaret Hamilton, of Tyrone, in Ireland, "one of the largest fortunes in Europe."

The Hamilton estate was ultimately sold to (I believe) the first Earl of Caledon; having been previously offered, it is said, first, to Sir Calvert Strange's ancestor, and then to the first Earl of Belmore, whose former residence at Aghenis was close to Caledon.

STRABANE.

VIII.—Sir MATTHEW BRIDGES.

Sir Matthew Bridges brought news to Ireland of the Prince's birth—the son of James II. He was knighted by Tyrconnell, in the Castle of Dublin, on the 18th June, 1688, "but went immediately after to England, without paying any fees at all."—(Honors conferred in Ireland, in Ulster's office, Vol. xii., p. 60.)

Sir Matthew Bridges, in December, 1691, "produced His Majesty's Commission to him" [the Governor of the London Society], "as Governor of Londonderry and Coleraine[? should be Culmore], and required the usual salary of £200 a year, payable to the Governor of Culmore Fort, and the acres belonging thereto, respecting which the Society determined to consult counsel."—[Concise view of the Irish Society.—Captain Matthew Bridges, *vice* Phillips.] Patent September 13th, 1684, during pleasure.

IX.—OLIVER M'CAUSLAND, Esq.

Oliver M'Causland was the elder son of Alexander M'Auselane (whose grandfather, M'Auselane, of Glenduglas, migrated to Ireland, temp. Jac. I.). Alexander served in the army before 1649; settled in Tyrone, and became possessed of the Manor of Ardstraw, Mountfield. He married Genet, daughter of Edward Hall, of New Grange, county Meath, and dying in 1675, was succeeded by his elder son, Oliver, M.P. Oliver married Anne, daughter of James Hamilton, Esq., and had a son Oliver, who had large estates in the county Donegal, and was father of John, M.P. for Strabane, 1735-6, whose memoir will come further on. (*Vide* Burke's Landed Gentry.)

In a Rental of the See estate in Derry, cir. 1703, Oliver M'Causland is thus noticed:—No. 26, Ardstra—yearly value £80, Tenant, M'Causland, Oliver. "This was lately renewed. The tenant is a man of interest, probity, and prudence, but it is set at an easy rate."

AGHER.

X.—ARCHIBALD RICHARDSON, Esq.

Archibald Richardson, the senior member for Augher was the son-in-law of the Rev. Archibald Erskine, of Augher Castle, whose father was the Sir James Erskine, who represented Tyrone in 1634 (*vide* p. 161). His wife, Mary, the eldest daughter, brought him the Erskine estate, adjoining Augher. This estate appears to have passed to his nephew St. George Richardson, Esq., who married Elizabeth Bunbury, the eldest daughter of Benjamin Bunbury, of Kilfeacle, who died in 1765. They had a son William, created a baronet in 1787; who in 1775 married Eliza Richardson, and had a son, Sir James Mervyn Richardson, who married Margaret, daughter of James Corry Moutray, of Favour Royal, county Tyrone.* Sir James, in 1822, assumed the additional name and arms of Bunbury, and was father of Rev. Sir James Richardson Bunbury, of Castle Hill, county Tyrone. (*Vide* Burke's Peerage.)

* The Portclare or Favour Royal estate of the Erskine family went with the youngest daughter Anne, who married her cousin John Moutray (see p. 162).

XI.—JAMES MOUTRAY, Esq.

James Moutray, the junior member for Augher was of Favor Royal, in the immediate vicinity of Augher, which estate he inherited through his mother, Anne Erskine, daughter of the Rev. Archibald Erskine. He was the son of John Moutray, whose father Robert Moutray, of Scotland, had married Anne, daughter of Sir James Erskine, M.P., for Tyrone in 1634, whose memoir has been already given. His father and mother were consequently first cousins. James Moutray married Deborah, one of the daughters of Henry Mervyn, M.P. for the County. Their son James, married, in 1698, Rebecca, eldest daughter of my ancestor Colonel James Corry, and had a son, John, who married Elizabeth Montgomery. The latter couple had a son, John Corry Moutray, who married Mary Jane Repton. A portrait of this gentleman is in the Grand Jury room at Omagh, the meetings of which body he rarely missed during a long adult life. He was father of the late Anketell Moutray, born in 1797, and died Dec., 1869; and of the Rev. John James, the late owner of Favor Royal, whose third son, Anketell, is the present owner.

Mr. James Moutray's (M.P.) will was dated 19th March, 1718-9, and proved in 1719. The only mention of this Moutray in the Journals is on the 21st Feb., 1703-4, when he and James Corry, father-in-law of his son, had leave of absence granted them "to go into the country, upon extraordinary occasions" as the phrase then ran. This was, I presume, to attend the wedding of Colonel Corry's youngest daughter, Elizabeth, with Mr. James Auchinlech; the date of which, hitherto somewhat dubious, this circumstance, I think, tends to fix. The difficulty of the date arises from the very youthful age, at which, if it is correct, the two eldest daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Auchinlech, Rebecca Leonard, and Margaret Enery, must have married, viz., in their fifteenth and sixteenth years, respectively. This, however, was not without precedent, as Lady Cole (then living), the widow of Sir Michael, was in her fifteenth when she married in 1671; and Deborah Blennerhasset (the co-heiress of Henry Blennerhasset, M.P. for Fermanagh), who had only lately died, must have lost the first of her four husbands when only fifteen. (See the Parliamentary Memoirs of Fermanagh, p. 38).

PARLIAMENT OF 1695.

Begun 27 August, 1695. Concluded 14 June, 1699.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Constituency.
1695—12 August,	Henry Mervyn, Esq., .	Trelick, . . .	Tyrone County.
	James Hamilton, Esq., .	Donalong, . .	
23 August,	William Wolseley, Esq., .	—	Clogher City.
	Henry Tenison, Esq., .	Dillonstown, Louth	
19 September,	Sir Robert Staples, bart., vice	Wolseley for Longford, .	Lyssan, . . .
	Richard Johnson, Esq., vice	Tenison for Co. Monaghan, .	
7 August,	Thomas Knox, Esq., .	Dungannon, . .	Dungannon Borough.
	John Hamilton, Esq., .	Callidon, . . .	
14 August,	Audley Mervyn, Esq., .	Trelick, . . .	Strabane Borough.
	Oliver M'Causland, Esq., .	Strabane, . . .	
20 August,	Sir Thomas Pakenham, knt., .	Tullenally, West- meath.	Agher Borough.
	David Creighton, Esq., .	Crum, Fer- managh.	

MEMOIR.

I.—HENRY MERVYN, Esq.—Re-elected.

II.—JAMES HAMILTON, Esq.—Re-elected.

CLOGHER.

III.—WILLIAM WOLSELEY, Esq.

Brigadier Wolseley, who was returned for Clogher, but elected to serve for Longford, was the celebrated Colonel Wolseley who commanded the Protestant forces at the battle of Newtownbutler, and the Inniskilling regiment at the battle of the Boyne. He was the youngest son of Robert Wolseley, Esq., Clerk of the King's Letters Patent, created a baronet in 1628, the ancestor of Sir Charles Wolseley, of Wolseley, County Stafford, and of Viscount Wolseley. Brigadier Wolseley was, subsequently to the battle of the Boyne, appointed Master of the Ordnance, sworn of the Privy Council, and constituted one of the Lords Justices of Ireland (See Burke's Peerage).

IV.—HENRY TENISON, Esq.

Henry Tenison, of Dillonstown, co. Louth, returned as junior member for Clogher, but who elected to sit for the county of Monaghan, was the eldest son of Richard Tenison

then Bishop of Clogher. In the late Mr. Shirley's History of the county of Monaghan (p. 254), there is a notice of the Lough Bawn estate which was once a part of the great estate of Coll MacBrian MacMahon, but, as it appears by the Book of Distribution, adjudged after the rebellion of 1641 to belong to Captain Edward Carey; it was then known as the Ballybetagh of Ballyfremer (Ballyfreaghmore, the town of the large heath), containing twelve tates. It would seem afterwards to have been in the possession of Henry Tenison, a Commissioner of Revenue in Ireland, eldest son of Richard Tenison, successively Bishop of Killala, Clogher, and Meath,* who in 1709 leased it for ever to William Barton, of Thomastown, in the county of Louth, Esq. (the lessee of the Barony of Farney, and Knight of the Shire for the county of Monaghan, in the Parliaments of 1692, 1695, and 1703). His daughter, Margaret, married Richard Tenison, next brother of Henry, who in 1724 made over his interest in this estate, which he calls the Ballybetagh of Ballyfremer, to John Woods, of Lisanisk, near Carrickmacross, on a lease for three lives renewable for ever; but by the marriage of William Tenison, of Priorland, in the county of Louth, Esq. (nephew of Richard), with Margaret, daughter of Mr. Woods, it eventually returned to the Tenison family, the present owners of Lough Bawn, a seat which owes everything to the good taste of the late proprietor, William Tenison, Esq., who died in 1839.

From an accompanying pedigree (p. 255), it appears that the Bishop was son of Thomas Tenison, of Carrickfergus; and that Henry Tenison married Anne Moore; from whom descended Thomas Tenison, Justice of the Common Pleas, &c.

V.—SIR ROBERT STAPLES, Bart.

I have already given Sir Robert Staples' memoir, as member for Dungannon, in the last Parliament. He was elected for Clogher in place of Brigadier Wolseley, who elected to sit for Longford.

VI.—RICHARD JOHNSTON, Esq.

It appears from the Journals that Mr. Knox and Mr. Johnston on the 4th Oct., 1695, petitioned the House of Commons respecting a breach of privilege by Dean John Leslie, of Dromore, and a Mr. Wallis, by entering into

* Of Killala, 1682; of Clogher, 1691; and of Meath, 1697 to 1705.

possession of some tithes which they claimed to be the owners of. The next day Captain Johnston petitioned against Mr. Hales, the minister of Dromore, and Mr. Roth Jones, his attorney, for a breach of privilege, not specified. This seems to indicate that he belonged to the family of Sir William Johnston, Knt., of Gilhall, near Dromore, county Down. Sir William, who died in 1722, married in 1686, Nicola, daughter of Sir Nicholas Acheson (by Anne, only daughter of Thomas Taylor, of Kells, ancestor of Lord Headfort), and had by her, with other issue, a son Richard, father of Sir Richard, created a Baronet in 1772. (See Archdall's *Lodge*, Vol. vi., page 82.)

I find in Archdall's *Lodge*, Vol. iii., p. 8, that Hans Hamilton, of the Clanbrassil family, of Carnysure, near Comber, had a daughter Jane, who married Hugh Montgomery, of Ballymagown, and was buried in Grey Abbey church, before the Revolution, in which her husband was Captain of a Company. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married a Captain Johnston. As a matter of dates, Captain Johnston, M.P., may have been her husband, and Sir William Johnston, his son, or else his brother.

In the Montgomery MSS., p. 375, Note 73, we find:—

"There is Elizabeth [daughter of Hugh Montgomery, of Ballymagoun], wife of Captain Jonston, Commander of a foot company in the standing army in Ireland. This gentleman raised himself to this post by his services in Flanders, to which he and his company is now [1710] remanded; with whom his tender said wife is gone, ledd by the entireness and perfection of conjugal, matrimonial love."

The Captain Johnston mentioned was probably the founder of the Gilford branch of the Johnstons.

Sir Richard Johnston, Bart., married Anne, daughter of William Alexander, Esq., by whom he had issue, one son, William, and two daughters, Mary Anne and Catherine. This son, Sir William, died unmarried in the year 1841, and the title became extinct. [See Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Baronetages*.]

With regard to the Johnston name in the county Down, the following note (39) occurs in a Montgomery MS., p. 134, referring to Edward Johnston, of Greengraves:—

"Several families of this name were early settled in the Ards or Castlereagh. James Johnston, the elder, and James Johnston, the younger, are men examined in the depositions referring to events in 1641, as having been engaged in the massacre of the Irish, which took place in the barony of Castlereagh."

This deposition is printed in the notes connected with the author's memoir of Sir James Montgomery. (See *infra*.) A respectable family of the name of Johnston was settled at Kirkistown, in the parish of Ardkeen. Mr. Edward Johnston, of Kirkistown, was married to a daughter of Captain James Magill, of Ballyvester. This Mr. Johnston's son, named Robert, inherited the house and lease of Ballyvester, at the death of his grandmother, Mrs. James M'Gill, which happened in January, 171 $\frac{1}{2}$; his sister, Mrs. Madden, of Fermanagh, getting the chattels and personal property. [MS. preserved at Grey Abbey, county Down.]

DUNGANNON.

VII.—THOMAS KNOX, ESQ.

Thomas Knox, the senior member for Dungannon, was the eldest son of Thomas, fourth son of Marcus Knox, of Glasgow, (who was second son of William, of Silvyland, county Renfrew, which he inherited from his mother). His mother was Elizabeth Speedy, daughter of a Danish gentleman, who came to Scotland in the suite of Queen Ann of Denmark. Mr. Knox settled at Dungannon in 1692, was one of the Privy Council, and for many years represented Dungannon. His heirs having failed, his Irish estates devolved upon his nephew Thomas, son of his brother John, and father of the first Viscount Northland, whose son was created Earl of Ranfurly. (See Burke's Peerage.)

VIII.—JAMES HAMILTON, ESQ. (of Callidon), Re-elected.

STRABANE.

IX.—AUDLEY MERVYN, ESQ.

Audley Mervyn, the senior member for Strabane, was the eldest son of Henry Mervyn, the member for the county, by Hannah, daughter of Sir John Knox. He served for Tyrone in the Parliament of 1715, until his death in 1717. He married the Hon. Olivia Coote, daughter of Lord Colooney, by whom he had a large family. Two of his sons represented Tyrone.

In an "Armagh MSS.," quoted in Graham's "Derriana," is or was this couplet, referring to the defence of Derry in 1688.

"Then Audley Mervyn from Omagh was sent
To join our forces with a Regiment."

X.—OLIVER M'CAUSLAND, ESQ., Re-elected.

AGHER.

XI.—SIR THOMAS PAKENHAM, KNT.

Sir Thomas Pakenham, the senior member for Agher, was eldest son of Henry Pakenham (second son of Robert Pakenham, of North Witham), Captain of a troop of horse in Ireland, which was disbanded in 1655. Captain Pakenham got lands in the county Wexford, and also Tullynally, now called Pakenham Hall, and other lands in the county Westmeath. He was M.P. for Navan, and died in 1691, aged about 80. His eldest son, Thomas (by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas Lill, of Trim, county Meath), was born in 1651, knighted by King William III in 1692, and created Prime Sergeant in 1695. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Nelmes, Alderman of London, and had, with other issue, Edward his heir, father of the first Lord Longford, so created in 1756. Lord Longford's widow, who was the heiress of the old Earls of Longford, of the Aungier family, a title which had expired in 1704, was created Countess of Longford in 1785, and the Earldom was inherited in 1794, by her grandson, the third Baron. (*Vide* Burke's Peerage).

XII.—DAVID CREIGHTON, ESQ.

David Creighton, the junior member for Agher, was the person, who (as is stated in Archdall's Lodge's Peerage, at the early age of about eighteen), gallantly defended Crom Castle with a newly-levied force, against King James II.'s army in 1689. He was M.P. for Lifford (the family borough till the Union) in the Parliaments of 1703, 1713, 1715, and 1727 till his death in 1728. He was the second son of Colonel Abraham Creighton,* by Mary, daughter of James Spottiswode, Bishop of Clogher, and married in 1700, Catherine, daughter of Richard Southwell, father of the first Lord Southwell; by whom he had Abraham, first Baron Erne. Crom Castle in Fermanagh, was the family residence; but the Lifford property was the original estate of the Crichton family, in Ireland.† I believe that Crom came through the marriage with Miss Spottiswode. Major-General David Creighton, who was Governor of the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham, Dublin, died in 1728-9.

* *Vide* Parliamentary Memoirs of Fermanagh, p. 41.

† This was the Drumboory branch of the family. James Crichton of the Aghelane branch purchased that proportion in the Barony of Knockninny. He died before 1625. (Penes, Rev. C. I.)

PARLIAMENT OF 1703.

Begun 21 September, 1703. Concluded 6 May, 1713.

Name.	Constituency.
Richard Stewart, Esq.,	Tyrone County.
Audley Mervyn, Esq.,	
James Moutray, Esq.,	Augher Borough.
John Hamilton of Callidon, Esq.,	
Captain Richard St. George,	Clogher Borough or City.
Captain Henry St. George,	
Thomas Knox, Esq.,	Dungannon Borough.
Oliver St. George, Esq.,	
Edward Brice, Esq., in place of St. George, who elected to stand for the Borough of Carrick.	Strabane Borough.
James Topham, Esq.,	
Oliver M'Causland, Esq.,	

MEMOIR.

I.—RICHARD STEWART, ESQ.

The Hon. Richard Stewart was the third son of Sir William Stewart, created in 1682-3 Baron Stewart of Ramalton and Viscount Mountjoy, and constituted Master-General of the Ordnance for life, and Colonel of a regiment of foot. In 1686 he served at the siege of Buda, where he was twice dangerously wounded, and soon after his return to Ireland was made a Brigadier-General of the army, with the pay of £497 10s. a year. He was the posthumous son of Sir Alexander Stewart, great grandson of Sir William Stewart, of Aughentean, and of Newtownstewart, county Tyrone. A long account of him and of his adventures during the troubles of James II.'s time, will be found in Archdall's *Lodge's Peerage of 1789*, pp. 248 to 253. He was attainted in 1689, kept in confinement till 1692, when being released, he joined William III. in Flanders, and was killed at the battle of Steinkirk on the 24th August in that year. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Richard, Lord Coote of Coloony, by whom he had six sons and two daughters, who survived their infancy. The eldest son, William, the second Viscount, married in 1696, Anne, younger daughter, and at length heir, of Murrough, Viscount Blessington. Their son William, the third Viscount, born in 1709, was in 1745 created Earl of Blessington, at whose death all the peerages became extinct, his sons having predeceased him. The baronetcy has descended to Sir Augustus Stewart, of Fort Stewart, county Donegal.

The second son, Captain Alexander Stewart, married Mary, daughter of William Tighe, Esq., of Dublin, and had an only daughter, Anne, the wife of the Right Hon. Luke Gardiner. (*Lodge*, Vol. vi., p. 253.)

Richard, the third son, was the subject of this memoir.

He died unmarried, 4th August, 1728. He will appear again in succeeding Parliaments. Captain Arthur, the fourth son, died unmarried in 1723. The fifth and sixth sons, Charles and James, will both appear as members for Tyrone.

Of the daughters, Mary married, first, John Preston, of Ardsallagh, county Meath, whose daughter and heir, Mary, was mother of Peter, Earl Ludlow; and secondly, George, Earl of Granard. Catherine, the second daughter, married Arthur, son of Hercules Davis, of Carrickfergus, county Antrim.

II.—AUDLEY MERVYN, Esq.

Audley Mervyn was member for Strabane in 1695.

AUGHER.

III.—JAMES MOUTRAY, Esq.

James Moutray, Esq., the senior member for Augher, was the person who sat in the Parliament of 1692 for that borough.

IV.—JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., of Callidon.

Mr. Hamilton was one of the members for Dungannon in the preceding Parliament.

CLOGHER.

V.—CAPTAIN RICHARD ST. GEORGE.

Captain Richard St. George (who lived to become a Lieutenant-General), the senior member for Clogher, and who was of Kilsush, was uncle of St. George Ashe, Bishop of Clogher, and was the eldest son of Henry St. George, of Athlone, an officer in the Irish army of Charles II. (from which monarch he obtained a grant of the estate of Woods-gift, Co. Kilkenny, in 1666), by Anne, daughter of Alderman Ridgeley Hatfield, of Dublin, whom he married, 3rd June, 1669. His grandfather was Captain Richard St. George, Governor of Athlone, who went over to Ireland in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and was the third son of Sir Richard St. George, Clarenceux King-at-Arms,* in lineal descent from Baldwin St. George, one of the companions in arms of the Conqueror. General Richard St. George married, in 1696, Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Coote of Coloony, and died in 1755, leaving no issue by her. To the Parliament of 1695, Mr. Richard St. George, probably

* This gentleman's eldest son, Sir Henry, was Garter King-at-Arms, and two of the latter's sons were Garter also, and the third, Ulster King-at-Arms.

the same person as the General, was elected for the borough of Galway and the borough of Carrick. A petition against the return of Mr. St. George and of Mr. Ormsby (who was also elected for Castlebar), was presented by Edward Eyre and John Staunton. The complaint was that though the Sheriffs, Thomas Connids and Francis Knapp, Esqrs., were the proper persons to manage the election, yet the Mayor, Thomas Simcock, Esq., on the day of the election, Tuesday, 20th August, 1695 " (being friend and partial to the said Richard St. George and Robert Ormsby), came to the Sheriff's County Court in his formalities, attended with his constables and other officers to awe the people, and thereupon ordered his officers to admit none into the Tholsel (being the place of election) but freemen, excluding the freeholders." The latter got in, nevertheless, with difficulty, to assert their right, and demanded of the Sheriffs to admit them to vote, whereupon Robert Shaw, the Town Clerk, declared they had no votes, and the Mayor ordered them to be turned out. The freeholders "by voice and view" before being turned out, unanimously declared themselves for the petitioners. On a poll being demanded, the Town Clerk gave the Sheriffs a list, and told them that none were to vote but such as were on his list, which consisted only of the Common Council, the Masters of Corporations, and a few freemen, although the Charter expressly said that the commonality should have votes, and they had always voted, and particularly in the late Parliament several of the freeholders had signed the indentures of election, and on this occasion had been applied to to vote for St. George and Ormsby by themselves, and by Thomas Revett, the Deputy Recorder, and by the Town Clerk. The Sheriffs had refused the votes of freemen, as well Protestants as others, but menaced them for insisting thereon. Mr. Ormsby had threatened to commit one of the Protestant freeholders if he did not desist; and the Mayor and Town Clerk had forced some of the poor freemen to vote for Ormsby and St. George. The Sheriffs had returned St. George and Ormsby, though, as the petitioners alleged, they had more than double the number of voters with them than the sitting members had. On the 31st August this petition was referred to the Committee of Elections and Privileges; and on the 20th September, Mr. Brodrick reported from it in favour of the sitting members. On the same day Mr. Richard St. George made his election to sit (or "stand," as they then called it) for Galway, his place in Carrick being filled by Arthur Cooper, Esq. (*Vide* Burke's Peerage, "St.

George, Bart," descended from the General's youngest brother, George). I learn from an article in the *Graphic* of 26th February, 1887, that General St. George was Colonel of the regiment called at the time of his death and afterwards, "St. George's Crossbelt Dragoons," but now the 8th Royal Irish Hussars.

VI.—CAPTAIN HENRY ST. GEORGE.

I suppose Captain Henry St. George to have been the next brother of General St. George. He died unmarried in 1723. (*Vide* Burke's Peerage.) Like his brother, he was uncle of Bishop St. George Ashe.

DUNGANNON.

VII.—THOMAS KNOX, Esq., re-elected for Dungannon.

VIII.—OLIVER ST. GEORGE, Esq. (afterwards Rt. Hon.)

Oliver St. George though elected for Dungannon, was also returned for Carrick, county Leitrim; and in this Parliament served for that borough; though he sat for Dungannon in the Parliaments of 1713, 1715, and part of that of 1727. He was son-in-law of his colleague (as returned for Dungannon), having married his eldest daughter, Mary Knox, in 1701. She had no issue, and survived her husband till 1747. (Archdall's Lodge, "Knox, Lord Welles," Vol. vii., p. 198). Oliver St. George was the younger son of Sir Oliver St. George, knt. and bart., of Carickdrumbruske, county Leitrim, created a bart. 1660, (son of Sir George, the second son of the Clarenceux King-at-Arms) [see memoir of Richard St. George, p. 259], who represented the county Galway in the Parliaments of 1661 and 1692. Sir Oliver was appointed one of the Commissioners for settling the affairs of Ireland in the 12th Car. II. He married Olivia, daughter of Marcus Beresford, esq., of Coleraine; by whom he had two sons, Sir George, his successor; and Oliver, the subject of this memoir; who was a Privy Councillor in 1715, and who died prior to 13th Oct., 1731, when the new writ was ordered in his place for Dungannon. The elder brother, Sir George, 2nd baronet, having been M.P. for the county Roscommon in the Parliaments of 1692, 1695, 1703 and 1713 (returned also for Carrick in 1713, but elected to sit for Roscommon after a petition had been decided in his favour against Mr. James Donellan), was made a Privy Councillor by George I., and created in 1715 Lord St. George. His patent recited that he was—

"Eldest son of Sir Oliver St. George, who for his good services in the restoration of Charles II., was the first baronet created in

Ireland by that monarch ; and is the twenty-first heir in a direct line, descended from Baldwin St. George, a fellow soldier of William the Conqueror. Justly have we bestowed additional honours upon a gentleman of so distinguished a character, who upon the account of his ancient family is already illustrious ; inasmuch as among his ancestors (dignified with knighthood in the reign of Henry III.) he reckoned those who, by intermarriages in the houses of the Argentines, Barons of England, became allied to the noble family of De Vere and St. John, and to Margaret Beauchamp, grandmother of King Henry VII., our famous progenitor. Nor yet must we pass by in silence (lest we should seem to pay to the glory of his forefathers what is due to his own singular merit) that we now think fit to enoble him for his steady adherence to us, and the succession in our line, and by that means to the Protestant Religion, and the laws of his country."

On the 27th of October, 1727, Lord St. George was made Vice-Admiral of the Province of Connaught ; he married Margaret, daughter of John, Viscount Massareene, and dying the 4th August, 1735, aged 84, left by her, who died in 1711, Mary, born 10th August, 1693 ; married 20th Dec., 1714, to John Usher, esq., M.P. for Carrick, who for his services in Flanders in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne was made Governor of the town of Galway, and Vice-Admiral of Connaught ; and dying in May, 1741, had issue by him (who died the same year) one son, St. George Usher, heir to his father ; and two daughters—Olivia, who in 1736, married Arthur French of Tyrone, county Galway ; and Judith, to George Lowther of Kilbrue, county Meath.

St. George Usher, the only son, was M.P. for Carrick in 1641 ; and 10th May, 1673, was created Baron St. George of Hatley St. George, county Leitrim. He married Elizabeth, heiress of Christopher Dominick of Dublin, and dying at Naples in January, 1775, left an only daughter, Emilia Olivia, Duchess of Leinster, wife of the second Duke. (*Vide Playfair's Baronetage*, pp. 48, 49.)

IX.—EDWARD BRICE, Esq.

Edward Brice (who was returned for Dungannon in place of Mr. Oliver St. George, who elected to sit for Carrick) was a connexion apparently of his colleague, Mr. Knox, whose wife, Mary, was daughter of Robert Brice of Kilroot. Edward Brice of Belfast (and probably also of Lisburn) was son of Randal Brice of Kilroot, and of Castle Chichester, county Antrim. His will was proved 7th September, 1738.

By his wife Jane he had a son, Edward, and a daughter Jane, married to Harry Maxwell, esq.

In later days, an Edward Brice was a Trustee of the Linen Board; possibly the grandson of the M.P. of 1703.

STRABANE.

X.—JAMES TOPHAM, Esq.

Lady Bramhall, daughter of Sir Paul Davys, Secretary of State, and the widow of Sir Thomas Bramhall, M.P. for Dungannon in 1661, married secondly, Sir John Topham. The senior member for Dungannon in 1703, was their son.

The father, Dr. or Sir John Topham, was a Master in Chancery, Vicar-General of Dublin, &c.

Lady Bramhall was his first wife. She was buried at St. Audeon's, Dublin, on 18th March, 1683, and her son James, was also buried there on 14th Nov., 1724 (P.R.)

Sir John Topham, who was LL.D., Jan. 25th, 1666, died on the 3rd April, 1698, and was buried in his father-in-law, Sir Paul Davis' tomb, in St. Audeon's. His will was dated 19th July, 1697. Sir John's second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel John Jephson, and widow of William Becket, Prime Sergeant. By this lady he had a daughter, Penelope. The second wife died in 1692, and was buried at St. Michan's, in Mr. Randall Becket's tomb (P.R.)

Sir Patrick Dunn (after whom the hospital in Dublin is called) was brother-in-law to Sir John Topham.

XI.—OLIVER M'CAUSLAND, Esq., re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1713.

Began 25 November, 1713. Concluded 1 August, 1714.

Name.	Constituency.
Richard Stewart, Esq.,	} Tyrone County.
Audley Mervyn, senior, Esq.,	
William Balfour, Esq.,	} Augher Borough.
Henry Mervyn, Esq.,	
Colonel Richard St. George,	} Clogher Borough or City.
Thomas Ashe, Esq.,	
Thomas Knox, Esq.,	} Dungannon Borough.
Oliver St. George, Esq.,	
Oliver M'Cauleland, Esq.,	} Strabane Borough.
Gustavus Hamilton, Esq.,	

MEMOIR.

I.—RICHARD STEWART, Esq. (The Hon.) re-elected.

He elected to sit for Tyrone, having been also returned for Castlebar.

II.—AUDLEY MERVYN, Senior, Esq., re-elected.

AUGHER.

III.—WILLIAM BALFOUR, Esq.

William Balfour, esq., was of the Manor of Carrowshee, county Fermanagh, which included Lisnaskea. The history of the family is as follows:—Sir William Balfour, a distinguished cavalry officer, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1627, and knighted by James I., became a gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles I.; and in 1630 was appointed Lieutenant of the Tower of London. He had great money transactions with his kinsman, Sir James Balfour, created Lord Clanawly, in Ireland; who in 1634, demised for the consideration of £3,228, to Sir William for a thousand years, at the rent of a pepper corn, all his lands and possessions in the county of Fermanagh. Pynnar makes Sir James Balfour's 3,000 acres called Carrowshee, *alias* Belfour, "and 2,000 acres in a remote place, and out of all good way," to be in the precinct of Knockninny, allotted to Scotch undertakers. This, however, does not mean that it was in the modern barony of that name, now confined to the opposite side of Lough Erne—or at least that part of the estate which he calls Castle Skeagh (Lisnaskea—the fort of the white thorn), where he had begun a bawn* of lime and stone, seventy feet square, and a house of the same length, intended to be three stories and a half high. There was a plot laid out for a church, seventy-five feet long, and twenty-four feet broad. There was also a school, sixty feet by twenty, and two stories high. The town, which was on the only thoroughfare into the country, consisted of forty houses of timber work, and a mud wall, adjoining a house which Sir James and his family were then dwelling in. There is still at Lisnaskea a ruin of what was, I presume, the castle. The old church of the parish (Augherlurcher) was at a little distance from the town; the present church adjoining it being modern. Pynnar found planted in 1618–19, on these two proportions, eighty-two men armed, but none of them had any estates as yet, or at leastwise they did not show him any. Lisnaskea is now in the barony of Magherastephana. Lord Clanawley died on the 18th of October of the same year that he parted with his estates.

Sir William Balfour, during the troubles, became an ultra-parliamentarian, and was chiefly instrumental in winning the battle of Edge-hill, against his king, patron and benefactor. His will was dated 16th July, 1660, and proved 28th

*An enclosure.

January, 1661-2. By his wife Isabella, he had two sons, and three daughters. The latter were Emilia, wife of the Earl of Moray; Isabella, wife of the Master of Burghley; and Susan, married, after 1661, to Hugh (Hamilton), Lord Glanawley.

The eldest son, William, was joined by name with his father in the warrant for a pension of £250 a year, dated 1st November, 1627; and died before August, 1659.

The second son, Charles Balfour, of Castle Balfour (Lisnaskea), married in 1665, Cicely, daughter of Sir Robert Byron, M.P. for Agher in 1639; and the subject of this memoir, William Balfour, M.P. for Agher in the Parliament of 1713, again in that of 1715, and in that of 1727 till his death, was their only son. He died unmarried in 1739, his successor, Richard Gorges, being sworn on 8th December of that year. Charles Balfour had also a daughter, Lucy, who was twice married—first, in 1691, to Captain Hugh Magill, of Kirktown, county Down, by whom she had Jane, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Madden, D.D., of Manor-waterhouse, the ancestor of Mr. Madden, of Hilton; and, secondly, to Blaney Townley, Esq., of Piedmont, county Louth (b. 1692),* by whom she had Henry (Balfour), who succeeded to his uncle William Balfour's estates in 1739. He was succeeded by his son, Henry Charles, who died without issue. Lucy Balfour's second son by her husband, Mr. Townley, was Blaney Townley (Balfour), who took the name of Balfour from his uncle William, and succeeded to the estates on the death of his nephew, William Charles. He married Mary Townley, relict of a son of Bishop Tenison (of Clogher), and had Blaney Townley Balfour, born in 1743, who predeceased his father, having married 20th February, 1768, Letitia Leigh (of the Leigh family of Drogheda, and county Louth).† Their son, Blaney Townley Balfour, born 28th May, 1769, succeeded his grandfather in the estates. He married 17th October, 1797, Lady Florence Cole, fourth daughter of the first Earl of Enniskillen, by Anne Lowry, sister of the first Earl of Belmore. This Mr. Balfour, who was M.P. for Belturbet, county Cavan, 1797-8, and Sheriff of Louth in 1792, agreed in 1821 with the then Lord Erne to sell to the latter the Fermanagh estates for £82,500. The completion of the sale, however, was delayed for some years. He died in 1856. He was succeeded at

* It would appear that Mrs. Townley might, as far as age was concerned, have been her second husband's mother.

† See Parliamentary Memoirs of Fermanagh, page 66.

Townley Hall, county Louth, by the late Blaney Townley Balfour, Esq., who in 1843, married Elizabeth Reynell; by whom he had the present Blaney Townley Balfour, Esq.; the Rev. Francis Richard; and Kathleen Agnes.

IV.—HENRY MERVYN, ESQ.

Henry Mervyn was the eldest son, and successor of Audley Mervyn, M.P. for the county, and great grandson of Sir Audley. He sat for Augher in this Parliament, and the next (1715), and for Tyrone in that of 1727, until his death in 1748. He married Mary Edwardes, of Castlegore, widow of Sir Henry Tichborne, but had no issue by her. He sold at different times portions of the Mervyn estates, part of which came into the possession of my family, and a portion of which, viz., Letfern, Legacurry, and most of Beagh, is still my property. He petitioned for leave to bring the heads of a bill into Parliament for the sale of part of his estate in Tyrone to pay incumbrances on the 26th September, 1725. Leave was given on October 8th.* After his death the male line of the Mervyn family became extinct, and his sisters considered that the reversion of some of the lands sold should have vested in them. An action was commenced by them against one of the purchasers, Mr. Strong, but after considerable litigation, the rights of the purchasers were sustained.

Captain D'Arcy Irvine, of Castle Irvine, county Fermanagh, who is descended from Eleanor Mervyn, Henry's eldest sister, is the heir of line; but owing to some disagreement between Henry and his nephew, William Irvine, M.P., the portion of the property remaining unsold in Tyrone passed to the Archdale family, who are descended from Henry's aunt, Elizabeth Mervyn, daughter of the elder Henry, by Hannah Knox, who married William Archdall, and was mother of Angel Archdall, the ultimate heiress of the original Archdall family, who married Nicholas Montgomery, afterwards Nicholas Archdall, M.P., great grandfather of the present owner of Castle Archdall and of the Trillick estate of the Mervyns.

CLOGHER.

V.—COLONEL RICHARD ST. GEORGE. Re-elected for Clogher.

* Similar leave had been given to his brother, Audley Mervyn, on 21st October, 1721.

VI.—THOMAS ASHE, Esq.

Thomas Ashe was probably brother of Bishop St. George Ashe, for in the Matriculation Book of Trinity College, Dublin, p. 2, we find on the same day that the Bishop entered, there entered also (November 14th, 1671) Thos. Ashe, aged 15, son of Thos., Esq., county Roscommon, educated under Mr. Norris; tutor, Mathew Foy. Mr. Ashe, the Bishop's father, had married Mary, daughter of Captain Richard St. George, and sister of Mr. Ashe's colleague.

DUNGANNON.

VII.—THOMAS KNOX, Esq., Re-elected for Dungannon.

VIII.—OLIVER ST. GEORGE, Esq., Re-elected for Dungannon.

STRABANE.

IX.—OLIVER M'CAUSLAND, Esq., Re-elected for Strabane.

X.—GUSTAVUS HAMILTON, Esq.

Gustavus Hamilton, of Redwood, in the King's County, was the second son of Major-General Gustavus Hamilton, a member of the Privy Council, who was created Viscount Boyne 20th November, 1715. Lord Boyne had been chosen by the Protestants Governor of Enniskillen in 1689, during the troubles. He was for some time (1703-15) M.P. for the County Donegal, Custos Rotulorum of that county; and Vice-Admiral of the Province of Ulster. He also commanded a regiment at the siege of Vigo, and behaved so well that Queen Anne presented him with a considerable quantity of plate. He was the youngest son of Sir Frederick Hamilton, who was fifth and youngest son of the first Lord Paisley. He died the 16th September, 1723, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, having married Elizabeth, second daughter of Henry Brooke, of Brookborough, county Fermanagh, by whom he had three sons—Frederick, who married the eldest sister of Viscount Limerick, and was father of the second Viscount Boyne, having died *vita patris*, 10th December, 1715. Gustavus, the subject of this memoir, and Henry, sometime M.P. for

county Donegal, and joint customer and collector of the port of Dublin in 1727, from whence in 1738, he was removed to the collection of the port of Cork.

Gustavus of Redwood, the second son, married Dorothea, only daughter of Richard, Lord Bellew, (who married secondly David Dickson, Esq.) He had by her two sons and five daughters. The sons were (1) Frederick, who succeeded, in 1748, his cousin Gustavus, as third Viscount Boyne; the latter's younger brother, James, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, having died on board the Mediterranean Fleet in 1744; and (2) Richard, who succeeded to the estates of the second Viscount at his death; and in 1772, to the peerage, on his own brother's death without issue by his wife Elizabeth Hadley.

Gustavus Hamilton was, in the Parliament of 1715, elected to succeed his elder brother Frederick, in the county of Donegal, in the vacancy caused by his death. He died 26th February, 1734-5. (*Vide* Archdall's *Lodge's Peerage*, vol. v. "Viscount Boyne.")

PARLIAMENT OF 1715.

Begun 12th November, 1715. Concluded 11th June, 1727.

Name.	Constituency.
Audley Mervyn, Esq. (after deceased),	Tyrone County.
Charles Stewart, Esq.,	
Audley Mervyn, Esq.,	Augher Borough.
Henry Mervyn, Esq.,	
William Balfour, Esq.,	Clogher Borough or City.
Colonel Richard St. George,	
Henry St. George, Senior, Esq.,	
Thomas Ashe, Esq., in the room of Henry St. George, who made his election for the Borough of Athlone.	
James Coghill, Esq., in the place of T. Ashe, deceased,	Dungannon Borough.
Right Hon. Thomas Knox,	
Right Hon. Oliver St. George,	Strabane Borough.
Hon. Richard Stewart,	
Oliver M'Causland, Esq.,	
Henry Colley, Esq., in the place of O. M'Causland,	
John M'Causland, Esq., in the place of H. Colley, deceased,	

MEMOIR.

I.—AUDLEY MERVYN, ESQ., re-elected.

II.—CHARLES STEWART, ESQ.

The following is the account given in Archdall's "Lodge," Vol. vi. pp. 254, 255, of Admiral the Hon. Charles Stewart, fifth son of the first Viscount Mountjoy. "Charles, who being brought up to the sea service, was gradually advanced

to the command of several ships of war, and in 1697, in an engagement with the French off Dover, lost his right hand, being then only sixteen years old. In October, 1715, he was chosen to Parliament for the county of Tyrone; and the King, in 1720, appointed him commander-in-chief of a squadron of ships to cruise against the Saltee Rovers, and also plenipotentiary to treat of peace with the Emperor of Morocco. In consideration of this and other services, His Majesty, 14th December, 1725, gave him an annuity of £300 for life. On the 20th June, 1729, he was made Rear-Admiral of the Blue squadron, in the room of Admiral St. Loe, then deceased, and received orders to proceed to the West Indies to take upon him the command of the squadron in those seas. In July, 1732, he was appointed Rear-Admiral of the White, and 23rd February, 1733, Commander of the Devonshire, a third rate-ship; also, 30th April, 1736, constituted Vice-Admiral of the White, and was elected Burgess for Portsmouth 10th February following; but died 4th February, 1740, unmarried." He was brother of Richard Stewart, whose memoir has been already given.

III.—AUDLEY MERVYN, Esq.

Audley Mervyn was the second son of Audley Mervyn, M.P., for Tyrone, and succeeded him in the representation of the county in 1717. The new writ for Tyrone was ordered to be issued August 29th, 1717. He died unmarried. In 1721, he petitioned that the heads of a bill might be brought in for the sale of a part of his estates to pay his father's debts. This was granted, and the bill transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant, to be sent into England in due form on 7th November.

AUGHER.

IV.—HENRY MERVYN, Esq., re-elected for Augher.

V.—WILLIAM BALFOUR, Esq., re-elected for Augher.

CLOGHER.

VI.—COLONEL RICHARD ST. GEORGE, re-elected for Clogher.

VII.—HENRY ST. GEORGE, SENIOR, ESQ.

Henry St. George had been one of the members for Clogher, in the Parliament of 1703. He now made his election to sit for Athlone. On 31st October, 1721, he complained of breach of privilege by Robert Nugent, for forcibly entering on his lands near Athlone, and breaking down several ditches thereon, and keeping part thereof in his own hands. Also against Edward Dowling, for a breach of privilege by forcibly entering on the lands of Kilbegly and Illanatogher, and part of the woods and lands of Cloonultagh, in the county of Roscommon, and disturbing Mr. St. George and his tenants in their possessions, during time of privilege.

VIII.—THOMAS ASHE, ESQ.

Mr. Ashe, now elected for Clogher in Henry St. George's room, was one of the members for the city in the last Parliament.

IX.—JAMES COGHILL, ESQ.

The new writ for Clogher, in place of Thomas Ashe, Esq., deceased, was ordered on the 29th August, the first day of the session of 1723. The last session had ended 18th January, 1721-2. Mr. Coghill took his seat on 11th September, 1723. He was younger brother of the Right Hon. Marmaduke Coghill, one of the members for the University of Dublin, Judge of the Prerogative Court, and some time Chancellor of the Exchequer, who died unmarried March 9th, 1738. Dr. James Coghill, who was LL.D., and Register of the Court of Prerogative, was originally descended from John Coghill or Cockhill, of Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, and was the younger son of Sir John Coghill, Knt., LL.D., and Master in Chancery, by his wife Hester, daughter of Tobias Cramer, of Ballyfoile, county Kilkenny. Sir John died in 1699. Dr. Coghill married Mary, sister of Thomas Pearson, Esq., of Beathmore, in Meath, M.P. for Ballyshannon, and Collector of the Port of Drogheda. By her he had an only surviving child, Hester, who married Charles Moore, second Lord Tullamore, and Earl of Charleville. They had no issue, and the titles became extinct at his death in 1764. Lady Charleville remarried Major John Mayne, who took the name of Coghill, was M.P. for Newport, in England, was made a baronet in 1778, and died in 1785. She was living in 1789. (See Archdall's Lodge, Vol. II., pp. 91, 92. Note to Moore, Earl of Drogheda.)

DUNGANNON.

X.—The Right Hon. THOMAS KNOX, re-elected for Dungannon.

XI.—The Right Hon. OLIVER ST. GEORGE, re-elected for Dungannon.

STRABANE.

XII.—Hon. RICHARD STEWART.

Mr. Stewart, now elected for Strabane, was the former member for the county. (See p. 258.)

XIII.—OLIVER M'CAUSLAND, Esq., re-elected.

XIV.—HENRY COLLEY, Esq., in place of O. M'Causland.

A new writ for Strabane was ordered on the first day of the session, August 29th, 1723, and Mr. Colley was returned in place of the deceased member, Mr. M'Causland. Henry Colley was the fourth, but elder surviving son of Henry Colley, Esq., of Castle Carbery *alias* Ark-hill, by Mary, only daughter of Sir William Usher. In Archdall's *Lodge's Peerage*, vol. iii., p. 65-66, we find a copy of an inscription on a monument, erected in Castle Carbery church by the elder Henry, in memory of his father, Dudley Colley, M.P. for Phillipstown in 1661, which gives some family history as follows:—

“This monument was erected by Henry Colley, Esq., in memory of his father, Dudley Colley, *alias* Cowley, Esq., great grandson of Sir Henry Colley, *alias* Cowley, of Castle Carbery, knt., who built this chapel and burial-place for his family, who are interred therein, with their wives: Ann Warren, daughter of Henry Warren, of Grangebegg, Esq.; Elizabeth, daughter of George Sankey, of Balenrath in the King's County, Esq.; and Catherine Cusack, daughter of Sir Thomas Cusack, knt., then Lord Justice of Ireland. Sir Henry Colley, *alias* Cowley, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, in the second year of her reign, and made one of Her Majesty's most honourable privy council. Henry Colley, now living, son of Dudley Colley, married Mary Usher, and had issue by her six sons and six daughters; whereof two sons, Henry and Richard, and six daughters, are now living. She was the only

daughter of Sir William Usher, of Bridgefort, Kt., by his Lady Ursula St. Barb, and lyeth here interred, for whose memory also this monument was made, the 10 day of July, Anno Dom., 1705."

Henry Colley, the subject of this memoir, the elder son, married in January, 1710, Lady Mary Hamilton, third daughter of James, Earl of Abercorn, and left, at his death 10th February, 1723-4, Henry who died 1st March following, aged about three; and two daughters, Elizabeth, born 1720; and Mary, born 11th July, 1723, and married in October, 1747, Arthur Pomeroy, first Lord Harberton.

Henry Colley's younger brother, Richard, assumed the name of Wesley, as heir and in accordance with the will of his first cousin, Garret Wesley, of Dangan, county Meath, who died suddenly, 23rd September, 1728. He was for some time Auditor and Registrar of the Royal Hospital, near Dublin; was appointed in 1713 Second Chamberlain of the Court of Exchequer; High Sheriff of Meath in 1734; was M.P. for Trim; and was created Baron Mornington 9th July, 1746. His son Garret was, in 1760, created Viscount Wellesley and Earl of Mornington, and was father of the Marquis Wellesley; Lord Maryborough; the Duke of Wellington; and Earl Cowley.

XV.—JOHN M'CAUSLAND, Esq., in place of H. Colley, deceased.

John M'Causland, who was returned for Strabane in place of Mr. Colley, deceased in Feb., 1723-4—the writ being ordered the first day of next session, 7th September, 1725—was grandson of Oliver M'Causland, so long the former member. According to Sir B. Burke, his father's name was Oliver also; his mother's name is not given. John M'Causland was of the Manors of Stranorlar and Castlequin, county Donegal, and married Amy Jane, daughter of Thomas Norris, Esq., of the county Down. He died somewhere between the 6th May, 1728, and the first day of the next Session, 23rd Sep., 1729; and was succeeded in the representation of the borough by his son Oliver, who, however, did not long survive.*

* These dates make me suspect that Sir B. Burke is in error, and that John was a son and not a grandson of the elder Oliver, who died in 1728; for John had a son of age in 1729.

PARLIAMENT OF 1727.

Began 28th November, 1727. Concluded 25th October, 1760.

Name.	Constituency.
Hon. Richard Stewart,	Tyrone County
Henry Mervyn, Esq.,	
Robert Lindsay, Esq., in place of Hon. Richard Stewart, deceased	
Hon. James Stewart, in place of Hon. Robert Lindsay, Justice of Common Pleas.	
Galbraith Lowry, Esq., in place of Henry Mervyn,	
William Stewart, Esq., in place of Hon. James Stewart, deceased.	Augher Borough.
Right Hon. Richard Tighe,	
William Balfour, Esq.,	
William Richardson, Esq., in place of Richard Tighe, deceased.	
Richard Gorges, Esq., in place of William Balfour, deceased,	
St. George Richardson, Esq., in place of William Richardson, deceased.	Clogher Borough or City.
Right Hon. Sir Ralph Gore, Bart.,	
Sylvester Cross, Esq.,	
Right Hon. Sir Walter Cary, in place of Sylvester Cross, deceased.	
Richard Vincent, Esq., in place of Sir Ralph Gore, deceased,	
Nehemiah Nixon Donellan, Esq., in place of Right Hon. Walter Cary, deceased.	Dungannon Borough.
Right Hon. Oliver St. George,	
Charles Echlin, Esq.,	
Thomas Knox, Esq., in place of Oliver St. George,	
Thomas Knox, Jun., Esq., in place of Charles Echlin, deceased.	
Hon. Charles Hamilton,	Strabane Borough.
John M'Causland, Esq.,	
Oliver M'Causland, Esq., in place of John M'Causland, deceased.	
William Hamilton, Esq., in place of Oliver M'Causland deceased.	

MEMOIR.

I.—Hon. RICHARD STEWART.

Mr. Stewart was the Member for Strabane in the last Parliament, but previously for the county, in 1703 and 1713. He died 4th August, 1728.

II.—HENRY MERVYN, ESQ.

Henry Mervyn was Member for Augher in the last two Parliaments.

III.—ROBERT LINDSAY, ESQ., in place of the Hon. Richard Stewart, deceased.

The new writ for Tyrone was ordered on the first day of the Session, 23rd Sept., 1729. Robert Lindsay, of Loughry, county Tyrone, appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas in 1733, was born in 1679, and married in 1707, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Singleton, of Drogheda, sister of Chief Justice Singleton of the Common Pleas, and had two children, a son and a daughter, who both died unmarried. (See Burke's Landed Gentry.) The Lindsay family appear

to have been amongst the original Patentees in Tyrone. Pynnar in 1618-19 found Mrs. Lindsey, late wife of Robert Lindsey, with 1,000 acres called Tullahogue, with a Timber House, in which she and her family dwelt, and with twenty tenants, able to make thirty men with arms. Tullahogue was anciently the seat of the O'Hagan's.

IV.—The HON. JAMES STEWART in the place of the HON. ROBERT LINDSEY, Justice Common Pleas.

The Hon. James Stewart was the sixth and youngest son of the first Viscount Mountjoy. He was baptized 25th October, 1687, and was Major to the train of Artillery, which he resigned in January, 1747. On the 15th February, 1731-2, he married Rebecca, elder daughter, and co-heir to Robert Stewart, of Castlerothery, in the county of Wicklow, Esq., and died 9th March, 1747-8. (Archdall's Lodge, Vol. VI., p. 255.) He succeeded Mr. Justice Lindsay in the county; the new writ being ordered 5th October, 1733.

V.—GALBRAITH LOWRY, Esq., in place of HENRY MERVYN, Esq.

Henry Mervyn died in 1747-8, the new writ being ordered on the 14th January. Several new members were sworn on 4th March, amongst whom was probably Mr. Lowry, who is not separately mentioned in the journals.

Galbraith Lowry was the third, but second surviving son, of Robert Lowry, Esq., of Aghenis, county Tyrone, a Commissioner for Escheated Land in Tyrone and Armagh, who purchased, in 1705-6, an estate at and near Sixmilecross, in that county, from Lady Dungannon, * the co-heiress of Lord Genawley; besides other lands to a considerable extent, at different times, including Aghenis, which his father, John Lowry (son and heir of James Lowry, of Ballinagorry, near Strabane†), appears to have rented previously to his death in Derry during the Siege.‡ Robert Lowry married Anna Sinclair, daughter of the Rev. James Sinclair, of Hollyhill, near Strabane, by his wife, Anna, one of the daughters of Colonel James Galbraith, M.P. for Strabane in 1639. Robert Lowry had, besides daughters, four sons, viz., John, born in 1699, died unmarried in 1724; (2) Robert, M.P. for Strabane, in the next Parliament, who succeeded to the Sixmilecross estate, but lived at Melberry, or Loughmacnab,

* Lady Dungannon's first husband was Sir John Magill, of Gill Hall, Co. Down. Her sister, Lady Beresford, was the other co-heiress.

† Administration granted 1668.

‡ His nuncupative will was made there, June 24th, 1689.

near Callidon and Aghenis; (3) Galbraith, who succeeded his father at Aghenis, and from whom he took a considerable landed estate under his will; (4) The Rev James, Rector of Clogherny,* which he afterwards exchanged for Desertcreight. He also inherited considerable landed property from his father, and was the ancestor of the Lowrys of Pomeroy, and the numerous branches of that family.

Robert Lowry, senior, died in 1729. On the 26th July, 1733, his son, Galbraith, who was born in 1706, married at Castlecoole, Sarah, the second daughter of Colonel John Corry, M.P., deceased, and sister to Leslie Corry, afterwards M.P. for Killybegs, co. Donegal. They had seven children, viz., (1) Robert, born 1734, died young; (2) John, born 1735, died at Castlecoole, 1752; (3) Sarah, born 1738, died 1739; (4) Armar, born 1742, died 1802, being then first Earl of Belmore; (5) Anna (Anne) born 1740, died 1802, being first Countess of Enniskillen; (6) Sarah Corry, born 1745, died 1746; (7) Mary, born 1748, died unmarried in 1774.

On or about Feb. 20th, 1740-1, Mrs. Lowry's brother, Leslie Corry, died unmarried. Part of his estates in Longford and Fermanagh were settled on his eldest sister, Mrs. Edmond Leslie, who, with her husband, then took the name of Corry. Captain Leslie Corry was afterwards M.P. for Newtownlimavady, co. Derry. The remainder of his estates he bequeathed to his other brothers-in-law. Those in Fermanagh, to Mr. Armar, the husband of his third sister, Mary; those in Monaghan, (of no great extent) to Galbraith Lowry.

In 1759 Mrs. Leslie Corry (Martha Corry) died, when Mrs. Lowry succeeded to her estates in Longford and Fermanagh; and in 1664, on Captain Leslie Corry's death, Mr. and Mrs. Lowry, together with their surviving son, Armar, and their daughter, Mary, assumed the additional name of Corry. In 1664, also, Galbraith Lowry succeeded his elder brother, Robert, in his Sixmilecross estate.

Mr. Lowry was absent through illness from two very important divisions of the House of Commons, in 1753, as appears by an address to William Hamilton, Esq., M.P. for Strabane (which will be noticed further on).† He was re-elected to the Parliament of 1761. He retired at the end of that Parliament in 1768; and his son, Armar, succeeded him in the representation of the county in the next

* Clogherny was originally part of Termonmaguirk, co. Tyrone, and diocese of Armagh, in the alternate presentation of the co-heiresses. It was divided by Order in Council, in 1733; Clogherny falling to Mr. R. Lowry; Termon, to Lord Tyrone, Lady Beresford's son, who, however, did not get her estates in the neighbourhood, she having married, secondly, General Gorges.

† Vide also App. VI.

one. He died December 28th, 1769, and was buried in Callidon churchyard. His widow, in 1774, on the death of her sister, Mrs. Armar, succeeded to Castlecoole, under her brother-in-law, Colonel Armar's will; and died in 1779. Mr. Galbraith Lowry added considerably to his estates in Tyrone, including portions of the Mervyn estates.

VI.—WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., in place of the Hon. James Stewart, deceased.

On the 10th of March, 1747-8, the new writ was ordered for Tyrone; both the members for the county having apparently died since Christmas, 1747. William Stewart, who was returned in his room, was of Killymoon, near Cookstown, of a family which has died out in the county in the present century. (See James Stewart, p. 295.) He took his seat on the 5th April, 1748.

Sir Bernard Burke says that James Stewart, of Ballymanagh, co. Tyrone, was the ancestor of this family, but this is considered by some to be an error. (*Vide* "Sir John Stewart, Bart.")

AUGHER.

VII.—The Rt. Hon. RICHARD TIGHE.

The Rt. Hon. Richard Tighe, the senior member for Augher, and who had been member for Newtown, county Down, in 1715, was son of William Tighe, of Dublin, Esq., by Anne Lovat; and grandson of Alderman Richard Tighe, who was M.P. in Cromwell's parliament. His eldest sister, Mary, was the wife, first, of Alexander Stewart, second son of the first Viscount Mountjoy, by whom she had an only daughter, Anne, baptized in 1697-8 (17 Feb.), married in 1711 (as is stated in Archdall's *Lodge*, Vol. vi., 253) to Luke Gardiner, afterwards Deputy Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, and a Privy Councillor, who died 1753. She re-married the Rev. John Hodder, of Barberstown, county Dublin. Mr. Tighe died on Wednesday, July 27th, 1736, "after a tedious indisposition." ("Pue's Occurrences," July 31st, 1736.)

VIII.—WILLIAM BALFOUR, Esq., re-elected.

IX.—WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., in place of Richard Tighe, deceased.

William Richardson, who succeeded Mr. Tighe for Augher, was of Somerset, near Coleraine, county Derry. His family has lately become extinct in the male line, but the property is at present in the possession of Mrs. Torrens and her unmarried sister, aunts of the late Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Richardson was appointed agent of the Irish Society of London, on the 17th July, 1729. He was a friend of Dean Swift. He represented Augher until after the session of 1753, the new writ being ordered on 7th October, the first day of the session of 1755.

X.—RICHARD GORGES, Esq., in place of William Balfour, deceased.

I have already given a memoir of the family of Richard Gorges (the elder) at pp. 61-62 of my Parliamentary Memoirs of Fermanagh, when he sat for Enniskillen in the Parliament of 1661. He was grandson of Robert Gorges, LL.D., of Kilbrew, M.P. for Bandon in 1661; the son of General Richard Gorges, M.P. for Coleraine in 1703, and for Ratoath in 1713 and 1715, who married, first, Lady Beresford (the heroine of the Beresford ghost story); and secondly, Dorothy Stopford, Countess of Meath. I believe that he inherited Lady Beresford's estate in Tyrone, called the Manor of Moyener, with part of Finagh. With the exception of the alternate presentation of Termonmaguirk, she left it away from her son, Lord Tyrone, to General Gorges, her second husband. She had been Nicola Sophia Hamilton, one of the co-heiresses of Lord Glenawley, her brother, who died a minor. Part of this estate now belongs to Sir John Stewart, Bart., of Ballygawley. Mr. Richard Gorges married Elizabeth Fielding. Their son, Richard Gorges, died a colonel of dragoons; having married, in 1755, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Christmas. Mr. Gorges took his seat for Augher on December 8th, 1739.

XI.—ST. GEORGE RICHARDSON, Esq., in place of William Richardson, deceased.

St. George Richardson was nephew (see Burke's Peerage) of Archibald Richardson, of Augher Castle, and M.P. in the Parliament of 1692. He succeeded William Richardson, being sworn 1st November, 1755, in the representation of the Borough. He married Elizabeth Bunbury, of Killeacle, eldest daughter of Benjamin Bunbury, Esq., whose three sons died without issue; and by her had a son, William, created a baronet in 1787, who died in 1830, and whose son, afterwards Sir James Mervyn Richardson, assumed in 1822 the additional name of Bunbury. He married Margaret, daughter of James Corry Moutray, of Favour Royal, and by her had the present baronet, the Rev. Sir John Richardson Bunbury.

CLOGHER.

XII.—The Right Hon. Sir RALPH GORE, Bart.

Sir Ralph Gore, of Belleisle, or Ballymacmanus, county Fermanagh, senior member for Clogher, was the fourth baronet. His earliest ancestor on record in Archdall's *Lodge's Peerage*, Vol. iii. p. 277, is John Gore, Esq., of London, whose son Gerard was buried in St. Mary Magdalen's Church there, where was a monument with this inscription :—

“ Here lye the bodies of Gerard Gore, citizen,
 “ Merchant Taylor and Alderman of London,
 “ and of Helen, his wife, who lived together
 “ (married) 57 years ; the said Gerard died
 “ the 11th day of December, 1607, in the 91st
 “ year of his age ; and she departed this life
 “ the 13th day of February, in the aforesaid year,
 “ being 75 years old.”

They had three children, a daughter, Sarah, married to Sir Edward Turnour, ancestor to the Earl of Winterton ; and two sons—Sir Paul, ancestor of Sir Ralph ; and Sir John, merchant tailor and alderman of London, and Lord Mayor in 1624.

Paul, the eldest son, came to Ireland in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and was commander of a troop of horse. In 1602, he was sent by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy with the Queen's protection to Rory O'Donnell, who had petitioned to be admitted to mercy, with directions to bring him to the Deputy, then in Connaught. Captain Gore brought him to Athlone, where, with O'Connor Sligo, he made his submission to the Queen, and in the following year was created Earl of Tyrconnell. For this service Captain Gore received a grant from the Queen of the barony of Bcylagh and Bannagh, in Donegal. King James, however, granted these lands, of which he had been for some years in possession, to the Earl of Annandale ; and in lieu thereof granted him lands in Fermanagh, called Manor Gore, containing 1,348 acres*, said to be a much inferior estate. In 1613, he sat for Ballyshannon in Parliament, and 8th September, 1621, was created a baronet. He married Isabella, daughter of Francis Wickliffe, and niece to the Earl of Strafford. He died in September, 1629, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Donegal, having had issue six sons and seven daughters, viz. :—

* That is profitable acres ; probably there was actually a good deal more.

1. Sir Ralph, his heir.
2. Sir Arthur, Bart., ancestor of the Earl of Arran.
3. Colonel Henry, whose only surviving daughter married Sir Robert King, grandfather of Edward, Earl of Kingston; and secondly Robert Choppyne, of Newcastle, co. Longford.
4. Sir Francis, of Artarman, co. Sligo, Knt.
5. Robert; and 6, Charles.

Of his daughters—

1. Lettice was the second wife of the Rev. Archibald Erskine, the ancestor of the families of Moutray of Favour Royal, and of Richardson Bunbury, Barts. The first derives from his youngest daughter, Anne, the child of Lettice Gore; the latter from Mary, his eldest daughter, but whether by Lettice Gore, or by his first wife, Beatrice Spotswood, daughter of the Bishop, I have not been able to ascertain.
2. Angel, ancestress of the Castle Archdall family, married Edward Archdall, Esq.
3. Elizabeth, married Henry Wray, Esq., of Castle Wray, co. Donegal.
4. Isabella, married the Rev. Humphrey Galbraith.
5. Anne, married Mr. Stewart, of Dunduffe.
6. Sidney, married Lewis, third son of Sir Edward Wingfield, of Powerscourt; and 7, Rebecca.

Sir Ralph, the second baronet, was during the Irish Rebellion of 1641, with many British inhabitants, besieged at Manor Gore, and nearly compelled to surrender to the Irish. The Laggan forces, consisting of three regiments, refused to hazard themselves for the relief of the besieged; but Dr. John Leslie, Bishop of Raphoe (and afterwards of Clogher, he who defended Barnsmore Gap, co. Donegal), made a successful attempt and relieved him. Sir Ralph received from Charles I., in November, 1641, a Colonel's commission to command 500 men for the relief of the Rebellion. He married Anne, second daughter of William, second Lord Charlemont, and by her had Sir William, third baronet, of the Privy Council to Charles II., and in 1684, appointed Custos Rotulorum of Leitrim. He died in 1710*, having married Hannah, elder daughter and co-heir of James Hamilton, son and heir of Sir Frederick Hamilton, of Manor Hamilton (fifth son of the first Lord Paisley). She was niece of Gustavus, first Viscount Boyne.

* Lodge says, 1700—But his son sat as Ralph Gore, esq., up to and ending the Session of 1709, for Donegal Borough.

By her he had—
Sir Ralph.

William, Chaplain to the House of Commons in 1716, and successively Dean of Clogher (1716) and of Down. In 1723, the House of Commons petitioned the Lord Lieutenant to promote their Chaplain, and he promised to do so. This seems to have procured the Deanery of Down for him. He seems to have resided in 1723 near Castlecoole, in Fermanagh.

Captain Frederick, who in 1744 was appointed Provost Marshall-General of Ireland, and died in 1761.

Speaking of the Scots force sent to the North of Ireland in 1642, under General Robert Monroe, Carte says (Vol. i, p. 308, 309):—

“They were much better provided in this respect [pay and provisions] than the British forces, raised by Sir Ralph Gore, Sir W. Cole, Sir W. and Sir Robert Stewart, in the county of Donnegal, the Lords Chichester, Ardes, Clanbdeboye, Sir James Montgomery, Sir Arthur Tyringham, Colonel Chichester, Colonel Hill, and others in those northern parts, in virtue of his Majesty's commissions, who, though they had borne the brunt of the war, in the height of the rebels' fury and power, had endured all the hardships of a winter campaign, and had done eminent services, had not yet been put on the establishment, nor received any pay, nor been supplied by the Parliament with any provisions, ammunition, or clothes, though their extreme wants in all these respects had been frequently represented to the two [English] Houses, and relief solicited by agents sent expressly for that purpose.”

During the summer of 1642, the Scots forces had been in a bad condition for want of pay and provisions; whilst the Laggan forces, as they were called, had been left to shift for themselves. Notwithstanding that they had borne the brunt of the war during the winter season, and had been raised, maintained, and in great part armed at the expense of their officers, who were all gentlemen of the country, they were for a long time left off the establishment. At length the Lords Justices prevailed with the English Parliament to order that they should be allowed pay from 1st July, 1642, but it sent no relief to those distressed troops till Oct. 5th, when they ordered a supply of £14,000 in money, ammunition, and provisions, to be sent to Carrickfergus for them. But even this does not seem to have been sent, and it is certain, from Lord Montgomerie's letters of Nov. 4, 1642, and Jan. 5, 1642-3, that it had not then been then received, and that the troops were in great distress, so that a year passed without any relief being sent to this force,

which consisted of eight regiments, and nine troops of horse. (*Ibid.*, p. 350.)

The Lieutenant-General, the Marquis of Ormonde, had a severe illness in the year 1642, during which the Lords Justices made an alteration in the command of those forces (the Laggan forces). The colonels (including Sir Robert and Sir William Stewart, Sir Ralph Gore, and Sir William Cole) used to command by turns. On Sep. 4th the Lords Justices gave a commission to command-in-chief to Sir William Stewart, notwithstanding that Sir Robert Stewart, though a younger man, was a more active and experienced officer. This arrangement, however, created dissatisfaction ; and on Dec. 15th, a new commission superseding Sir William's authority, was issued "to the former Commissioners, with some others added to the number, empowering them to act as before in the government of those parts." (*Ibid.*, p. 365-367.)

Sir Ralph, the fourth baronet, the subject of this memoir, became in right of his mother possessed of the Manor Hamilton estate ; and having adorned the island of Ballymacmanus, in Lough Erne, county Fermanagh, gave it its present name of Belleisle. On the 9th of Oct., 1714, he was sworn of the Privy Council, and on the 8th August, 1717, was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. He sat for the borough of Donegal (as Ralph Gore, Esq.) in the Parliament of 1703, including the session of 1709 ; after that in the same Parliament, as Sir Ralph Gore, Baronet. In the Parliaments of 1713 and 1715 he sat for Donegal county ; and in that of 1727 for Clogher borough. On the 13th Oct., 1729, he was unanimously elected Speaker, in the place of William Conolly, who resigned from ill-health ; the following day he was presented to the Lord Lieutenant in the House of Lords. He made on that occasion two brief speeches, which are on record in the journals ; very different from the inflated harangues of Sir Maurice Eustace, and Sir Audley Mervyn, in 1639 and 1661 respectively. On the 22nd April, 1730, and again on 24th April, 1732, he was sworn one of the Lords Justices of Ireland. He died on the 23rd Feb., 1732-3, and was buried in Christ's Church, Dublin ; and the Hon. Robert Boyle, afterwards Earl of Shannon, was chosen Speaker in his place. Sir Ralph married first, a daughter of Sir Robert Colvill, of Newtown, county Down ; and by her had Hannah, married in 1727 to John Donnellan, Esq. ; and Rose, married in July, 1733, to Anthony Malone, sometime Prime Sergeant, and Uncle to Lord Sunderlin. He married secondly Elizabeth,

only daughter of St. George Ashe, Bishop of Clogher from 1697 to 1717, and Bishop of Derry till 1718. The Bishop's mother was Mary, daughter of Captain Richard St. George, and sister of General Richard St. George, M.P. for Clogher in 1703 and 1713 ; and his wife was Jane St. George, who died in 1741, daughter of Sir George St. George, Knt., M.P. of Dunmore, county Galway, brother of Sir Oliver St. George, Bart., the father of Lord St. George, and the Right Hon. Oliver St. George before mentioned. (See p. 261.) By the death of Sir George St. George's only son, Richard, who died in 1726, without issue by his wife Anne Eyre (of Eyrecourt), his four sisters, Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Parsons; Emilia, wife of Dean Carleton (of Cork); Mrs. Ashe; and Catherine, wife of Charles Crowe, Bishop of Cloyne, became his heirs. Mrs. Crowe's son, Sackville Crowe, died unmarried. The two elder sisters had no issue ; so that in time Lady Gore became the heiress of her grandfather, Sir George. By Sir Ralph, Lady Gore had (besides daughters) two sons. The eldest, Sir St. George Gore, was returned Member for Donegal county in 1741, of which county he was appointed governor ; he married 22nd Sep., 1743, Anne, only daughter of the Right Hon. Francis Burton, of Buncraggy, and sister to Francis Pierpoint, late Lord Conyngham. She died at Bath in 1745, and he died in 1746, without issue.

His brother, Ralph, succeeded him as sixth baronet. He however took the name of St. George in addition to that of Gore, having inherited his mother's estate of Dunmore, county Galway, whether now, or at her death, I do not know. But he was, I have some reason to suppose, popularly known as Sir Ralph Gore. Lodge says that it was his brother who took the name of St. George after Gore, but the Commons Journals do not bear that out. He, however, appears as "Gore St. George" in the list of Sheriffs of Fermanagh, in the Record Office, Dublin. Ralph was born at Belleisle in 1725, and having been educated in Trinity College, Dublin, joined the army in 1744, as lieutenant in Johnson's or the 33rd foot. At the battle of Fontenoy, 1745, his right arm was shattered by a musket ball ; but he soon recovered, and was present in every material action, during the two next campaigns. At the battle of Val, or Laffeltt, fought on 2nd July, 1747, the lieutenant-colonel and major being early wounded, the senior captain killed, and the captain of grenadiers detached, the command of the battalion devolved on Sir Ralph, then Captain Gore, who behaved so well, that the next day the Duke of Cumberland returned him thanks at the head of the regiment. He succeeded his brother as M.P. for

Donegal, taking his seat as Sir Ralph Gore St. George, in the place of Sir St. George Gore, deceased, on the 21st December, 1747; and he was joint-governor of that county with Lord Leitrim and Sir William Conyngham. In 1760, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 92nd Donegal Light Infantry (reduced in 1763), of 900 men, which he raised and clothed in four months at his own expense. In 1764, he was created Baron Gore. In 1768 he was created Viscount Belleisle; and Earl of Ross in 1772. He became colonel in the army in 1772; major-general in 1777; was advanced to the Irish Staff in 1779; and to Lieutenant-General in 1782. In 1781 he was appointed Colonel of the 32nd or Cornwall regiment of foot; and 1788 Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, in the absence of Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. William Augustus Pitt. He married first in 1754, Catherine, the eldest sister of the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly. She died in 1771, without surviving issue. In 1773, he married secondly Alice, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements, and sister of Lord Leitrim, by whom he had an only surviving* son, Ralph, Lord Gore (Viscount Belleisle) who, however, died before his father. Lord Ross died early in the present century, when all the titles became extinct. Belleisle and the estate is now the property of J. G. V. Porter, Esq., having been purchased by his father, the late Rev. J. G. Porter, eldest son of the Bishop of Clogher of that family, from Sir Richard Hardinge (whose first wife was a Miss Gore) or from his representatives after his death in 1826. Lord and Lady Ross are buried in a vault under Lisbellaw Church, in the county Fermanagh—Lisbellaw being situate in Manor Gore. During the minority of Sir St. George Gore, the estate was managed under a power of Attorney from Lady Gore, by Mr. Armar, one of my predecessors at Castlecoole, and I have a rental of it in my possession.

Lodge remarks that in the Session of 1751 there were nine Gores in Parliament, viz., Sir Ralph, Sir Arthur (afterwards Earl of Arran), both for Donegal County; Frederick, fifth son of the Dean, for Tulske; Paul Annesley, of Castletown, brother to Sir Arthur, for county Mayo; William of Woodfort, grandson of Sir Arthur, first baronet (of the Arran branch), for county Leitrim; Ralph, of Barrowmount, for Kilkenny; and of the Tenelick family (grandsons of the first Sir Arthur), Arthur, for county Longford; John, late Lord Annally, for Jamestown; and Henry of Tenelick, for Killibeggs. The unanimity of the nine Gores long continued proverbial; their influence in the

* *I.e.*, at the date of Archdall's Lodge's peerage, 1789.

Senate better imagined than described. Amongst the toasts at the meeting of the Patriot Club of the County of Antrim, on Thursday, September 5th, 1754, were "The Nine Gores" and "The Four Malones." ("Universal Advertizer" (1754), p. 215.) There is an equestrian portrait of Lord Ross at Florence Court, the seat of Lord Enniskillen. I have also a portrait (on a screen) of a black race horse of his when Sir Ralph Gore, called Orlando (which ran at Newmarket and elsewhere).

XIII.—SYLVESTER CROSS, ESQ.

Sylvester Cross, Esq., the junior member for Clogher, appears to have been a connection of Bishop Stearne, formerly Dean of St. Patrick's, and Bishop of Clogher from 1717 to 1745.

Sylvester Cross, of Cork, merchant, whose will was dated 21st October, 1642, and proved 30th December, 1643, was father of Epinetus Crosse, of Crosse's-green, in the county of the city of Cork, who was High Sheriff of the county in 1680. He married Susanna, daughter of Edward Worth, Bishop of Killaloe, and had issue with a daughter, Alicia, Sylvester Cross, of Cork, M.P. for Clogher, whose will was dated 21st July, 1720, and proved in 1729.

As regards his connection with Bishop Stearne, the Stearne family intermarried with the Dunsterville family. Septimus Dunsterville in 1678, married Mary, daughter of Philip Crosse, of Carrigrohane, *i.e.*, Cross's-green, and had two daughters. Mary was probably sister of Epinetus Cross, and her daughters were—Catherine, who married Sylvester Shepherd, and Ellen, who married David Elliott. Sylvester Crosse was, I assume, the person mentioned in Archdall's Lodge, vii., p. 278 (Maude, Lord de Montalt), who was the second husband of Anne Maude, by whom he had no issue.* Her first husband was Jerome Ryves, Dean of St. Patrick's; Anne Maude's nephews, Sir Thomas and Sir Christopher (second and third baronets), were successively created Barons de Montalt, and the latter, Viscount Hawarden. The new writ for Clogher, in Mr. Cross's room, was ordered on 5th October, 1731, so he must have died after the end of the Session of 1729.

XIV.—Right Hon. WALTER CARY, in place of Sylvester Cross, deceased.

The Right Hon. Walter Cary, who succeeded Mr. Cross for Clogher in 1731, was of the same family as Rowland Cary, of Everton, Bedfordshire. He appears† first to have been Clerk in Ordinary of the Privy Council (in England),

* It appears by his will that his wife's name was Anne.

† *Vide* the "Herald and Genealogist."

and of the Board of Green Cloth, and a member of the Board of Trade and Plantations, and to have been M.P. for Clifton Dartmouth Hardness borough, in Devonshire, in the British Parliament, from 1727-57. What office he held in Ireland I cannot exactly ascertain, but I think it was called that of Principal Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant; and he was re-elected for his English seat after appointment to an office of profit by the Crown, on the 29th May, 1729. He was re-elected for it again in 1734, in 1741, in 1747, and in 1754. On the 23rd May, 1757, Sir Richard Howe, Esq., was elected in his room for Clifton, whilst Mr. Donellan succeeded him in Clogher.* He took his seat for Clogher on the 18th of October, 1731. In this Session, we find "Mr. Secretary Cary," bringing the Lord Lieutenant's commands to the House—this must, I think, have been Walter Cary—though there was a Henry Cary sitting contemporaneously with him for Coleraine, probably of the county Derry family of the name. Curiously enough, both these gentlemen died in the recess prior to the Session of 1757, and the new writs to supply their vacancies in Clogher and Coleraine, were ordered on the same day, viz., the 11th October, 1757. Henry Cary was never a Privy Councillor, and on 1st April, 1734, he was granted leave of absence to go into the country for a month, under the designation of Henry Cary, Esq. There was also an Edward Cary for Londonderry county, from 1741-2 (new writ ordered January 18). On 12th October, 1733, I find "Mr. Secretary Cary" informing the House "that their addresses for laying before this House the public accounts of the nation, and the several establishments, civil and military, had been presented to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and that His Grace had given directions accordingly." On the 8th November, 1735, I find "Mr. Secretary Cary," by command of the Lord Lieutenant, delivering to the House a message from the King, and then being appointed first on a committee to draw up an address of thanks to His Majesty. In the index,† under the head of "Accounts," No. 85, the Right Hon. Walter Cary is referred to as having corresponded in 1732 with the Commissioners of His Majesty's Revenue; and, in fact, for a considerable time, having acted as a principal Minister of the Crown would do. Yet I find that there is no trace in Ulster's office, of his having ever held a Patent office in Ireland. The office of Principal Secretary of State, or Principal Secretary of the Council, had been granted in 1720 to

* I do not think that at this period a member of the Irish House of Commons could resign his seat, or at any rate ever did so. Mr. Cary probably never attended the Irish House after he ceased to hold office under the Irish Government.

† Commons' Journals, 1732.

Edward Southwell, and Edward Southwell, junior, jointly, and there does not appear to have been another grant till 1755. The Right Hon. Edward Southwell, M.P. for Kinsale, died before 5th October, 1731 (new writ ordered), and E. Southwell, junior, M.P. for Downpatrick (also Right Hon. from about 1743), I suppose in 1755. The office of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant (a different one from that of Principal Secretary of State), was only instituted *eo nomine* in 1760. But I am inclined to think that Mr. Cary was Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant without a patent. Lord George Sackville, son of the Duke of Dorset (Lord Lieutenant from 1731-7, and 1751-5), I find acting in the same way as Mr. Cary later on, and he is described in the division list given at p. 355 as "Principal Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, Clerk of the Privy Council."

Mr. Walter Cary married in 1738, as his second wife, Elizabeth Collins. (Entry at Somerset House, London.) At his death, in 1757, he bequeathed £160 to the poor of Everton, Bedfordshire, the receipt for which, dated 1764, is printed in the "Herald and Genealogist." By this time his widow and her executor and residuary legatee were both dead also, and the receipt was given to the executor of the latter.

XV.—RICHARD VINCENT, Esq., in the place of Sir Ralph Gore, deceased.

The new writ for Clogher was ordered on the 5th October, the first day of the Session of 1733. In the matriculation book in Trinity College, Dublin, is this entry, 14th July, 1727—"Pens. Rich. Vincent, æts 17. Fil: Abraham, Panni Lanei Mercator*, Natus Dublin. Educatus Naas. sub M^{re} Carr. Tutor, Dr. Gilbert, V.P." He graduated B.A. Vern. 1733, and M.A. Easter, 1736. He is styled, "of New Abbey, Kildare." This may probably refer to the son of the member for Clogher.† It may be observed that the Rev. William Vincent, F.T.C.D., had been Rector of Enniskillen, in the Diocese of Clogher, from 1666-83, and that the Rev. Richard Vincent, Rector of Donaghmore, near Dungannon, had died on the 17th January, 1730-31. The latter may probably have been father of the member.

Mr. Vincent's name will be found with the opposition in the division list given in App. VI., p. 354.

XVI.—NEHEMIAH NIXON DONELLAN, Esq., in place of the Rt. Hon. WALTER CARY, deceased.

Nehemiah Nixon Donellan, of Artane, county Dublin, was the son of Nehemiah Donnellan, of Nenagh, M.P. for the

* Merchant of woollen cloth.

† The Sheriff of Tyrone in 1774 was "Richard Vincent."

county Tipperary from 1737, by his wife Catherine, relict of Thomas Jones of Osbertstown, county Kildare, esq.; and daughter of Sir John Meade, bart., M.P. (ancestor of the Earl of Clanwilliam), who was one of the most distinguished lawyers of his time.* Sir John Meade married Elizabeth, second daughter of Pierce Viscount Ikerrin (see Lodge, vol. iii., pp. 295-6).

Mr. Donnellan took the additional name of Nixon, having married the daughter and heiress of David Nixon, of Ravensdale, county Kildare, by his wife Arabella Ludlow. He died in 1783 (see Lodge, vol. iii., p. 75.—“Earl Ludlow”). The new writ for Clogher in Mr. Cary’s room, was ordered on the first day of the session, 11th October, 1757.

There had been a Nehemiah Donellan, Archbishop of Tuam, from 1595 to 1609 (Mant’s Hist. of the Church of Ireland, vol. i., p. 741).

At a later period James Donellan was Justice of the Common Pleas, 30th November, 1638; again 13th July, 1655, and Chief Justice of that Court, 30th November, 1660. He had licence as Chief Justice of Connaught 10th January, 1638, and held the post with that of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He died 1665. Another Nehemiah Donellan was made Sergeant at Law, 29th December, 1692; Prime Sergeant, 10th May, 1695; Commissioner of the Great Seal, 1696; and Baron of the Exchequer, 27th December, 1703. He died 1706.

DUNGANNON.

XVII.—The Rt. Hon. OLIVER ST. GEORGE, re-elected for Dungannon.

XVIII.—CHARLES ECHLIN, Esq.

Charles Echlin, the junior member for Dungannon, was the eldest son of John Echlin of Ardquin, county Down (great grandson of Dr. Robert Echlin, Bishop of Down and Connor), who married in 1678, Hester, only daughter and heiress of William Godfrey, of Coleraine, esq.; and by her had twenty children (see Memoirs of the ancient family of Echlin of Pittadro, Glasgow, 1747, p. 26). Charles Echlin married in 1709, Anne, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Knox, esq., of Dungannon, and Mary his wife, daughter of Robert Bruce of Kilroot, but had no issue by her (Lodge, vol. vii., p. 198). He died sometime after the session of 1753.

XIX.—THOMAS KNOX, Esq., in place of OLIVER ST. GEORGE, deceased.

Thomas Knox was the only son of John Knox, brother of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Knox (whose memoir has been

* Tempore, Kings James II. and William III., and Queen Anna.

given), and heir to his uncle. He was elected for Dunganannon in place of his cousin's husband, Mr. Oliver St. George; the writ being ordered on 13th October, 1731. He married Hester, daughter of John Echlin of Ardquin, county Down, and by her had two sons, Thomas and John; and four daughters, the eldest of whom, Hester, married James Moutray of Favor Royal, M.P. for Augher in the Parliaments of 1761 and 1769. They left no issue (see Archdall's Lodge, vol. vii., p. 199, and Burke's Landed Gentry, "Moutray of Favor Royal").

XX.—THOMAS KNOX, Junior, Esq., in place of Charles Echlin, deceased.

Mr. Thomas Knox, junior, who was sworn 1st November, 1755, was the eldest son of Thomas Knox (whose memoir was last given), by Hester Echlin. He was born 29th April, 1729; married in 1753, Anne, second daughter of John, Lord Knapton, and sister of Thomas, first Viscount de Vesci. He was created Baron Welles in 1781, and Viscount Northland in 1791. His eldest son was the first Earl of Ranfurly (1831), and Baron Ranfurly in the United Kingdom (1826). He died 5th November, 1818.

STRABANE.

XXI.—The Hon. CHARLES HAMILTON.

The Hon. Charles Hamilton was the ninth son of James, sixth Earl of Abercorn, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Reading, of Dublin, by Jane, widow of the first Earl of Montrath. Lord and Lady Abercorn had fourteen children. Charles, who was baptized the 4th November, 1704, was member for Strabane all through the Parliament of 1727-60. In 1738, he was appointed Comptroller of the Green Cloth to the Prince of Wales, and represented Truro in the British Parliament of 1741-7. In 1743 he was re-elected for Truro after appointment as Receiver-General and Collector of the Revenues in the Island of Minorca. He married, and left issue by his wife (whose name is not given in Archdall's Lodge), of which his eldest daughter, Jane, married in 1750, Mr. Moore, author of "Fables for the Female Sex," and his youngest daughter in the same year married Kanton Cowse, Esq., of the Board of Works. One of his sisters, Lady Mary Hamilton, married Henry Colley, Esq. (elder brother of the first Earl of Mornington), who was member for Strabane in part of the Parliament of 1715-27.

XXII. JOHN M'CAUSLAND, Esq., re-elected.

XXIII.—OLIVER M'CAUSLAND, Esq., in place of John M'Causland, deceased.

Oliver M'Causland was son of John, his predecessor in the borough, whom he did not long survive. The writ in his father's room was ordered to issue on 23rd September, 1729, and in his own room on the 15th October, 1733. He married Anne Jane, daughter of William Hamilton, of Waterhouse, by whom he had John, the great grandfather of Oliver M'Causland, of Woodbank, Garvagh, county Derry.

XXIV.—WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq., in place of Oliver M'Causland, deceased.

William Hamilton is styled in the *Liber Munerum* as of Dunnemanagh, which is, I suppose, Donemanagh, in the barony of Lower Strabane. He was the grandson of John Hamilton, of Dulater, county Tyrone, who married his cousin, Sarah Hamilton, who was granddaughter of Sir Claude, third son of the first Lord Paisley, and brother of the first Earl of Abercorn. Her father was Sir Claude's eldest son, William Hamilton, of Manor Elieston, and she was the child of his first marriage. By the death of her brothers by that marriage without issue, her son, John Hamilton, of Dulater, succeeded to the Manor Elieston estate;* and was the father of William, the subject of this memoir. William married Catherine Stewart, by whom he had Sir John Stewart Hamilton, created a baronet in 1780. He married first a Miss Eaton, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Sophia Hamilton, daughter of the third Viscount Boyne, by whom he had one child, who died young; and thirdly, Susan, daughter of Philip Maguire, Esq., of Tempo, county Fermanagh, by whom he had Sir John Charles.

After the two important divisions in 1753 (see App. VI., p. 352), which have been referred to in the memoir of Galbraith Lowry, addresses from the country were presented to various members of those who had voted in opposition. Amongst others given in the "Universal Advertiser," of 1754, I find the following:—

"To William Hamilton, Esq., one of the Representatives of the Borough of Strabane, and one of the Deputy Governors of the county of Tyrone—

"May it please your Honour,—We, the undernamed subscribing freeholders of the Manor of Fintona, having a true sense of your constant endeavours to promote the real interest of this

* The late Sir James Hamilton, of Woodbrook, was descended from William Hamilton's eldest son by his second wife, Beatrix Campbell, viz., Claud Hamilton of Monterloney.—(See Burke, Edition, 1832).

kingdom, beg leave to return you our most grateful and sincere thanks for your steadiness in two critical debates, this last Session of Parliament; and for your patriot care and resolution on every public occasion, so disinterestedly demonstrated. We cannot view you in a proper and grateful light without reflecting seriously on our unhappy situation in being deprived, by sickness, of the attendance of our worthy Knight of the Shire, Galbraith Lowry, Esq., of whose candour and patriot worth we are all convinced. We hope, on every occasion which may happen, not only to demonstrate our gratitude and thanks for past services, but likewise to distinguish between the real and pretended Lovers and Friends of this country in particular, and the Kingdom of Ireland in general.

"We are, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servants,

"CHARLES ECOLES.

"JOHN KER, &c., &c."

PARLIAMENT OF 1761.

Began 22 October, 1761; concluded 28 May, 1768.

Name.	Constituency.
Galbraith Lowry, Esq.,	Tyrone County.
William Stewart, Esq.,	
William Montgomery, Esq.,	
James Moutray, Esq.,	
Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.,	Aughur Borough.
Samuel Low, Esq.,	
Hon. William Moore, in place of Samuel Low, deceased,	Clogher Borough or City.
Thomas Knox, senior, Esq.,	
Thomas Knox, junior, Esq.,	Dungannon Borough.
William Hamilton, Esq.,	
Robert Lowry, Esq.,	Strabane Borough.
John Hamilton, Esq., in place of William Hamilton, deceased.	
George Montgomery, Esq., in place of Robert Lowry, deceased.	

M E M O I R .

I.—GALBRAITH LOWRY, Esq. (from 1764, Lowry-Corry),
re-elected.

II.—WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., re-elected.

AUGHER.

III.—WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, Esq.

William Montgomery was of Garvey, near Augher, it is understood; but the *Liber Munerum* styles him "of Dublin."

IV.—JAMES MOUTRAY, Esq.

James Moutray was of Killybrick, county Tyrone. He was great grandson of the Member in the Parlia-

ments of 1692 and 1703, of the same name, and grandson of James Moutray and Rebecca, daughter of Colonel Corry, M.P., of Castlecoole. His father was John Moutray, and his mother Elizabeth Montgomery. He married Hester, daughter of Thomas Knox, senior, M.P. for Dungannon in this Parliament; but had no issue by her. He died in Dawson-street, Dublin, 17th May, 1777. (London Magazine for June, 1777, page 440.)

CLOGHER.

V.—SIR CAPEL MOLYNEUX, BART.

Sir Capel Molyneux, the senior Member for Clogher, was of Castle Dillon, county Armagh. He was the second son of Thomas Molyneux, Esq., Physician-General to the Army in Ireland, created a Baronet in 1730; by Catherine Howard, aunt of the first Lord Wicklow. He was great grandson of Daniel Molyneux, M.P. for Strabane, 1613; and succeeded his elder brother Sir Daniel, who died unmarried in 1738. Their youngest sister was the wife of John Garnet, Bishop of Clogher from 1758 to 1782. In the Parliament of 1769, Sir Capel represented the University of Dublin, and in that of 1776, Clogher again, being then a Privy Councillor. He married first, Elizabeth, daughter of William East of Hall-place, Berks; and sister of Sir Edward East; and by her had Sir Capel, fourth Baronet; and George, M.P. for Granard. He married secondly, Elizabeth only daughter of Lieutenant-General Adlercron, sometime Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies; and had by her Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas, fifth Baronet; from whom descends Miss Molyneux, the present owner of Castle Dillon; and John, grandfather of the present and ninth Baronet, the Rev. Sir John Charles Molyneux. Sir Capel Molyneux erected the obelisk, near Castle Dillon, to commemorate the Constitution of 1782. He died in August, 1697.

VI.—SAMUEL LOW, Esq.

Samuel Low was the eldest son of Samuel Low, Comptroller and Surveyor of the Ordnance, by Anne Sands. He was called to the Bar, and was a Commissioner of Appeals. He died *sine prole* in 1765 (Lib. Mun.) His family came from Brittain to Bewilley in Worcestershire. Three sons joined Cromwell's army; of whom William (a Major) obtained the estate of Newtown in Westmeath; and George (a Lieutenant) obtained lands in Moy-Cashel Barony, county Westmeath; and had a son Samuel, who was the father of the Member for Clogher.

VII.—The HON. WILLIAM MOORE, in place of Samuel Low, deceased.

On the 22nd October, the first day of the session of 1765, a new writ was ordered for Clogher, in the room of Mr. Low, deceased. The Hon. William Moore, who was returned, was the fourth but third surviving son of Lord Kilworth (so created 14 July, 1764), who became Viscount Mountcashel, 22 January, 1766. His eldest brother Richard, born in 1725, died unmarried in 1761. His brother Stephen, became Earl of Mountcashel; and his brother Colvill was M.P. for Clonmel. William Moore represented Clogher again in the Parliament of 1769. During the latter part of that of 1776, from 1781*, and in those of 1783 and 1790, he represented Clonmell. He married Anne, daughter and co-heir of William Fowkes, Esq., and dying 21 November, 1810, left issue, Stephen of Saperton, M.P. for Clonmell in the last Irish Parliament, that of 1798; and William, of Moore-hill and Saperton, who died in 1849; and Helena, married to Robert Percival Maxwell, of Finnbrogue, county Down. (See Burke's Peerage—also Lodge, Vol. III., p. 365.)

DUNGANNON.

VIII.—THOMAS KNOX, senior, re-elected.

IX.—THOMAS KNOX, junior, re-elected.

STRABANE.

X.—WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq., re-elected.

XI.—ROBERT LOWRY, Esq.

Robert Lowry, the junior Member for Strabane, was the second but eldest surviving son of Robert Lowry, of Aghenis, near Calidon (who died 1729), by Anne Sinclair of Hollyhill, near Strabane. He was elder brother of Galbraith Lowry, at this time Member for the county. He was born the 3rd February, 1702–3, and in 1724, married Katherine Dopping, eldest daughter of the Rev. Anthony Dopping, then Dean of Clonmacnois, afterwards Bishop of Ossory; who was son of the well known Anthony Dopping, Bishop of Meath, at the time of the Revolution. His father made a settlement on the occasion of this marriage, bearing date 10 September, of so much of the Manor of Finagh, as he had purchased from Lady Dungannon,† and most of which now constitutes the greater part of my own estate in Tyrone. In 1733, he joined Lord Tyrone in getting a division made of the advowson of Termonmaguirk, the

* Writ issued during the Recess by the Speaker.

† Co-heiress of Lord Glenawley, with her sister, Lady Beresford.

agreement providing for drawing lots out of a hat, as to who should take which part. He who got the part with the church, was to pay £20 to the other, towards building a second church. Mr. Lowry got the part known afterwards as Clogherny, on which I believe the church stood; and Lord Tyrone and he, having temporarily presented Archdeacon Este (Archdeacon of Armagh), to the parish, the next year (1731), he presented his own brother James to Clogherny; who held it until 1745, when he exchanged it with Dr. Dobbs for Desertcreight. Dr. Dobbs held it till 1775, when he died; when Armar Lowry-Corry (the first Lord Belmore), presented to it his cousin, John Lowry, who held it till 1794, and then resigned it in favour of his son James, who held it until his death in 1852. In 1828 Trinity College purchased the advowson for £14,000 from the second Earl of Belmore; and in 1853 presented to it the Rev. Dr. Dixon, T.C.D., and afterwards Archdeacon of Armagh. At disestablishment the College received £11,000 compensation for it; the living being the largest in Ireland—only one living (also a college one), with a younger incumbent, was compensated for at a higher rate. In 1885 the late Primate presented to it, on lapse after Archdeacon Dixon's death, the Rev. William Percival Magee, the present incumbent.

To return to Robert Lowry—His wife was niece of his neighbour, Mrs. Hamilton of Calidon, whose husband, John Hamilton, M.P. (see p. 246) had been first cousin to his mother; both of them being grandchildren of Colonel James Galbraith, M.P. (see p. 222). Katherine died without issue, at some uncertain date; and, according to Lodge, vol. vii., p. 193, Robert Lowry married (secondly) the daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Hamilton (probably of Armagh)—living in 1712 (see p. 248). I have some reason to suppose that this lady's name was Margaret, but beyond the mention in Lodge, little is known about her for certain. She had no children, as the estate passed at once, on Mr. Lowry's death in 1764, to his brother, Galbraith Lowry, under the settlement, free of any jointure or portions; nor did he mention his wife in his will. So he probably survived her. He died 31st August, 1764. He left some townlands he had purchased to his brother, the Rev. James (see my *History of Two Ulster Manors*—p. 28.)

Mr. Robert Lowry is twice mentioned in the Journals. The first time, on the 24th December, 1761, when a petition from him was presented to the House, that Patrick and William M'Crystal might not have benefit by the heads of a Bill for the relief of insolvent debtors. This claim, which

would now be considered extravagant, was apparently granted, as of course; as the petition was referred to the committee of the whole House on the heads of the Bill, who were empowered to insert such a clause. Such petitions, however, were by no means confined to Members of Parliament. A long list of such occurs on one page of the Journals later on. The other mention of Mr. Lowry is on the 16th April, 1764, when leave was given to him to go into the country for a month, for the recovery of his health. He however, died on the 31st August following. Mr. Robert Lowry served as Sheriff of Tyrone in 1726.

XII.—JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., in place of WILLIAM HAMILTON, deceased.

John Hamilton was, I suppose, John Stewart Hamilton, the son of William Hamilton, whom he succeeded in the representation of Strabane; the writ being ordered 13th October, 1763. He was created a baronet in 1780, and continued to represent Strabane till the end of the Parliament of 1790–97, when he had been rendered incapable of re-election by the Act of 1793, to exclude pensioners and certain placemen from the House of Commons. His marriages have been already given in his father's memoir. He died in 1803. The High Sheriff of Tyrone in 1764, was "John Hamilton," as well as in 1741 and 1744.

XIII.—GEORGE MONTGOMERY, Esq., in place of ROBERT LOWRY, deceased.

The *Liber Munerum* styles George Montgomery, returned for Strabane in 1764, in place of Mr. Robert Lowry, as of Ballyconnell House, which is in county Cavan. The Rev. George Montgomery bought the estate there, about 1760, and was connected with the Enery family of that county.

PARLIAMENT OF 1769.

Began 17th October, 1769; concluded 5th April, 1776.

Name.	Constituency.
Armar Lowry-Corry, Esq.,	Tyrone County.
James Stewart, Esq.,	
James Moutray, Esq.,	Augher Borough.
Hon. Robert Rochfort,	
Hon. William Moore,	Clogher Borough or City.
John Staples, Esq.,	
Thomas Knox, the elder, Esq.,	Dungannon Borough.
Thomas Knox, the younger, Esq.,	
John Knox, Esq., in place of Thomas Knox, the elder, deceased.	
Rt. Hon. William Brownlow,	Strabane Borough.
John Hamilton, Esq.,	
Claudius Hamilton, Esq., in place of William Brownlow, who made his election to serve for the county of Armagh,	

M E M O I R .

TYRONE

I.—ARMAR LOWRY-CORRY, Esq.

Mr. Lowry-Corry, who now succeeded his father, Galbraith Lowry-Corry, as Senior Member for Tyrone, the latter having retired at the end of the last Parliament, was also returned for the Borough of Enniskillen, but elected to sit for Tyrone. I have already given a notice of him in my "Parliamentary Memoirs of Fermanagh," at pages 62 and 63. It will therefore suffice to say here, that he continued to represent Tyrone until created a peer in 1781; and that he eventually became, in 1797, the first Earl of Belmore. He died suddenly at Bath, 2nd Feb., 1802. He served as High Sheriff of Tyrone in 1769; and for Fermanagh in 1779.

Mr. Corry unsuccessfully contested Longford county in 1765. The poll stood on Tuesday, November 26th, as follows:—Hon. Captain Pakenham (elected), 314; Ralph Fetherston, esq. (elected), 300; Hugh Maguire, esq., 168; Armar Lowry Corry, 60. (Pue's Occurrences).

II.—JAMES STEWART, Esq.

James Stewart was of Killymoon, near Cookstown, county Tyrone. (See App. V., p. 352, for a note.) He was probably the son of William Stewart, the late member. He continued to represent the county until the Union, against which he voted. He also sat for Tyrone in the Imperial Parliament until 1812.

This family is now extinct in the county. The first member of it, on authentic public record, is "William Stewart, of Killymoon, gent.," who was attainted in 1689

AUGHER.

III.—JAMES MOUTRAY, Esq.—Re-elected.

IV.—Hon. ROBERT ROCHFORD.

We find from Archdall's Lodge, Vol. III, pp. 29, 30, that the Hon. Robert Rochford was the third son of the first Earl of Belvedere. He was born in 1743, and married the daughter of John Nugent, of Clonlost, county Westmeath, by whom, who died in 1785, he had no issue. In the Parliament of 1769, Mr. Rochford was returned both for Augher and Philipstown, and made his election to sit for Augher. In 1776 he was elected for the county Westmeath, and continued to sit until the last Parliament before the

Union; he was elected to that Parliament, but died before it met, on the 9th Jan., 1798, being succeeded by Gustavus Rochfort, Esq., who was (I suppose) his first cousin, son of his uncle George, by Alice, daughter of Sir Gustavus Hume; and who married in 1779, Frances, third daughter of John Bloomfield of Redwood, King's County. The writ for the vacancy in Westmeath, caused by his death, was ordered on the first day of the new Parliament of 1798.

CLOGHER.

V.—The Hon. WILLIAM MOORE.—Re-elected.

VI.—JOHN STAPLES, ESQ.

John, afterwards the Right Hon. John Staples, was the son of the Rev. Thomas Staples, rector of Derryloran, fifth son of Sir Robert Staples, the second baronet, who married Grace, daughter of John Houston, Esq., of Castlestewart, county Tyrone, and co-heiress of her brother, John Houston (*vide* Burke's Peerage). Mr. Staples was born on the 1st March, 1736-7, and married, first, Harriet, daughter of the Rt. Hon. William Conolly, of Castletown, county Kildare, by whom he had, with two daughters, a son William, who married in 1797, Anne, daughter of Sir James Stewart of Fort Stewart, and died in 1798, leaving a son, William, who died at the age of fifteen. Mr. Staples married, secondly, the Hon. Henrietta, daughter of Richard, Viscount Molesworth, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. The eldest son of this marriage was Sir Thomas Staples, Q.C., and Queen's Advocate in Ireland, who survived until 1865, when he died in his 90th year, having succeeded his cousin, Sir Robert, as seventh baronet in 1832; and was in his turn succeeded by his nephew Sir Alexander Staples.

Of the daughters, the eldest, Grace, married in 1807, the Marquis of Ormonde; and the second, Frances, married in 1804, her cousin the Hon. Richard Ponsonby, sometime Bishop of Derry.

Mr. John Staples served as Sheriff of Tyrone in 1766. He represented in 1776 Ballyshannon Borough, in the Parliament of 1783; and in part of that of 1790 the Borough of Limavady, county Londonderry; and the county of Antrim in the rest of the Parliament of 1790, being sworn on the 16th Feb., 1796, in the place of Hugh Boyd, Esq., deceased; again in that of 1798; and in the Imperial Parliament of 1801. He voted for the Union in 1800, when he was Examiner of Customs.

DUNGANNON.

VII.—THOMAS KNOX, Esq., the elder, re-elected.

VIII.—THOMAS KNOX, the younger, re-elected.

IX.—JOHN KNOX, Esq., in place of Thomas Knox, the elder, deceased.

The Parliament of 1769 was summoned to meet on the 1st August, 1768, but thence continued by several prorogations to the 17th October, 1769. Meanwhile Mr. Thomas Knox, the elder, had died, according to Lodge, on the 25th March, 1769, and a new writ was ordered for Dungannon in his room, at the commencement of the session. Although it is not so stated in the peerages, his successor must have been his second son, John, who, on the 21st March, 1766, married the only daughter of Henry Waring, Esq., of Waringstown, county Down, and by her had issue two sons, viz., Henry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, who married Emma, daughter of Thomas Williams, Esq., and had by her Henry, who died unmarried; Captain Thomas, R.N.; and Lieut.-Colonel Brownlow William, M.P.

STRABANE.

X.—Right Hon. WILLIAM BROWNLOW.

The Rt. Hon. William Brownlow, of Lurgan, county Armagh, was the son of William Brownlow, Esq., M.P. for Armagh, in several Parliaments till his death in 1739, by Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of the sixth Earl of Abercorn, and grandson of Arthur Chamberlain, Esq., who assumed the name of Brownlow, having been left the estate of his maternal grandfather, Sir William Brownlow, Knt., the first of the family who settled in Ireland. The Rt. Hon. William Brownlow was baptized on the 25th April, 1726, and married in 1754, Judith Letitia, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Meredyth, of Newtown, county Meath, Dean of Ardfert; and by her had two sons; William, who died without issue in 1815; and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles, father of the first Lord Lurgan. Mr. Brownlow married secondly, Catherine, third daughter of Roger Hall, Esq., of the county Down, by whom he had two sons and five daughters. Of the latter, Isabella, the second, married the fourth Viscount Powerscourt; Elizabeth, the third, the fourth Earl of Darnley; and Frances Letitia, the youngest, the second Viscount de Vesci. (See Burke's Peerage.) Mr. Brownlow was also returned for the county Armagh, and elected to serve for it, as he did in succeeding Parliaments, and continued to represent that county until his death in 1794.

XI.—JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., re-elected.

XII.—CLAUDIUS HAMILTON, Esq., in place of the Rt. Hon. William Brownlow.

On the 21st February, 1772, Mr. Claudius Hamilton presented a petition, that Robert Wilson, a prisoner for debt in Omagh Gaol, might not be included in the Bill for the relief of insolvent debtors; this was referred to the Committee on the Bill. This is the only notice I find of this gentleman in the Journals, who was, I think, Claud (or Claudius), son of William Hamilton of Beltrim, county Tyrone. He was descended from Sir Claud Hamilton, second son of the first Lord Paisley, whose son, Sir William (of Manor Elieston), married as his second wife, Beatrix Campbell, and had by her Claud of Monterloney, who, by his wife Isabella, had William, father, by his wife Mary, of the subject of memoir (as I suppose), and Claud of Strabane, ancestor of the Hamiltons, baronets of Woodbrook; and father also of Letitia, the wife of the Member for Strabane of whom I am writing.

Mr. Claudius Hamilton had by her a daughter and heiress, Letitia, who, in 1780, married the Hon. Arthur Cole, M.P., second son of Lord Mountflorece, who took her name in addition to his own, and was father of Claud, born 1781, died in 1822, having married Nicola Sophia Challoner, by whom he had the present Major Arthur Cole-Hamilton, of Beltrim, county Tyrone, who succeeded his grandmother at Beltrim, in 1823; and Richard (Challoner) of Kingsfort, county Meath, in which he succeeded his mother. (*Vide* Burke's Landed Gentry, 1877).

Mr. Claudius Hamilton's will was proved in 1782. He served as Sheriff of Tyrone in 1748.

PARLIAMENT OF 1776.

Began 18th June, 1776; concluded 25th July, 1783.

Name.	Constituency.
Armar Lowry Corry, Esq.,	Tyrone County.
James Stewart, Esq.,	
Nathaniel Montgomery, Esq., in place of Armar Lowry Corry, Lord Baron Belmore,	
George Hamilton, Esq.,	Aughur Borough.
William Fortick, Esq.,	Clogher City.
Rt. Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.,	
Thomas St. George, Esq.,	
Thomas Knox, Esq.,	Dangannon Borough.
Charles O'Hara, Esq.,	
Rt. Hon. William Eden, in place of Thomas Knox, Lord Baron Welles,	
John Stewart Hamilton, Esq.,	Strabane Borough.
Henry Pomeroy, Esq.,	

MEMOIR.

I.—**ARMAR LOWRY CORRY.**—Re-elected.

II.—**JAMES STEWART, Esq.**—Re-elected.

III.—**NATHANIEL MONTGOMERY, Esq.,** in place of **Armar Lowry Corry, Lord Belmore.**

Nathaniel Montgomery, Esq., Colonel of the Tyrone Militia, of Garvey, near Augher, in that county, was the son of Alexander Montgomery, Esq., M.P. for county Monaghan, and General of Volunteers, by his second wife, Eleanora, daughter of Acheson Moore, Esq., of Garvey. His grandfather, John Montgomery, had also been M.P. for county Monaghan. (See Burke's Landed Gentry, "Montgomery of Beaulieu.") Colonel Montgomery, who ultimately took the name of Moore in addition to that of Montgomery, married Mary Anne, daughter of Alexander Boyd, of Ballycastle, in the county of Antrim, by Anna Maria, daughter of Viscount Gosford, and by her had Alexander James Montgomery, of Garvey and Fassaroe, who married Sussanah, daughter of George Matcham, Esq., by Catherine, sister of the great Lord Nelson, and had by her, Major-General Alexander George Montgomery Moore, of Garvey, commanding the South-eastern district, who married 30th September, 1857, the Hon. Jane Colborne, third daughter of Field Marshal Lord Seaton.

In 1786 Nathaniel Montgomery Moore served as sheriff for Tyrone. He represented Strabane in 1798.

AUGHER.

IV.—**GEORGE HAMILTON, Esq.**

George Hamilton was of Tyrella, county Down; whose sister, Elizabeth, had married her cousin, Mr. Baron (George) Hamilton, of Hampton Hall, Balbriggan, county Dublin, for some years M.P. for Belfast, but who had just been promoted to the Bench, and who established the cotton manufactory* at Balbriggan, and whose son, Alexander, ultimately succeeded his uncle George at Tyrella.

This family claims descent from a son of Sir James Hamilton, of Evandale. Hugh Hamilton settled at Lisbane, near Bangor, county Down, *tempore* Jac. I. He was the father of John, of Ballyvernon and Ballymenock, county Down, whose family became extinct in his great-grandson, Alexander. A younger son of Hugh Hamilton, was Alexander, of Killyleagh, who married Jean Hamilton, and

* Baron Hamilton presented a Petition to Parliament for a grant in aid of this manufacture in 1781. (See Commons' Journals.)

died in 1676. They had a son, Hugh, who married Mary Ross, of Rostrevor, and whose eldest son, Alexander, M.P. (of Knock, county Dublin), married Isabella Maxwell, of Finnebrogue, county Down. By her he had—(1) George, Bishop of Ossory, grandfather of the present Henry Alexander Hamilton, Esq., of Hampton Hall; (2), Robert; (3), George, Baron of the Exchequer, who married his cousin, Elizabeth; by whom he had Alexander (ultimately of Tyrella, as stated above), who married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Burgh, Esq., and had the Rev. George, who married Anne Pepper; and by her was father of the late Right Hon. George Alexander Hamilton, M.P. for Dublin University, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Permanent Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, and ultimately one of the Church Temporalities Commissioners in Ireland, and a Privy Councillor in Great Britain and Ireland; who was succeeded at Hampton Hall by his cousin, H. A. Hamilton, as above; (4), Charles. A younger son of Hugh Hamilton and Mary Ross, was George, of Tyrella, county Down, who died in 1773, having married Elizabeth, daughter of John Echlin, Esq., and sister of Sir Robert Echlin, by whom he had George, who I believe to have been the Member for Augher in 1776, and the subject of this memoir, and who died unmarried 6th July, 1796; and Elizabeth, wife of Baron Hamilton, whose son, Alexander, as before shown, succeeded at Tyrella on his uncle's death.

V.—WILLIAM FORTICK, Esq.

A William Fortick had (in 1715) a grant of arms from Ulster's office. He is described as of the city of Dublin, and descended from a family resident in Utrecht in Holland. The M.P. for Augher was probably his son.

The will of Sir William Fortick, Knt., was dated 1787, and proved 1789.

There is in Denmark-street, Dublin, an Alms House, which has a tablet inserted in front, with this inscription:—

“This Charity House was built and endow^d
in the year 1755 by Tristram Fortick,
a citizen of Dublin, late of Fortick's Grove,
in the county of Dublin, Esq.,
for the use of reduc^d women
Who had liv^d in good credit and repute.”

This Tristram was probably a brother of Sir William. His estate went to endow this alms house.

CLOGHER.

VI.—RIGHT HON. SIR CAPEL MOLYNEUX, BART.

A memoir of Sir Capel Molyneux has been already given, when he was Member for Clogher, in the Parliament of 1761.

VII.—THOMAS ST. GEORGE, ESQ.

Thomas St. George, Esq., was third son of the Rev. Arthur St. George, D.D., Dean of Ross, who was third son of Henry St. George, of Woodsgift, county Kilkenny, the father of Lieut.-General Richard St. George, M.P., and of Henry, M.P., who have been already noticed (see pp. 259–61) in the Parliament of 1703. His mother was Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart. He was therefore nephew to his colleague. Mr. Thomas St. George, who was a Commissioner of the Barrack Board, was born in Oct., 1738; he married, the 15th August, 1776, the Hon. Lucinda Acheson, fourth daughter of Archibald, Viscount Gosford (who married, secondly, Jeremiah French, Esq.), and died 1st April, 1785. He had five sons; the second of whom was father of Acheson St. George, Esq., of Woodpark, county Armagh (see Burke's Peerage, "St. George, Bart.")

DUNGANNON.

VIII.—THOMAS KNOX, ESQ.—Re-elected.

IX.—CHARLES O'HARA, ESQ.

Charles O'Hara was, I suppose, the same person who was M.P. for the county Sligo, from 1783 until the Union, and in the Imperial Parliament until 1826; and who was of Annaghmore, county Sligo.*

He was born 26th April, 1746. He was the son of Charles O'Hara, Esq., of Annaghmore, of an ancient Irish family, by Lady Mary Carmichael, eldest daughter of James, Earl of Hyndford. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of John Cookson, M.D., of Yorkshire, and had three daughters; the second of whom, Jane, married Arthur Brooke Cooper, Esq., of Cooper's Hill; and their second son, Charles, took the name of O'Hara, and is of Annaghmore and Cooper's Hill, the elder one having only left a daughter.

* In the returns of the Imperial Parliament he is generally described as of Nymphsfield.

Union ; he was elected
it met, on the 9th Jan.
Rochfort, Esq., who was
his uncle George, by
Hume ; and who married
of John Bloomfield
for the vacancy in
ordered on the first d

V.—The Hon.

VI.—

John, afterwards the
son of the Rev. Thom
son of Sir Robert Stap
Grace, daughter of J.
county Tyrone, and co
(*vide* Burke's Peerage)
March, 1736-7, and ne
Rt. Hon. William Con
by whom he had, with
married in 1797, Anne
Fort Stewart, and die
died at the age of fift
the Hon. Henrietta, d
worth, by whom he h
eldest son of this mar
and Queen's Advocate
when he died in his 90
Sir Robert, as seven
turn succeeded by his

Of the daughters, th
Marquis of Ormonde ;
in 1804, her cousin the
Bishop of Derry.

Mr. John Staples so
He represented in P.
Parliament of 1783 ;
Borough of Limavadi
county of Antrim in
being sworn on the 16
Boyd, Esq., deceased ;
Imperial Parliament of
1800, when he was Ex

PARLIAMENT OF 1783.

Began 14th October, 1783. Concluded 8th April, 1790.

Name.	Constituency.
Stewart, Esq.,	Tyrone County.
Nathaniel Montgomery, Esq.,	
William Richardson, Esq.,	Aughur Borough.
Henry Vaughan Brooke, Esq.,	
Hayes, Esq., in place of Henry Vaughan Brooke, who elected to serve for Donegal county.	
St. George, Esq.,	Clogher Borough or City.
Francis Cradock, Esq., in place of Thomas St. George, Esq., deceased.	
Edmund Sexton Pery,	Dungannon Borough.
Thomas Knox,	
Moore, Esq., in place of Rt. Hon. Edmund Sexton Pery, who made his election for Limerick city.	
Pomeroy, Esq.,	Strabane Borough.
Stewart Hamilton, Bart.,	

MEMOIR.

I.—JAMES STEWART, Esq.—Re-elected.

II.—NATHANIEL MONTGOMERY, Esq.—Re-elected.

AUGHER.

III.—WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq.

William Richardson was the son of St. George Richardson, Esq., who was, according to Sir Bernard Burke, nephew of William Richardson, of Augher Castle, the Member for the Borough of Augher (as I believe) in the Parliament of 1725. I suspect, however, that he was St. George Richardson's great uncle, as he must have been an old man in 1695, his father-in-law, the Rev. Archibald Erskine, having died in 1645. William Richardson's mother was Elizabeth Bunbury, of Kilfeacle. Mr. Richardson was created a Baronet of Ireland, 30th August, 1787, and his name appears as such in the list of members in the Journals of the Session of 1788. In 1798 he sat for Ballyshannon Borough, county Donegal, in place of Viscount Corry, who was elected to serve for Tyrone. He married in 1775, Elizabeth Richardson, and had (with three daughters) a son, Sir James Fervyn Richardson-Bunbury, who, 20th April, 1822, assumed the additional name of Bunbury, during his father's lifetime. Sir William Richardson survived until 29th October, 1830. He served as Sheriff of Tyrone in 1789.

IV.—HENRY VAUGHAN BROOKE, Esq.

Henry Vaughan Brooke, Esq., was the head of the family Brooke, the Fermanagh branch of which is represented by

X.—THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EDEN, in place of Thomas Knox, Lord Baron Welles.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Eden was elected for Dunganon, in place of Thomas Knox, Lord Welles, during the recess preceding the Session of 1781, which began on Oct. 9th. Lord Welles had been created a peer on the 8th January, 1781. Mr. Eden was, we find from Burke's Peerage, the third son of Sir Robert Eden, Bart., of West Auckland; and was at first a barrister-at-law. He was a Privy Councillor in Great Britain (and of course in Ireland), Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and Ambassador to France, &c. He was created Baron Auckland, in Ireland, the 18th November, 1789; and Baron Auckland in Great Britain, 22nd May, 1793. He married, 26th Sept., 1776, Eleanor, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart., of Minto; and was grandfather of the present Lord Auckland.

STRABANE.

XI.—JOHN STEWART HAMILTON, ESQ.—Re-elected.

I account for the additional Christian name of Stewart being now added to describe Mr. John Hamilton, by the fact that in this Parliament the name of another John Hamilton appears as Member for St. Canice or Irishtown Borough, county Kilkenny.

XII.—HENRY POMEROY, ESQ.

Henry Pomeroy, born the 8th Dec., 1749, was the eldest son of Arthur Pomeroy, Esq., M.P. for the county Kildare, who was created Lord Harberton of Carbery, county Kildare, on the 10th October, 1783, and Viscount, 5th July, 1791, by Mary, elder daughter and co-heir of Henry Colley, Esq. of Castle Carbery, sometime M.P. for Strabane during part of the Parliament of 1715–27 (see p. 271), and elder brother of the first Lord Mornington. Mr. Pomeroy married, 20th January, 1788 or (1778)*, Mary, second daughter of Nicholas Grady, Esq., of Grange, county Limerick, by whom he had one son, Henry, born in 1789, who predeceased him in 1804. Mr. Pomeroy was the second Viscount Harberton; and dying 30th Nov., 1829, was succeeded by his brother Arthur—(see Burke's Peerage).

* Lodge gives 1788; Burke 1778. From the date of the son's birth (who is not mentioned by Lodge in 1789) the later date seems the most probable one.

PARLIAMENT OF 1783.

Begun 14th October, 1783. Concluded 8th April, 1790.

Name.	Constituency.
James Stewart, Esq.,	Tyrone County.
Nathaniel Montgomery, Esq.,	
William Richardson, Esq.,	
Henry Vaughan Brooke, Esq.,	Augher Borough.
Samuel Hayes, Esq., in place of Henry Vaughan Brooke, Esq., who elected to serve for Donegal county.	
Thomas St. George, Esq.,	
Sackville Hamilton, Esq.,	Clogher Borough or City.
John Francis Cradock, Esq., in place of Thomas St. George, deceased.	
Rt. Hon Edmund Sexton Pery,	
Hon. Thomas Knox,	Dungannon Borough.
Lorenzo Moore, Esq., in place of Rt. Hon. Edmund Sexton Pery, who made his election for Limerick city.	
Henry Pomeroy, Esq.,	
Sir John Stewart Hamilton, Bart.,	Strabane Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—JAMES STEWART, ESQ.—Re-elected.

II.—NATHANIEL MONTGOMERY, ESQ.—Re-elected.

AUGHER.

III.—WILLIAM RICHARDSON, ESQ.

William Richardson was the son of St. George Richardson, Esq., who was, according to Sir Bernard Burke, nephew of William Richardson, of Augher Castle, the Member for the Borough of Augher (as I believe) in the Parliament of 1692-5. I suspect, however, that he was St. George Richardson's great uncle, as he must have been an old man in 1695, his father-in-law, the Rev. Archibald Erskine, having died in 1645. William Richardson's mother was Elizabeth Bunbury, of Kilfeacle. Mr. Richardson was created a Baronet of Ireland, 30th August, 1787, and his name appears as such in the list of members in the Journals for the Session of 1788. In 1798 he sat for Ballyshannon Borough, county Donegal, in place of Viscount Corry, who elected to serve for Tyrone. He married in 1775, Eliza Richardson, and had (with three daughters) a son, Sir James Mervyn Richardson-Bunbury, who, 20th April, 1822, assumed the additional name of Bunbury, during his father's lifetime. Sir William Richardson survived until 29th October, 1830. He served as Sheriff of Tyrone in 1789.

IV.—HENRY VAUGHAN BROOKE, ESQ.

Henry Vaughan Brooke, Esq., was the head of the family of Brooke, the Fermanagh branch of which is represented by

Sir Victor Brooke, of Colebrooke (see Burke's Peerage, "Sir Victor Brooke, Bart."). He was the son of Basil Brooke, of Brooke Hill, county Donegal, by Jane, daughter of Henry Wray, of Castle Wray, county Donegal, by whom he left no issue. He was fifth in descent from Sir Basil Brooke, who went over to Ireland in Queen Elizabeth's time, served under Blount, Lord Mountjoy, in the north, and was appointed Governor of the Town and Castle of Donegal; and was also one of the Commissioners for the Settlement of Ulster, and obtained from the Crown large grants of land in the county Donegal.

Pynnar found in 1618-19, in the precinct of Kilmacrenan, allotted to Servitors and Natives, that "Sir Basil Brooke, Kt., hath a thousand acres called Edonecarne. Upon this there is a Bawn of lime and stone, and in it a house in building, in which there dwelleth an *English Man*." These acres were of course, as usual, "profitable" acres, the remainder not being measured.

Mr. Henry Vaughan Brooke, was also returned for the county Donegal, and elected to serve for it. He was returned for it again, in 1798; but I do not find his name in the Union division list in 1800. He had served in the Parliament of 1776-83, for the Borough of Donegal. He died in 1807, having devised his estate to his nephew, Thomas Grove, Esq., who assumed the name of Brooke. His nephew, Henry Brooke, of Dublin and of Brooke Hill, then became the head of the family.

V.—SAMUEL HAYES, ESQ., in place of Henry Vaughan Brooke, Esq., who elected to serve for Donegal County.

Samuel Hayes was the only surviving son of Charles Hayes (son of Challis Hayes, Esq., Vice-Consul at Lisbon), by Deborah Holditch of Totnes. Mr. Samuel Hayes married Mary, daughter and heir of William Basil, Esq., of Dromboe Castle, county Donegal. He was created a baronet in 1789, and died in 1807. He was the great-grandfather of the present Sir Samuel Hayes, Bart., of Drumboe Castle, county Donegal. There was another Samuel Hayes (of Avondale), sitting for Wicklow Borough, in this Parliament. (See Burke's Peerage, "Hayes, Bart.")

CLOGHER.

VI.—THOMAS ST. GEORGE, ESQ.—Re-elected.

VII.—SACKVILLE HAMILTON, ESQ.

Sackville Hamilton (afterwards Right Honorable) was the third son of the Hon. Henry Hamilton, third and youngest

son of the first Viscount Boyne, joint customer and collector of the Port of Dublin, and afterwards removed to that of Cork, M.P. for county Donegal from 1729-30 to 1743, by Mary, eldest daughter of Joshua Dawson, Esq., of Castle Dawson, county Londonderry. Mr. Sackville Hamilton was baptized 5th April, 1732. He first served in Parliament for the Borough of St. Johnstown, county Longford, being sworn 24th July, 1780, in place of Sir Ralph Fetherston, deceased. At the date of Archdall's *Lodge's Peerage* (1789) he was principal secretary in the civil department of the Government.* In 1783 he was returned for Clogher, and also for Rathcormack, county Cork, but elected to serve for Clogher. He served again for Clogher in the Parliament of 1790, till he accepted the office of Escheator of Munster, in 1795,† to make way for Mr. Secretary Pelham. In 1796, being then a Privy Councillor, he was returned for Armagh Borough, in place of George Rawson, deceased, and sworn on 15th October. He married Arabella, daughter of George Berkeley, D.D., afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, and died in 1818.

VIII.—JOHN FRANCIS CRADOCK, ESQ., in place of Thomas St. George, deceased.

The new writ for Clogher, in place of Mr. Thomas St. George, was ordered on the 26th April, 1785. The vacancy was filled by the election of John Francis Cradock (or Caradoc), afterwards General Cradock, and Lord Howden, (so created 19th October, 1819.) He was the only son of the Most Rev. John Cradock, Archbishop of Dublin, by Mary, relict of Richard St. George, Esq., of Kilrush, and daughter of William Blaydwin, Esq., of Boston, Lincolnshire. He was born 12th August, 1762; and married 17th November, 1798, Lady Theodosia Meade, daughter of John, first Earl of Clanwilliam, by whom he had an only son, John Hobart, second Baron, a Lieutenant-General in the army, G.C.B. K.H., &c., &c. The first Lord Howden was created a peer of the United Kingdom in 1831. In the Parliament of 1790 he was returned for Castlebar, being then a Lieutenant-Colonel; and it appears from the excuse offered for his absence in February, 1791, from calls of the House, that he had sailed with his regiment in the previous summer for the West Indies. In that of 1798 he was elected for Midleton, county Cork, in place of Richard Hardinge, who accepted the office of Escheator of Munster, and was sworn on the 20th February, 1799, being then a Major-General; but accepted the office of Gentleman-at-Large to the Lord Lieutenant in 1800, his

* This, I suppose, answered to Under Secretary.

† New writ, March 24.

successor, the Rt. Hon. Richard Annesley, being sworn on the 8th May. General Cradock, then was returned for Thomastown, and sworn 19th May, 1800. He was Colonel of the 43rd regiment of foot, G.C.B., and G.C. of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Crescent; which orders were bestowed upon him for his distinguished services in Egypt (Burke, Edit., 1832).

General Cradock was Commissioner of Barracks in 1794 and 1796 (being then a Colonel). He was Quarter-Master-General in Ireland in 1800—as appears from his urging that circumstance as a reason for being excused from serving on the Clogher Election Committee. This reason the House on a division refused to accept. General Cradock was second to the Rt. Hon. Isaac Corry, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his duel with Mr. Grattan; which arose out of an altercation between them in the House of Commons on the occasion of one of the Union debates, February, 18th, 1800. Mr. Metge, M.P. for Tallaght, was the other second. Mr. Corry was wounded in the arm. It had been decided that if either party had been killed or disabled, the other was to be considered to have paired with him. The Speaker tried to prevent the duel, which appears to have been fought whilst the debate was still proceeding, in the midst of a frenzied mob, and in presence of the Sheriff, who did not interfere officially, but endeavoured to effect an amicable arrangement. (Ross Cornwallis Correspondence, Vol. III, pp. 195–196). General Cradock was Governor of the Cape of Good Hope from 1811 to 1814.

DUNGANNON.

IX.—RT. HON. EDMUND SEXTON PERY.

Mr. Pery, who was born in 1719, was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1771 (when Mr. Ponsonby resigned, objecting to present an address of the House to the Lord Lieutenant, as he considered it as practically condoning a breach of the Privileges of the Commons) to 1785, when, on his retirement from that office, he was elevated to the peerage as Viscount Pery. His peerage expired at his death in 1806. His brother, the Rt. Rev. William Cecil Pery, Bishop of Killaloe in 1781, and of Limerick in 1784, was created Baron Glentworth in 1790; and his eldest son was created Viscount Limerick in 1800; Earl in 1803; and Baron Foxford in the United Kingdom, in 1815. (See Burke's Peerage.)

Mr. Pery elected to sit for Limerick city, which he had previously represented from 1761.

X.—HON. THOMAS KNOX.

The Hon. Thomas Knox, afterwards first Earl of Ranfurly, succeeded his father as Viscount Northland in 1818. He will be noticed again as Member for the county.

XI.—LORENZO MOORE, ESQ., in place of RT. HON. EDMUND SEXTON PERY, who made his election to serve for Limerick city.

Mr. Lorenzo Moore, who was now elected for Dungannon, sat in the Parliament of 1798 from 23rd April for Ardiert borough, county Kerry, being elected to succeed Mr. Robert Day, who became a Justice of the King's Bench. In 1800, being then Ranger of the Curragh, he voted for the Union.

Lorenzo Moore was grandson of the Rev. William Moore, Rector of Kiltennagh, diocese of Ferns, and son of William Moore, of Tuirahan, county Wexford, by Frances, his wife. The Rev. William Moore married Alice, sister of Henry Whitfield.

Lorenzo Moore was Colonel of the Battleaxe Guards, and died a Major-General at Dresden, on 18th March, 1737. His sister married the Rt. Hon. George Ogle, whose statue remains in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

XII.—HENRY POMEROY, ESQ., re-elected.

XIII.—SIR JOHN STEWART HAMILTON, Bart., re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1790.

Began 20 May, 1790—concluded 11 July, 1797.

Name.	Constituency.
James Stewart, of Killymoon, Esq.,	Tyrone County.
Hon. Thomas Knox,	
Thomas Coghlan, Esq.,	Augher Borough.
Edmond Stanley, of Dublin, Esq.,	
John Stewart, Esq., in the place of Thomas Coghlan, deceased.	
Sackville Hamilton, Esq.,	Clogher City.
Richard Townsend Herbert, Esq.,	
Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, in place of Sackville Hamilton, who accepted office of Escheator of Munster.	
Hon. John Knox,	Dungannon Borough.
Hon. George Knox,	
James Verner, Esq., in place of John Knox, who accepted office of Escheator of Munster.	
Sir John Stewart Hamilton, Bart.,	Strabane Borough.
Hon. Henry Pomeroy,	

MEMOIRS.

I.—JAMES STEWART, of Killymoon, ESQ., re-elected.

II.—HON. THOMAS KNOX.

The Hon. Thomas Knox, eldest son of the first Viscount Northland, has been already noticed as Member for Dungan-

non. He was created Baron Ranfurly in the United Kingdom in 1826, and Earl of Ranfurly, in Ireland, in 1831. He succeeded his father as Viscount Northland in 1818. He was born 5th August, 1754; married, 2nd June, 1785, Diana Jane, eldest daughter and coheir of Edmond Viscount Pery (who died in 1839), and died 26th April, 1840.

AUGHER.

III.—THOMAS COGHLAN, Esq.

Thomas Coghlan was sixth in descent from Sir John MacCoghlan, of Cloghan, who married Sabine MacDalachan, was knighted in 1569, and died 18th July, 1590. Sir John was succeeded by his son John, who was knighted by the Earl of Essex in 1599; and who married Mary, daughter of Art MacCoghlan, in 1571. They had a son, Garrett, who died 17th April, 1629, and was buried at Clonmacnois on the 19th, having married Honora, daughter of Sir Richard Burke, Earl of Clanricarde and St. Albans. Garrett had a son, John of Garrycastle, who died before 1663, leaving, by Constance his wife, a son, John Coghlan (whose will was dated 8th May, 1705), and who was twice married. His first wife was Joan Fitzpatrick of Castletown; his second, Cowly Dowling, who remarried Thomas Butler of Ballinasloe. By Joan Fitzpatrick he had three sons. The two elder, Captain Garrett and Captain James, d. s. p. The third, Felix, married twice; first, Elena, daughter of Esmond Malone of Dublin; and secondly, Ismay Daly of Killileagh. He died February, 1758, having had by his first wife Thomas, the subject of this memoir; and a daughter, Margaret Maria, wife of a Mr. Pritchett. By the second wife, Ismay Daly, he had four daughters: (1) Rose, who married Hyacinth Daly, son of Denis Daly of Raford, county Galway (who died 1782), by whom she had the Right Hon. Denis Bowes Daly (died 1825), and Margaret, wife of Sir Skeffington Smyth; (2) Bridget; (3) Joanna; and (4) Frances. Thomas Coghlan married Anne Cary of Dungiven, county Londonderry; but had no issue by her. His will was dated 2nd December, 1772, and proved 28th March, 1794. In 1791 he was excused from attendance on committees, being sixty years of age and upwards. His successor in Augher was sworn March 25th, 1794.

Thomas Coghlan, who was of Cloghan (King's County), sat for Castlebar in the Parliament of 1776, and for Carlingford in that of 1783. He had pensions amounting to £850,* and his address was given in Samuel Watson's "Gentleman's and Citizen's Almanack for 1784" as of Dublin

* Viz.:—£300 a year from 7 June, 1776, £350 a year from 25 Nov., 1788, and £200 a year from 8 August, 1789. (*Anthologia Hibernica*, vol. II., p. 237.)

Castle, and of Strawberry Hill, Banagher, King's County; but I cannot discover that he held any office. Had he survived until the election of the next Parliament, Mr. Coghlan would have come under the provisions of the Act 33, Geo. iii., chap. 41 (1793), for securing the Freedom and Independence of the House of Commons, by excluding certain placeholders, as well all pensioners under the Crown, or the husbands of pensioners, from sitting in the House of Commons. There is a pedigree of the Coghlan or MacCoghlan family in Ulster's office.

IV.—EDMOND STANLEY, Esq.

Mr. Stanley, of Dublin, was a member of the Bar. In the next Parliament, he sat for Lanesborough Borough, county Longford; and in 1799, being then a Sergeant-at-Law, voted for the Union.

Mr. Stanley was appointed third Sergeant-at-Law by patent dated 10 December, 1793; and first Sergeant, by patent dated 1 July, 1801.

Mr. Edmond Stanley was the second son of Edmond Stanley, the elder, of Athlone, whose will, dated 4 February, was proved May, 1763. He was grandson of Robert Stanley, of Inchmore, who was buried at St. John's, Roscommon, in 1720.

V.—JOHN STEWART, Esq., in the place of Thomas Coghlan, deceased.

John Stewart, Esq. (afterwards Right Hon.), a member of the Bar, who succeeded Mr. Coghlan as Member for Augher, being sworn on the last day of the Session, March 25, 1794, was the eldest son of the Rev. Hugh Stewart, Rector of Termon-ma-guirk, county Tyrone, from 1791 to 1800; by his wife, Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Andrew Hamilton. He was born 1757; and married Mary, daughter of Colonel Archdale, M.P. for Fermanagh; by whom he had with other issue, Sir Hugh Stewart, second Baronet, father of the present Sir John Marcus Stewart, by Julia, daughter of Marcus Gage, Esq., of Bellarena, county Londonderry.

Mr. Stewart was, in the Parliament of 1798, returned for five places, viz. :—Augher, Strabane, Portarlinton, Bangor, and Askeaton (county Limerick), and elected to sit for Bangor. He was re-elected and sworn 5 March, 1798, on acceptance of office as Counsel to the Commissioners of Revenue; and elected again, and sworn 15 August, 1798, as Solicitor-

General. He subsequently (in 1800), became Attorney-General, but resigned apparently in the same year. He voted for the Union in 1799.

Mr. Stewart was created a Baronet in 1803, as Sir John Stewart of Athenry, county Tyrone. He was the great-great-grandson of Captain Andrew Stewart, who accompanied Lord Ochiltree (the ancestor of the Earl of Castlestewart), to Ireland; and settled at Gortigal, county Tyrone, about 1627. Sir John Stewart was High Sheriff of Tyrone in 1809.

CLOGHER.

VI.—SACKVILLE HAMILTON, Esq., re-elected.

VII.—RICHARD TOWNSEND HERBERT, Esq.

Richard Townsend Herbert, Esq., belonged to a family which was a branch of that of Herbert of Muckcross, county Kerry.

His great-grandfather, Arthur Herbert, married Mary, daughter of George Bastable, of Castleisland, and had George, who married Jane Fitzgerald, daughter of the Knight of Kerry; by her he had the Rev. Arthur, who married Helena, third daughter of Colonel Richard Townsend,* and their son was the subject of this memoir.

Mr. Townsend married twice:—first, Emily Herbert; and secondly, Jane, daughter of Anthony Stoughton, of Ballyhorgan; by whom he had, the Rev. Arthur Herbert, who married Jane, daughter of the Rev. Maynard Denny, of Church-hill, and had the Rev. Arthur Herbert, Rector of Castleisland. Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert, was a younger son of Mr. Richard Townsend Herbert. In part of the next Parliament, Mr. Herbert sat for the Borough of Granard, being sworn 3 February, 1800.

VIII.—The Rt. Hon. THOMAS PELHAM, in place of Sackville Hamilton, who accepted the office of Escheator of Munster.

Mr. Pelham, who ultimately became the second Earl of Chichester, was the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. I find that he had held that office as far back as 1783—under Lord Northington's administration. The new writ for Clogher, in place of Mr. Hamilton, was ordered on the 24th March, 1795. In the Parliament of 1783, he had represented Carrick-on-Shannon, and in that of 1798, he sat for the borough of Armagh till he vacated his seat, by accepting the office of gentleman-at-large to the Lord Lieutenant. His successor, General Lake, was sworn on the 15th January, 1800.

* M.P. for Cork, 1776.

We find in the "Cornwallis Correspondence" (Ross, vol. ii., p. 430) in a letter from Lord Cornwallis to the Duke of Portland (the Home Secretary), 7th November, 1798, that Mr. Pelham then desired to resign the Chief Secretaryship on the ground of ill health; a note says that he had been desirous of doing so for some time, but the Duke had urged him to remain, and only yielded to his wishes on the 2nd November. Lord Cornwallis recommended Lord Castlereagh as his successor.

On the 26th September, 1800, Lord Camden in a letter to Lord Castlereagh, suggested that the latter should resign the office of Keeper of the Signet, in favour of Mr. Pelham, on the understanding that the office of Chief Secretary would not in future be in the gift of the Lord Lieutenant, but of the Prime Minister, and thus be more permanent in its character. Lord Castlereagh replied by placing the office of Keeper of the Signet at Mr. Pitt's disposal, but suggested that when Mr. Pelham resigned the office of Secretary of State, it should be permanently affixed to that of Chief Secretary. (*Ib.*, Vol. iii., p. 293.)

Mr. Pelham was Secretary of State for the Home Department. In 1801, he was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's barony; and in 1807, became Postmaster-General, having succeeded his father as second Earl of Chichester in 1805. He married, in 1801, Mary, daughter of the fifth Duke of Leeds, and died in 1826.

Mr. Pelham represented the county of Sussex in the English Parliament from 1780 till his succession to the Peerage.

DUNGANNON.

IX.—THE HON. JOHN KNOX.

Mr. John Knox was the second son of Lord Welles, created Viscount Northland in 1791. He became a Major-General in the army, and Governor of Jamaica, and was lost on his passage to that island in 1800.—(See Burke's Peerage, "Earl of Ranfurly").

X.—THE HON. GEORGE KNOX.

Mr. George Knox was brother of his colleague, being fifth son of Lord Welles. He was subsequently a Privy Councillor and D.C.L. He married, first, Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Staples, Bart.; and secondly, Harriet, daughter of Thomas Fortescue, Esq.; by both of whom he had issue. He died in 1827. (See Burke's Peerage). In the Parliament of 1798, he sat for Dublin University, and in 1799, voted against the Union. Being a Commissioner of Revenue, he was dismissed

from his office. He continued to represent the University till the dissolution, in October, 1806. On March 28th, 1805, he was re-elected on appointment as one of the Commissioners of the Treasury in Ireland.

XI.—JAMES VERNER, Esq., in place of John Knox, who accepted the office of Escheator of Munster.

The new writ was ordered for Dungannon on the 22nd February, 1794. Mr. Verner, who was returned for Dungannon in place of Mr. John Knox, was the elder son of David Verner, Esq., by Elizabeth Crossle, by whom he had a large family. His youngest son, William, M.P. for the county Armagh, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, having succeeded, in 1788, to the estates of his paternal granduncle, Thomas Verner, Esq., of Churchhill, was created a baronet in 1846, and died in 1871. He was father of the present Sir Edward Wingfield Verner, Bart., late M.P. for county Armagh.

Mr. James Verner was High Sheriff of Tyrone in 1790.

STRABANE.

XII.—Sir JOHN STEWART HAMILTON, Bart., re-elected.

XIII.—Hon. HENRY POMEROY, re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1798.

Began 9 January, 1798. Concluded 31 December, 1800.

Name.	Constituency.
James Stewart, Esq.,	Tyrone County.
Hon. Somerset Lowry Corry, commonly called Lord Viscount Corry.	
William Bailey, Esq.,	
John Stewart, of Aughinree, Esq.,	Augher Borough.
James Galbraith, Esq., in place of Mr. Stewart, who made his election for Bangor.	
Sir John Tydd, Bart.,	
Thomas Burgh, Esq.,	Clogher City.
Jonah Barrington, Esq., in place of Sir John Tydd, who accepted the office of Escheator of Leinster.	
Lieutenant-General William Gardiner, in place of Mr. Burgh, a Commissioner of Accounts.	
Rt. Hon. Richard Annealey, in place of Mr. Barrington, who accepted the office of Escheator of Munster.	Dungannon Borough.
John King, Esq., } In place of General Gardiner and Mr. Charles Ball, Esq., } Annealey, declared not duly elected.	
Hon. Charles Knox,	
James Verner, Esq.,	Strabane Borough
Richard Fortescue Sharkey, Esq., in place of Mr. Knox, who accepted the office of Escheator of Connaught.	
Hon. John Knox, in place of Sharkey, who accepted the office of Escheator of Munster.	
Nathaniel Montgomery Moore, Esq.,	Strabane Borough
John Stewart, Esq.,	
Andrew Knox, Esq., in place of Mr. Stewart, who made his election for Bangor.	

I.—JAMES STEWART, Esq., re-elected.

II.—Hon. SOMERSET LOWRY CORRY, commonly called Lord Viscount Corry.

Viscount Corry was the second, but only surviving son of Armar Lowry Corry, first Earl of Belmore, who formerly represented the county, by his first wife, Lady Margaret Butler, eldest daughter of Somerset Hamilton, Earl of Carriick; his elder brother, Galbraith, having died very young. He was returned also for Ballyshannon, which was one of his father's boroughs, but elected to sit for Tyrone. In 1800 he married his first cousin, Lady Juliana Butler (who died in 1861), and by her had Armar, M.P. for Fermanagh, and third Earl of Belmore; the Rt. Hon. Henry Corry, M.P. for Tyrone from 1825-73, sometime first Lord of the Admiralty, father, by Lady Harriet Ashley, of Montagu, Lord Rowton; and Sarah, died young. Lord Corry represented the county again in the first session of the Imperial Parliament. He succeeded his father, 2nd February, 1802. In 1819, he became a representative peer for Ireland, and was Governor of Jamaica from 1829-32. He died at Leamington in 1841.

Lord Corry moved the address in answer to the Lord Lieutenant's speech, on the first day of his sitting in Parliament. But like his father, when the Union question arose, he was a strong anti-unionist. In 1800, on the report of the Union Bill, he made a motion against it. A short resumé of the debate will be found in the "Constitution" newspaper of the 7th June, 1800. The motion itself was too long to be all printed in one day's number of the paper. It was rejected by 135 to 77. The report was carried by 155 to 87.

Lord Corry succeeded, in November, 1798, the Marquess of Abercorn as Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Tyrone Militia (who had held that rank from the embodiment of the regiment in July, 1793). The name of the rank was changed to Colonel, apparently in 1802. Lord Belmore resigned in 1804, and was succeeded, on 11th August, by Lord Caledon, whom he had made Lieut.-Colonel, 9th May, 1801. He was later on in life Custos Rotulorum of Tyrone.

AUGHER.

III.—WILLIAM BAILLIE, Esq.

Captain William Baillie, of the Tyrone regiment of Militia, was the son of William Baillie, Esq., of Tirnaakka, county Tyrone, who married Eleanor Morris Mar. Set,

dated 15th August, 1753), and who died before 1781, his will being dated 17th November, 1767. Tirnaskea is near Stewartstown. There seems to have been a residence at Tirnaskea in 1632; as there is a carved stone with that date in the old house, now a coach-house. There are also stones which bear the dates of 1676 and 1753. The name of William Baillie the elder, appears in public records from 1740 to 1753.

The name of William Baillie the younger, the subject of this memoir, appears also in such records from 1778 to 1805. He disentailed the trust estate by deed, dated 20th May, 1786, and as evidenced by marriage settlement of 24th January, 1786, married Sarah, second daughter of the Rev. Hugh Stewart, of Tynan, county Armagh, Rector of Termonmaguirk, county Tyrone, from 1791 to 1800, by his second wife, Harriet Anne, widow of George Scholes, Esq., of High Bank, Manchester. He was therefore brother-in-law of Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Stewart, of Athenree, M.P. William Baillie was appointed High Sheriff of Tyrone on 16th February, 1787, and on 21st December, 1791, to the Commission of the Peace for the county. He voted for the Union in 1799, Augher being then Lord Abercorn's borough. He was succeeded in the estate by his brother, Theodore, whose name appears in public records from 1789 to 1813, and who died *circa* 1825. He had had three daughters, viz., Ellen, who died before her mother and presumably her father also; Catherine, who succeeded him; and Julia, who died before both her sisters. Catherine died unmarried, and left the Tirnaskea estate to Thomas Robert Gage, Esq., who under the will assumed the name of Baillie, in addition to and before that of Gage; and who is the present Solicitor to the General Post Office in Ireland. Although there was no blood relationship, there was a family connexion apparently between the Baillie and Gage families through the family of Sir John Stewart; the first wife of Sir Hugh, the second baronet, being a Miss Gage. (See Burke's Peerage.)

IV.—JOHN STEWART, of Aughinree, Esq., re-elected.

Mr. Stewart elected to serve for Bangor borough. As will be seen below, he was also returned for Strabane and Portarlington. He became Solicitor-General in this year.

V.—JAMES GALBRAITH, ESQ., in place of Mr. Stewart, who made his election for Bangor.

Mr. Galbraith, who was elected in place of Mr. Stewart, was son of James Galbraith, Esq., of Londonderry, by

Elizabeth, daughter of John Whitehill, of Clagh. His grandfather was Samuel Galbraith, of Dunduff's Point, County Donegal, who married Jane, daughter of John Clarke.

Mr. Galbraith was created a baronet in 1813. He married Rebecca Dorothea, daughter of John Hamilton, of Castlegiven, county Donegal, by whom he had, with other daughters, Jane, who married in 1820 Captain Charles Stanhope, by whom she was mother of George Philip, eighth Earl of Chesterfield.

Sir James Galbraith died in 1826 without male issue, and the baronetcy became extinct.

CLOGHER.

VI.—Sir JOHN TYDD, BART.

On the 20th June, 1776, and again, in consequence of the prorogation of Parliament on the 15th October, 1777, John Tydd, of Clonreker, and Hugh Walsh, of Ballykillcavin, both in the Queen's County, petitioned against the return of Lord Viscount Jocelyn, and Sir John Parnell, for Maryborough. The result was, that Sir John Parnell was allowed to retain his seat, but Mr. Tydd was seated in place of Lord Jocelyn, (26th January, 1778). Why a distinction was made is not very obvious, as the petition impugned the entire legality of the election, as well as the correctness of the return. In 1780 and 1783 Mr. Tydd's name appears in the *Liber Munerum* as a Commissioner of Appeals. In 1783 Mr. Tydd sat for Ardfert in place of the Right Hon. John Scott, who elected to serve for Portarlington. In 1790 he was returned for Ballinakill borough, in the Queen's County. On the 5th February, 1795, we find John Tydd, Esq., asking the House of Commons for compensation for the extraordinary trouble he had been at in executing the office of Paymaster of Premiums granted for inland and canal carriage. A similar petition was presented by Sir John Tydd (now a baronet) on 4th February in the following year.

Sir John Tydd was returned for Clogher in the Parliament of 1798, but accepted the office of Escheator of Leinster, and Mr. Barrington was sworn in his room on the 30th April, 1798. On the 4th of April Sir John was sworn for Fore (county Westmeath) in the place of the Hon. Richard Annesley, who elected to sit for Blessington. But on the 19th February, 1800, we find Mr. Burgh, his colleague in Clogher, sworn in his room for Fore, he having accepted the office of Escheator of Munster. Sir John's name does not appear in the Union division list of 1799.

In 1799, Sir John Tydd was Paymaster of Corn Bounties, and a sum of £800 was voted to him on 22nd February, in that capacity. (See Commons' Journals.)

Sir John Tydd was created a baronet 24th July, 1795. He married May, 1772, Diana, daughter and co-heir of Benjamin Bunbury, Esq., of Kilfeacle. He died without issue 1805. His widow's will was proved in 1821. Sir John was son of French Tydd, Esq., of the King's County (by Elizabeth Moore, his wife), who was fourth son of Thomas Tydd, of Knockerley, in the King's County (by Mary French, his wife), and grandson of Francis Tydd, of Faganstown, county Limerick (who died in 1702) by Elizabeth, his wife, sister of Peter Padfield. There is a very full pedigree of this family for five generations in the Will collections. (Information obtained from Ulster's Office.)

Sir John Tydd was of Lamberton, in the Queen's County. Lady Tydd was sister of the wife of St. George Richardson, M.P. for Augher, 1755-60. He was a friend of John Scott, Earl of Clonmell (Chief Justice), and an executor of his will.

VII.—THOMAS BURGH, Esq.

Mr. Burgh at the time of the Union Division in 1799, was Secretary to the Lords of the Treasury, and of course voted for it.

In 1776, I find Thomas Burgh of Chapelizod, and Thomas Burgh of Oldtown, both elected for Athy, county Kildare. Again in 1783, one of them (I presume the subject of this memoir), represented it again. In 1790, Thomas Burgh represented Kilbeggan, Westmeath.

The father of the Member for Clogher, also Thomas Burgh, married Anne, daughter of the Right Reverend Dive Downes, Bishop of Cork, by whom he had, William, LL.D. and Thomas, of whom I now treat, who became Comptroller-General and Commissioner of the Revenue. He accepted the office of Commissioner of Accounts in or about the beginning of 1800, which vacated his seat for Clogher; but on the 19th Feb. of that year was sworn for Fore, in the place of Sir John Tydd. Mr. Thomas Burgh married Anne, daughter and heir of David Aigion, Esq., by whom he had General Ulysses Burgh, second Lord Downes, in which title and peerage he succeeded his cousin, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Downes.

VIII.—JONAH BARRINGTON, Esq., in place of Sir John Tydd, Bart., who accepted the office of Escheator of Munster.

Mr. Barrington was sworn on 30th April, 1798. I find in a note to page 67, of Vol. III. of the "Cornwallis Cor-

respondence," that Mr., afterwards Sir Jonah Barrington, was born about 1764, and died 8th April, 1834. He married in June, 1789, a daughter of Edward Grogan, Esq., a silk mercer; and sister-in-law of Lundy Foot. He was Judge of the Admiralty Court, but was removed from the bench on an address to the Crown, voted by both Houses of Parliament, in 1830. He was M.P. for Tuam from 1790 to 1797. He voted against the Union in 1799, being then Judge of the Admiralty Court.

He retired from Parliament after the session of 1799.

IX.—Lieutenant-General WILLIAM GARDINER, in place of Mr. Burgh, a Commissioner of Accounte.

General Gardiner, who was returned in place of Mr. Burgh in 1800, but unseated on petition, was the grandson of the Rt. Hon. Luke Gardiner, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, who married Anne Stewart, the heiress of the Stewarts of the Mountjoy family—(see page 258). Their son was the Right Hon. Charles Gardiner, who married Florinda, daughter of Robert Norman, of Lagore, county Meath; and had the Right Hon. Luke Gardiner, created Baron and Viscount Mountjoy (who was father of Charles John, Earl of Blessington), and the subject of this memoir, General William Gardiner, who married Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, Baronet, of Staffordshire. General Gardiner was sworn 3rd Feb., 1800. The petition alleged that the records, which would show who had the right of voting, had been suppressed. In point of fact, no charter for this borough, bearing date as far back as 1613, when it first returned members, can be found or traced. Some of the Clogher records have, I believe, been destroyed by fire; and the Bishop practically had nominated the members.

X.—Rt. Hon. RICHARD ANNESLEY, in place of Mr. Barrington, who accepted the office of Escheator of Munster.

Mr. Annesley, who was also unseated on petition, was sworn 3rd Feb., 1800. He was the second son of Viscount Glerawley, and succeeded his elder brother, as Earl Annesley, in 1802, by virtue of a special remainder. He was born in 1745, and married in 1771 Anne, daughter and heiress of Robert Lambert of Dunlady, county Down. He died in 1824, and was the grandfather of the present Earl. In 1776 he represented Coleraine, and in 1790, Newtownards, county Down. He was returned to the Parliament of 1798 for Fore, and for Blessington, county Wicklow, and elected to

sit for the latter. In 1800 he had accepted the office of Escheator of Munster, Mr. W. Saurin being sworn in his room on 3rd February. He was himself sworn on the same day for Clogher, but being unseated, he succeeded General Cradock for Middleton, county Cork, being sworn May 8th, 1800. Being then a Commissioner of Revenue, he had voted for the Union in 1799.

XI.—JOHN KING, Esq., in place of General Gardiner, declared not duly elected.

James King of the House of Barra, Aberdeenshire, settled in the county of Fermanagh, in the Reign of Charles I. He married Nichola Johnston, and was ancestor of the family of King of Corrad, county Fermanagh, now represented by Sir Charles S. King, Bart., Corrad, and of the subject of this memoir by a younger branch.

His fifth son, Charles King, married Katherine Galbraith, sister of Robert Galbraith, of Cloncorrick, county Leitrim; and died in 1714, leaving two sons; the second of whom, John King, of Mossfield, Clogher, county Tyrone, born 1703, died 1777, leaving by his wife, Katherine, an only son, Charles King, of St. Angelo, county Fermanagh, and of Fardross, county Tyrone; who was M.P. for Swords, 1776–1783, and for Belturbet, 1797–1799. He was succeeded on his death by Blaney Townley Balfour, Esq. He was High Sheriff, county Tyrone, 1782, was born 1737, and died 1799, leaving by his first wife (who died in 1777), the subject of this memoir, his second wife being Katherine, daughter and eventually co-heiress of James Gledstones, of Fardross, county Tyrone.

His only child, John King, of St. Angelo, county Fermanagh, and of Fardross, county Tyrone, was Major in the Fermanagh Militia (Com. dated 10 February, 1794), and distinguished himself with his corps in action against the rebels in 1798. He was High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1801. He was in 1800 seated on petition, as M.P. for the borough of Clogher; which he is said to have carried against the Bishop of Clogher's interest, and he continued to represent it till the Union. He was sworn 29th March. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Garrett Wall, of Coolnamuck Court, county Waterford, and died 12th September, 1810, leaving two sons and one daughter, viz. :—Captain Charles, 74th Highlanders, wounded at the siege of Badajoz, 1812, who died *s. p.* 1843; Lieutenant John, Royal Marines, died *unm.*; and Letitia, who married 1806, Lieutenant-Colonel John Godfrey, eldest son of the Rev. Luke Godfrey, LL.D.,

Treasurer of Cloyne; who died in 1813; and she died in 1833, leaving issue :—John, Major 43rd Bengal Light Infantry, born 8th June 1810; *d. unm.*, 14th August, 1878; and Barbara (deceased), married the Rev. G. S. Hughes, of Hyde House, Leamington.*

XII.—CHARLES BALL, ESQ., in place of the Right Hon. Richard Annesley, declared not duly elected.

Charles Ball, was son of John Ball, M.P. for Drogheda (who voted against the Union in 1799), and Sergeant-at-Law; and grandson of the Rev. Stearne Ball, Military Chaplain, and Curate of Drogheda. He left no issue. Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Ball, of 17 Granby Gardens, is his nephew. Mr. Ball was sworn 29th March, 1800.

DUNGANNON.

XIII.—HON. CHARLES KNOX.

The Hon. Charles Knox was the sixth son of the first Viscount Northland. He afterwards took Holy Orders and became Archdeacon of Armagh. The present Lord Primate (late Bishop of Down), is his second son. He died in 1825.

The new writ for Dungannon was ordered on the 28th January, 1799, in the early days of the session.

XIV.—JAMES VERNER, ESQ., re-elected.

XIV.—RICHARD FORTESCUE SHARKEY, ESQ., in place of the Hon. Charles Knox, who accepted the office of Escheator of Connaught.

Richard Fortescue Sharkey, probably the M.P. for Dungannon, graduated in Trinity College, Dublin, B.A., Vern. 1778, and LL.B. November 11th of the same year. Mr. Sharkey seems to have been absent from the division on the Union, 1799. He accepted the office of Escheator of Munster and a new writ was ordered for Dungannon in his room 18th July, 1800.

XVI.—The HON. JOHN KNOX, in place of Sharkey, who accepted the office of Escheator of Munster.

Major-General the Hon. John Knox had already sat for Dungannon in part of the Parliament of 1790. As the Irish House of Commons only sat four times after the writ

* The above is mainly derived from MSS. by the Rev. Samuel Madden, of Manor Waterhouse, in the possession of the present Sir Charles King, and from information derived from Sir Charles.

was ordered, parliament being prorogued on 2nd August, he could not have taken his seat in 1800, and his name consequently does not appear on the journals. Colonel Stuart Knox however has included him in a list he has given me, taken from a record of Dungannon members in his possession ; and he was elected to the Imperial Parliament.

STRABANE.

XVII.—NATHANIEL MONTGOMERY-MOORE, Esq.

Colonel Montgomery-Moore's memoir has been already given (p. 299) when representing the county as Nathaniel Montgomery.

XVIII.—JOHN STEWART, Esq.

Mr. Stewart, who was also returned for Augher, Askeyton, Portarlinton, and Bangor, elected to sit for Bangor.

XIX.—ANDREW KNOX, Esq., in place of Mr. Stewart, who made his election for Bangor.

Andrew Knox was of Prehen, county Donegal, and was Colonel of the Donegal Militia. He married Mary, daughter of Dominick M'Causland, of Daisy Hill, county Londonderry, and had, with other issue, George, who married Anna Maria, daughter of Robert Johnstone, Esq., of Magheramena, county Fermanagh, and had George, now of Prehen. He was descended from Andrew Knox, Bishop of Raphoe from 1611–33, previously Bishop of Orkney. (*Vide App. v.*, p. 352.)

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1796.

First Parliament of the United Kingdom, 1801 ; dissolved 29th June, 1802.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
James Stewart, Esq., Somerset Lowry Corry, commonly called Lord Viscount Corry.	—	{ Tyrone County.
John Stewart, Esq., of Athenree, co. Tyrone, vice Somerset Lowry Corry, commonly called Lord Viscount Corry, Earl of Belmore.	1st March, 1802,	Ditto.
John Knox, Esq.,	—	{ Dungannon Borough.
Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart., vice John Knox, deceased.	21st Nov., 1801,	Ditto.

MEMOIR.

I.—JAMES STEWART, Esq., re-elected.

II.—VISCOUNT CORRY, re-elected.

III.—THE RIGHT HON. JOHN STEWART, in place of Viscount Corry.

The Right Hon. John Stewart was the former Member for Bangor, afterwards Sir John Stewart, whose memoir has been already given. He was Attorney-General in 1800, and was created a Baronet in 1803.

DUNGANNON.

IV.—HON. JOHN KNOX.

Major-General the Hon. John Knox, whose memoir has been already given, was lost on his passage to Jamaica, of which he was governor. He is stated in Burke's Peerage to have died in 1800—but news travelled slowly in those days, which would account for the delay in filling his seat, which he could never have taken.

V.—SIR CHARLES HAMILTON, BART.

Sir Charles Hamilton, of The Mount, county Middlesex, K.C.B., Admiral of the Red, was son of Captain John Hamilton, R.N., created a Baronet in 1776, for his gallantry at the siege of Quebec in 1775, by Cassandra Agnes, daughter of Edward Chamberlayne, Esq., of Mangersbury, county Gloucester. He succeeded his father in 1784. Captain John Hamilton had been the son of John Hamilton, Esq., of Chelston, by a daughter of Dr. Wright of London, and grandson of the Hon. William Hamilton, of Chilston, brother of James (sixth Earl of Abercorn), by Margaret, second daughter of Sir Thomas Colepepper, Knt., of Hollingburne, Kent.

Sir Charles Hamilton was born 25th May, 1767, and married 19th April, 1803, Henrietta Martha, only daughter of George Drummond, Esq., of Stanmore, Middlesex; by whom he left at his death, 14th September, 1849, Colonel Sir Charles John James Hamilton, of The Mount, third Baronet; who, 14th December, 1833, married Mary, second daughter of William Wynne, Esq., of Dublin, who died 25th May, 1879, without issue.

PARLIAMENT OF 1802.

Summoned to meet at Westminster, 31st August, 1802; dissolved
24th October, 1806.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
James Stewart, Esq., of Killymoon, . . . }	19th July, 1802, {	Tyrone
John Stewart, Esq., of Athenree, . . . }		County.
George Knox, Esq., }	12th July, 1802, {	Dungannon
		Borough.
Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart., <i>vice</i> George Knox, Esq., who elected to serve for Trinity College, Dublin. }	9th June, 1802, }	Ditto.

MEMOIR.

I.—JAMES STEWART, of Killymoon, re-elected.

II.—THE RIGHT HON. JOHN STEWART, of Athenree, re-elected.

III.—THE HON. GEORGE KNOX.

The Hon. Doctor George Knox's memoir has been already given in the Parliament of 1790. Mr. Knox served for the University in that of 1798, and also in 1801. He was now again returned, and elected to serve for it. He was re-elected for it 28th March, 1805, after appointment as one of the Commissioners of the Treasury in Ireland. He had resigned the office of a Commissioner of Revenue in 1799, after voting against the Union.

IV.—SIR CHARLES HAMILTON, BART., *vice* Knox.

Sir Charles Hamilton had sat in part of the last Parliament for this borough.

PARLIAMENT OF 1806.

Summoned to meet 15th Dec., 1806. Dissolved 29th April, 1807.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
James Stewart, Esq., of Killymoon, . . . }	18th Nov., 1806, {	Tyrone County
Thomas Knox, Esq., of Dungannon, . . . }		
George Knox, Esq., of Dungannon, . . . }	11th Nov., 1806, {	Dungannon
		Borough.
James Hamilton, commonly called Lord Hamilton, <i>vice</i> George Knox, Esq., who elected to serve for the University of Dublin. }	31st Jan., 1807, }	Do.

MEMOIR.

I.—JAMES STEWART, Esq., of Killymoon, re-elected.

II.—THOMAS KNOX, Esq.

The Hon. Thomas Knox, was the eldest son of the first Viscount Northland, whom he succeeded 5th November, 1818. On the 6th of July, 1826, he was created a peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron Ranfurly; and 14th September, 1831, was created Earl of Ranfurly in Ireland. He was born 5th August, 1754, and married 2nd June, 1785, Diana Jane, eldest daughter and co-heir of Edmond, Viscount Pery, formerly Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. He died 26th April, 1840. He sat for Dungannon in 1783.

III.—GEORGE KNOX, Esq., re-elected.

The Hon. George Knox again elected to serve for the University.

IV.—VISCOUNT HAMILTON.

Viscount Hamilton was the eldest son of James, ninth Earl, and first Marquess of Abercorn, by Catherine, daughter of Sir Joseph Copley, Bart., of Sprotborough, Yorkshire. He was born 7th October, 1786, and married 25th November, 1809, Harriet, daughter of the Hon. John Douglas, granddaughter of James, fifteenth Earl of Morton (who married secondly the Earl of Aberdeen, the Prime Minister in 1853). Lord Hamilton died 27th May, 1814, leaving James, the late Duke of Abercorn; the late Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P.; and Lady Harriet, wife of the late Admiral Baillie Hamilton.

PARLIAMENT OF 1807.

Summoned to meet 22nd June, 1807. Dissolved 29th Sept., 1812.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
James Stewart, Esq., of Killymoon,	25th May, 1807,	Tyrone County.
Thomas Knox, Esq., of Dungannon,		
Claud Hamilton, commonly called Lord Claud Hamilton.	23rd May, 1807,	{ Dungannon Borough.
Claud Scott, Esq., of the city of London, vice Claud Hamilton, commonly called Lord Claud Hamilton, deceased.	8th March, 1809,	Do.

MEMOIR.

I.—JAMES STEWART, of Killymoon, re-elected.

II.—The HON. THOMAS KNOX, re-elected.

III.—LORD CLAUD HAMILTON.

Lord Claud Hamilton was the youngest son of the first Marquess of Abercorn, and brother of his predecessor in the representation of the borough of Dungannon, Viscount Hamilton. He died unmarried in 1808. (*Vide* Burke's Peerage.)

IV.—CLAUD SCOTT, Esq.

I have not been able positively to identify Mr. Scott, but from his description in the Parliamentary return, not taking the "city of London" quite literally, I suppose him to have been the eminent banker of that name, of Westminster and of Lytchet Minster, county Dorset; born 11th May, 1742, and created a Baronet 8th September, 1821. He married, 8th September, 1767, Martha, only child of John Eyre, Esq., of Stepney; and left at his decease, 27th March, 1830, an only son, Sir Samuel, second baronet, great-grandfather of the present Sir Samuel, sixth baronet. (See Burke's Peerage—"Scott, Bart., of Lytchet Minster.")

PARLIAMENT OF 1812.

Summoned to meet 24th Nov., 1812. Dissolved 10th June, 1818.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Thomas Knox, Esq.,	30th Oct., 1812, .	Tyrone County.
Sir John Stewart, Bart., of Ballygawley,		
George Peter Holford, Esq.,	17th Oct., 1812, .	{Dungannon Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—The HON. THOMAS KNOX, re-elected.

II.—SIR JOHN STEWART, BART.

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Stewart, of Ballygawley, now a baronet (so created in 1803), had sat for the county from 1802 to 1806, as John Stewart of Athenree. He had been formerly Attorney-General for Ireland for a short time in 1800.

III.—GEORGE PETER HOLFORD, Esq.

George Peter Holford was second son of Peter Holford, a Master in Chancery, by Anne, daughter of William Nutt; and grandson of Robert Holford, also a Master in Chancery, by Sarah, daughter of Sir Peter Vandegent. He was of Westonbirt, county Gloucester; and married Anne, daughter of the Rev. Averill Daniell, Rector of Clonleigh [Lifford]

diocese of Derry. He died the 29th April, 1839. She died 18th March, 1842. Mr. Holford was of Park-lane, London. Mr. Averill Daniell died aged 77, August 5th, 1821. His wife was daughter of Bishop Averill of Limerick.

PARLIAMENT OF 1818.

Summoned to meet 4 August, 1818. Dissolved 29 Feb., 1820.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Sir John Stewart, Bart., of Greenhill, co. Tyrone, }	1 July, 1818,	Tyrone County.
William Stewart, Esq., of Killymoon, co. Tyrone, }		
Thomas Knox, Esq.,	26 June, 1818,	{ Dungannon Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—SIR JOHN STEWART, BART., re-elected.

II.—WILLIAM STEWART of Killymoon.

Colonel Stewart, of the Tyrone Militia, was the son of James Stewart of Killymoon, who so long represented the county from 1768 to 1812.

III.—THOMAS KNOX, ESQ.

Thomas Knox was the grandson of the first Viscount Northland, by whose death, on the 5th November, 1818, and the succession of his own father to the viscountcy, he became the Hon. Thomas Knox. He succeeded as second Earl of Ranfurly in 1840. He was born 19th April, 1786, and married, 28th February, 1815, Mary Juliana, daughter of Primate Stuart, Archbishop of Armagh, and son of the Earl of Bute. He died 29th May, 1858.

PARLIAMENT OF 1820.

Summoned to meet 21 April, 1820. Dissolved 2 June, 1826.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Sir John Stewart, Bart., }	22 March, 1820,	Tyrone County.
William Stewart, Esq., of Killymoon, . . . }		
Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Esq., of Ahenis, }	27 June, 1825,	ditto.
county Tyrone, and Castlecoole, county Fer- }		
managh, vice Sir John Stewart, Bart., deceased, }		
Thomas Knox, Esq.,	18 March, 1820,	{ Dungannon Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—Sir JOHN STEWART, Bart., re-elected.

II.—WILLIAM STEWART of Killymoon, re-elected.

III.—The Hon. HENRY THOMAS LOWRY CORRY.

Mr. Corry, who was returned for the county in July, 1825, was the second and youngest son of Somerset, second Earl of Belmore, by his wife, Lady Juliana Butler, second daughter of Henry Thomas, Earl of Carrick. He was born in Rutland-square, Dublin, March 9th, 1803, so was now twenty-two years of age. As he retained this seat uninterruptedly till his death, 5th March, 1873, more than forty-seven years afterwards, he was then not only, I believe, father of the House of Commons, but had sat for Tyrone considerably longer than any other Member has ever done. In Sir Robert Peel's Ministry of 1834, he was made Comptroller of the Household, and a Privy Councillor. In 1841 he became Junior Lord of the Admiralty, and Secretary of that Board in 1845. He refused office in Lord Derby's first Administration, in 1852, being a freetrader; but was again Secretary to the Admiralty in Lord Derby's second Ministry in 1858. In 1866 he was appointed Vice-President of the Council, and on his sixty-fourth birthday, in 1867, accepted the office of First Lord of the Admiralty (with a seat in the Cabinet), which he held till the Ministry resigned in December, 1868. Mr. Corry married, 18th March, 1830, Lady Harriet Ashley, second daughter of the sixth Earl of Shaftesbury, and had Gertrude, married in 1861 to Stanlake Batson, Esq., of Horseheath, Cambridgeshire, and died in 1874; Armar Henry, who married Alice, daughter and heir of the late Thomas Greg, Esq., of Ballymenock, county Down; Montagu, for some years private Secretary to the Rt. Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, and one of the Secretaries of Legation on the occasion of his special mission with Lord Salisbury to Berlin in 1878; and who was created Baron Rowton, 1880; and Alice, died in 1885, who was for some time Lady in waiting to H.R.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh. Aghenis was never Mr. Corry's residence, but merely the place which qualified him, when a property qualification was necessary for Members.

IV.—The Hon. THOMAS KNOX, re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1826.

Summoned to meet 25 July, 1826. Dissolved 24 July, 1830.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
William Stewart, Esq., of Killymoon,	} 20th June, 1826,	Tyrone County.
Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Esq.,		
Thomas Knox, Esq.,	21st June, 1826,	{ Dungannon Borough.

The former members re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1830.

Summoned to meet 14 September, 1830. Dissolved 23 April, 1831.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Henry Corry, Esq.,	} 9th Aug., 1830, .	Tyrone County.
Sir Hugh Stewart, Bart., of Ballygawley,		
Thomas Knox, Esq.,	6th Aug., 1830, .	{ Dungannon Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—The Hon. HENRY CORRY, re-elected.

II.—Sir HUGH STEWART, Bart.

Sir Hugh Stewart was the eldest son of Sir John Stewart, the former Member. He was born, 14th May, 1792, and married, 19th January, 1826, Julia (who died, 1830), daughter of Marcus Gage, Esq., of Bellarena, county Derry, by whom he had the present Sir John Stewart, and a daughter, Mrs. Olphert. He married, secondly, 28th February, 1837, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Henry Lucas St. George, Rector of Dromore, diocese of Clogher; by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

Sir Hugh Stewart died in November, 1854. (See Burke's Peerage).

III.—The Hon. THOMAS KNOX, re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1831.

Summoned to meet 14th June, 1831. Dissolved 3rd Dec., 1832.
(This was the last unreformed Parliament.)

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Sir Hugh Stewart, Bart.,	} 14th May, 1831,	Tyrone County.
Henry Corry, Esq.,		
John James Knox, Esq.,	9th May, 1831.	{ Dungannon Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—Sir HUGH STEWART, Bart., re-elected.

II.—Hon. HENRY CORRY, re-elected.

III.—The Hon. JOHN JAMES KNOX.

The Hon. John James Knox, Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, born 3rd April, 1790, was the fourth son of the first Earl of Ranfurly. He married Mary Louisa, daughter of Edward Taylor, Esq., of Bifrons, county Kent, and had a daughter, Emily, who married Robert Dundas, Esq., of Arniston, Midlothian. Colonel Knox died 9th July, 1856.

 PARLIAMENT OF 1833.

Summoned to meet 29th Jan., 1833. Dissolved 29th Dec., 1834.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency
Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Esq., }	17th Dec., 1832,	Tyrone County.
Sir Hugh Stewart, Bart., }		
John James Knox, Esq., }	12th Dec., 1832,	{Dungannon Borough.
The former members re-elected.		

 PARLIAMENT OF 1835.

Summoned to meet 19th Feb., 1835. Dissolved 17th July, 1837.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Claud Hamilton, commonly called Lord Claud Hamilton, of Barons' court, county Tyrone. }	20th Jan., 1835,	Tyrone County.
Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Esq., }		
John James Knox, Esq., }	9th Jan., 1835,	{Dungannon Borough.

MEMOIR.

Lord Claud Hamilton was the second and youngest son of James, Viscount Hamilton (eldest son of the first Marquess of Abercorn, who died *vita patris* in 1814), by Lady Harriet Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Morton, and afterwards Countess of Aberdeen. He was born 27th July, 1813; and married 7th August, 1844, Lady Elizabeth Proby, second daughter of the third Earl of Carysfort; by whom he had a son, Douglas, now in the Coldstream Guards, married Lady Margaret Hutchinson in 1882, and has a son, Granville, born 1883, and three daughters (see Burke's Peerage.) Lord Claud Hamilton filled the offices of Treasurer of the Household (with a seat at the Privy Council) in 1852

and 1858-9, and of Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1866-68; he died in 1884. He was defeated when a candidate in the next Parliament for Tyrone, at the general election of 1837, by Lord Alexander, who appears from some election papers in my possession, to have been a candidate also in 1835, but was elected again in 1839; and sat uninterruptedly till the general election of 1874, when he was defeated by Mr. Ellison Macartney. He was a candidate again in 1880, but was defeated by Mr. Litton, afterwards one of the Land Commissioners.

II.—THE RIGHT HON. HENRY CORRY, re-elected.

III.—THE HON. JAMES JOHN KNOX, re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1837.

Summoned to meet 11th Sept., 1837. Dissolved 23rd June, 1841.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Esq., James Dupré Alexander, commonly called Lord Viscount Alexander.	7th Aug., 1837,	Tyrone County.
Claud Hamilton, Esq., commonly called Lord Claud Hamilton, <i>vice</i> Lord Viscount Alexander, Earl of Caledon.		
Thomas Knox, Esq., commonly called Lord Viscount Northland.	6th May, 1839,	Do.
Thomas Knox, Esq., <i>vice</i> Viscount Northland, who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks.	2nd Aug., 1837,	{Dungannon Borough.
	9th June, 1838,	Do.

MEMOIR.

I.—THE RIGHT HON. HENRY CORRY, re-elected.

II.—VISCOUNT ALEXANDER.

Viscount Alexander, the eldest son of the second Earl of Caledon, was born 27th July, 1812. He was a captain in the Coldstream Guards. He married the 4th Sept., 1845, Lady Jane Grimston, fourth daughter of the first Earl of Verulam, by whom he had the present Earl of Caledon, and other children. He succeeded his father in 1839, and was subsequently a representative peer for Ireland. (*Vide* Burke's Peerage.)

III.—LORD CLAUD HAMILTON, *vice* Viscount Alexander.

Lord Claud Hamilton was the former member, and now filled the vacancy caused by Lord Alexander's succession to the Earldom of Caledon.

IV.—VISCOUNT NORTHLAND.

Viscount Northland had sat before as Thomas Knox, Esq., and the Hon. Thomas Knox, from 1818 to 1831.

V.—THOMAS KNOX, Esq., *vice* Viscount Northland.

Mr. Knox was Lord Northland's eldest son, and subsequently third Earl of Ranfurly. He was born 13th Nov., 1816; married 10th Oct., 1848, Harriet, daughter of James Rimington, Esq. of Broomhead Hall, Yorkshire, and had issue, the fourth and the present Earls of Ranfurly, and Lady Agnes Knox, married to Nugent Daniell, Esq., Bengal C. S. He succeeded his father as third Earl of Ranfurly, 21st March, 1858, and died 20th May of the same year. (See Burke's Peerage.)

PARLIAMENT OF 1841.

Summoned to meet 19th August, 1841; Dissolved 23rd July, 1847.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Esq., Claud Hamilton, Esq., commonly called Lord Claud Hamilton.	9th July, 1841,	Tyrone County.
Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Esq., re-elected after appointment as one of the Lords Com- missioners of the Admiralty.		
Thomas Knox, Esq., commonly called Lord Viscount Northland.	23rd Sept., 1841,	Do.
	3rd July, 1841,	{Dungannon Borough.

The former Members re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1847.

Summoned to meet 21st September, 1847; Dissolved 1st July, 1852.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Esq., Claud Hamilton, commonly called Lord Claud Hamilton.	10th Aug., 1847,	Tyrone County.
Claud Hamilton, Esq., commonly called Lord Claud Hamilton, re-elected after appointment as Treasurer of the Household.		
Thomas Knox, Esq., commonly called Viscount Northland.	12th March, 1852,	Do.
Thomas Knox, Esq., commonly called Viscount Northland, who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks.	4th Aug., 1847,	Do.
William Stuart Knox, Esq., <i>vice</i> Thomas Knox, commonly called Viscount Northland, who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, county Bucks.	3rd Aug., 1850,	Do.
William Stuart Knox, Esq., re-elected after appointment as one of the Grooms in Waiting,	14th Feb., 1851,	Do.
	24th March, 1852,	Do.

MEMOIR.

I.—RT. HON. HENRY CORRY, re-elected.

II.—LORD CLAUD HAMILTON, re-elected.

III.—RT. HON. LORD CLAUD HAMILTON, re-elected after acceptance of office.

IV.—VISCOUNT NORTHLAND, re-elected.

V.—VISCOUNT NORTHLAND, re-elected after accepting the Chiltern Hundreds.

VI.—HON. WILLIAM STUART KNOX.

Lord Northland, owing to continued bad health, having been obliged finally to resign his seat, was succeeded by his brother the Hon. William Stuart Knox, in Feb., 1851. He attained the rank of Major in the Army, and is now Honorary Colonel of the Ulster Artillery Militia. He continued to represent Dungannon until 1874. He married, 26th August, 1856, Georgina, youngest daughter of John Rooper, Esq., of Abbots Ripton, Hunts; and has a son, Thomas Granville, born 1868, and two daughters.

VII.—THE HON. WILLIAM STUART KNOX, re-elected on accepting office.

PARLIAMENT OF 1852.

Summoned to meet 20th August, 1852. Dissolved 21st March, 1857.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Esq., Claud Hamilton, commonly called Lord Claud Hamilton.	29th July, 1852,	Tyrone County.
William Stuart Knox, Esq.,		
	13th July, 1852,	{Dungannon Borough.

The former Members re-elected.

There were contests at this election. The numbers were :—

County.		Dungannon.
Rt. Hon. Henry Corry,	3,269	Hon. Major Knox, . . . 100
Lord Claud Hamilton,	3,233	William Holmes, . . . 22
Captain Higgins,	979	

PARLIAMENT OF 1857.

Summoned to meet 30th April, 1857. Dissolved 23rd April, 1859.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, Esq., Claud Hamilton, commonly called Lord Claud Hamilton.	4th April, 1857,	Tyrone County
Claud Hamilton, commonly called Lord Claud Hamilton, re-elected after appointment as Treasurer of the Household.		
	11th March, 1858,	Do.
William Stuart Knox, Esq.,	31st March, 1857	{Dungannon Borough.

The former Members re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1859.

Summoned to meet 31st May, 1859. Dissolved 6th July, 1865.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Henry Thomas Lowry-Corry, Esq., Claud Hamilton, Esq., commonly called Lord Claud Hamilton.	10th May, 1859,	Tyrone County.
William Stuart Knox, Esq., a Major in H. M. Service.	3rd May, 1859,	{ Dungannon Borough.

The former Members re-elected.

I think it was at this election that Major, afterwards Colonel Blackall (of the county Longford), afterwards Governor of the Gold Coast and of Queensland (where he died in 1871), came forward in the Liberal interest. "Thom's Almanac" does not record a poll.

PARLIAMENT OF 1865.

Summoned to meet 15th August, 1865. Dissolved 11th November, 1868.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Henry Thomas Lowry-Corry, Esq., Claud Hamilton, commonly called Lord Claud Hamilton.	18th July, 1865,	Tyrone County.
Henry Thomas Lowry-Corry, re-elected after appointment as Vice-President of the Com- mittee of Council for Education.	18th July, 1866,	Ditto.
Claud Hamilton, commonly called Lord Claud Hamilton, re-elected after appointment as Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.	20th July, 1866.	Ditto.
William Stuart Knox, Esq.,	14th July, 1865,	{ Dungannon Borough.

The former Members re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1868.

Summoned to meet 10th December, 1868; dissolved 26th January, 1874.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
Henry Thomas Lowry-Corry, Esq.,	24th Nov., 1868,	{ Tyrone County.
Claud Hamilton, commonly called Lord Claud Hamilton.	16th April, 1873,	Ditto.
Captain Henry William Lowry-Corry, of Castle- coole, co. Fermanagh, vice Henry Thomas Lowry-Corry, deceased.	17th Nov., 1868,	{ Dungannon Borough.
William Stuart Knox, Esq.,		

MEMOIR.

I.—RIGHT HON. HENRY CORRY, re-elected.

II.—RIGHT HON. LORD CLAUD HAMILTON, re-elected.

III.—CAPTAIN HON. HENRY WILLIAM LOWRY-CORRY.

Captain and Lieutenant Corry, of the Coldstream Guards, who was now elected to succeed his uncle, was the fourth and youngest son of Armar, third Earl of Belmore, by his wife Emily, second daughter and co-heir of William Shepherd, Esq. There was a severe contest at this election; Captain Corry having only a majority of three votes over his opponent, Mr. John Ellison Macartney, of Clogher Park. A petition was tried before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald (now one of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary), and a scrutiny held. Mr. Macartney having apparently turned the scale in his own favour, abandoned the petition before the scrutiny was concluded, and Captain Corry retained his seat. He was re-elected into the next Parliament, but at the end of it, retired in favour of Lord Claud Hamilton, who had been beaten by Mr. Macartney. Lord Claud, however, was again unsuccessful, being beaten by Mr. Litton. Having attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, Colonel Corry served with the Coldstream Guards in the Soudan campaign in 1885. He is now a Colonel in the army.

He married in September, 1876, the Hon. Blanche Edith Wood, youngest daughter of the first Viscount Halifax, by whom he has a son, Henry Charles, born 1887, and two daughters, Emily and Alice. He succeeded in 1864, his grandmother, Mrs. Shepherd, at Edwardstone Hall, Suffolk, under the will of her brother, and his great-uncle, Charles Dawson, Esq. He is a J.P. for Suffolk.

IV.—COLONEL THE HON. WILLIAM STUART KNOX, re-elected.

PARLIAMENT OF 1874.

Summoned to meet 5th March, 1874. Dissolved 24th March, 1880.

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
John William Ellison Macartney, Esq., . . . }	18th Feb., 1874,	{ Tyrone
Captain Henry William Lowry-Corry, . . . }		{ County.
Thomas Alexander Dickson, Esq., merchant, of Milltown House, Dungannon.	6th Feb., 1874,	{ Dungannon Borough.

MEMOIR.

I.—JOHN WILLIAM ELLISON MACARTNEY, ESQ.

Mr. Ellison Macartney, who was now returned at the head of the poll for Tyrone, the numbers being: Macartney 4,710, Corry 3,170, Hamilton 2,752, is the only son of the late Thomas Ellison, Esq., by Catherine, second daughter of Arthur Chichester Macartney, Esq., K.C., of Murlough, county Down. He was born in 1818, and succeeded his

uncle in 1858 ; and in 1859 assumed his name of Macartney in addition to that of Ellison. He married 1851, Elizabeth Phoebe, eldest surviving daughter of the Rev. John Grey Porter, of Belleisle, county Fermanagh, from whom she derived the Palace, Clogher. His eldest son William Macartney, is now M.P. for South Antrim. His younger son, Thomas, late Lieutenant, R.N., has assumed his grandfather's name of Porter. (See Walford's County Families).

II.—CAPTAIN HON. HENRY CORRY, re-elected.

III.—THOMAS DICKSON, ESQ.

Mr. Dickson, who defeated Colonel Knox by 121 votes to 109, is of Milltown House, Dungannon, and is a mill-owner there.

PARLIAMENT OF 1880.*

Name.	Date of Return.	Constituency.
John William Ellison Macartney, Esq., . . . }	April, 1880, .	Tyrone County.
Edward Falconer Litton, Esq., Q.C., . . . }		
Thomas Alexander Dickson, Esq., in place of }	„ 1881, .	ditto.
Edward Litton, Esq., appointed a Land Com- }		
missioner.		
Thomas Alexander Dickson, Esq., . . . }	April, 1880, .	{ Dungannon
Thomas Dickson, junr., Esq., vice Thomas Alex- }	„ 1881, .	Borough.
ander Dickson.		ditto.

MEMOIR.

I.—JOHN W. ELLISON MACARTNEY, ESQ., re-elected.

II.—EDWARD LITTON, ESQ.

Mr. Litton, of Ardavilliner, Cloyne, county Cork, a Member of the Bar and Q.C., is of a Huguenot family. He defeated Lord Claud Hamilton for the county, by a small majority of about 44 votes. In 1881 the Land Act having been passed, Mr. Litton was appointed one of the original Land Commissioners, together with Mr. Justice O'Hagan, and the late Mr. E. Vernon. Mr. Litton married in 1877, Adelaide, daughter of the late Clifford Trotter, Esq. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1849, and was made Q.C. in 1874.

III.—THOMAS ALEXANDER DICKSON, ESQ., *vice* Litton.

Mr. Dickson resigned his seat for Dungannon in 1881, in order to contest the county with Colonel Stuart Knox, whom he defeated.

IV.—THOMAS DICKSON, JUNIOR, ESQ.

Mr. Dickson is son of the preceding Member, whom he succeeded in Dungannon in 1881.

* NOTE.—The Parliamentary Return ends with the Parliament of 1874.

APPENDIX IV.

NOTES ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE COLE FAMILY, OF FERMANAGH.

SIR WILLIAM COLE.

It appears by the Commons Journals, 11 Nov'. 1640—that Sir William Cole, M.P. for Fermanagh, was one of a Committee sent into England by the House of Commons to the King, with a Remonstrance of Grievances to be presented to His Majesty. A letter from the Committee, dated the last day of December, appears on the Journals of 23 Feb., 1640, together with the Speaker's (Sir Maurice Eustace's) answer.

In 1645 the English Parliament resolved to send £10,000 to the Scots Army, and clothes and provisions to the other British forces in Ulster. These were to be distributed by a committee, which could not stir till the money was ready; "Sir Charles Coote, lately made by them President of Connaught, was therefore hastened over [from England] with the Lord Foliot, Sir W. Cole, and Lt.-Col. Wingfield, to prepare matters for their coming" (Carte, vol. i., p. 535). After the King's death, the Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis of Ormonde, attempted to gain Sir Charles Coote from the Parliamentary party, but in vain. Coote had, in December before (1648), seized Sir Robert Stewart and sent him to England. He also secured Major Areskyn, and apprehended Colonel Mervyn, and sent him in the next ship to the Parliament. "Coote did not like the chief officers of Sir William Cole's regiment; and, therefore, about the same time (Dec. 22) issued a warrant for seizing Lt.-Col. W. Acheson, Major Graham, Captain Hugh Rosse, and others of the garrison of Eniskilling. Those gentlemen were seized and clapped up in the castle of the place, pursuant to the order; which was not attended with those consequences, which the authors of it expected. These officers were exceedingly beloved by the soldiers, as well as by their brother officers; and had not been many days in prison, before all the regiment, meeting with a favourable opportunity, took arms in their behalf, seized Sir W. Cole, and made themselves masters of the town and castle of Eniskilling. The officers being released, took upon them the command of the place and regiment, and sending Captain Rosse to the Lord Lieutenant, obtained from him proper commissions for that purpose, Acheson being made colonel of the regiment, and the others advanced in their order." (Carte, vol. ii., p. 59). As it will be seen that in his Will, dated 8th October, 1653, Sir William Cole made provision for the custody of the Castle of Enniskillen, he was probably reinstated in his command when General Monroe gave up Enniskillen to Sir C. Coote in April, 1650. (Ib., p. 112.)

In his Will, Sir William Cole sets out the names of certain meadows and parks near Enniskillen, such as "the great meadow in the Island of Inishkillyn, and the little Island next Rossory,

the great meadow next Rossory"; and others which I cannot identify. These produced in all £40 a year. The profits of his two boats, he puts down at £10 a year. As the Castle of Inish-killyn, being part of the public Defense, could not, by the terms of his Patent, be left in the hands of a Minor, he left the safe custody and keeping of the same to his son, Colonel, afterwards Sir John Cole, during his grandson Michael's minority. It appears from the Patent Rolls that Sir William had at one time a lease granted to him of the Castle, for twenty-one years.

Sir William Cole was buried "in St. Michan's Church over the water," in Dublin, October, 1653. [Funeral entry in Ulster's Office, Vol. xi. 6, and xiv. 6.]

Sir William's eldest son and heir, Michael, had married probably in July, 1640; the settlement of certain lands in Fermanagh (as recited in Sir William Cole's will, now in the Record Office in Dublin, dated 8th Oct., and proved 28th Oct., 1653), being dated 7th July, 1640, in which year Michael served as Sheriff of Fermanagh.

Michael's wife was Catherine, daughter of Sir Laurence Parsons of Birr. He is expressly stated in his father's will, to be deceased; * and I think it may be inferred from the terms of the will, that Catherine had also died prior to 8 Oct., 1653; and that there was then no surviving issue of the marriage except Michael, whose name appears in the matriculation book of Trinity College, Dublin, thus "1659, June 21,† Mich^l Cole, Sociorum Commensalis, Filius unicus Mich. Cole, annos natus sedecim et quod excurrit. Natus Derry, Educatus ibidem sub M^{re} Gregory, et Dublin sub M^{re} Hill; Tutor, Mr. Saunders."

Search has been made in the Derry cathedral register, which begins in 1642, in hope of discovering the baptismal entry of Michael Cole. It has been found that a Michael Cole had a daughter "Anne," whose name (without stating whether baptized or buried), is registered there Sep. 30, 1642; and a son "William," baptized Dec. 27 following. Unless "William" was some months old when baptized, a younger brother, unless a twin, could not have been 17 in June, 1660; but if the age is not precisely given in the matriculation book, Michael might have been an elder brother of William. It may be mentioned also that a Mr. Thomas Cole buried a wife in October, and married another in December, 1649, as appears by the Cathedral Register. It is of course uncertain if "Captain Michael Cole" of Derry was identical with Sir William's eldest son. Mrs. Cole's relations however, on the mother's side—the Philips family—were of the county Derry, her

* In the Commons' Journals of March 31, 1647, we find "Whereas, upon the Petition of Sir Maurice Eustace, against Captain Cole, for one and forty pounds seven shillings, being referred by His Excellency unto the Rt Hon^{ble} the Lord Chancellor, about two months since, the said Captain Cole hath paid but ten pounds, and that in broken Payments; the said Captain Cole is forthwith to make payment of the Remainder of the said one and forty pounds seven shillings, or else to appear in this House to shew cause to the contrary." If this "Captain Cole" was Sir William's son Michael, he must have died after this date. He may however have been his son John.

† That is June 21, 1660, as the College year began in July.

mother being the only daughter of Sir Thomas Philips of Newtownlimavady;* and it is stated that the name appears in the Cathedral Register.

It appears from the Commons' Journals, that Michael Cole the younger was returned as M.P. for Enniskillen, 17 April, 1761. Assuming that his age is rightly given in the matriculation book, he must at most have been under nineteen at the time of his election.† Administration of his father's effects (he having died intestate), was however granted to Michael on the 7th April, 1663; which looks as if he had then lately come of age. His name appears in a MS. book in Ulster's Office, last amongst a list of Knights made in 1664.

Michael's colleague in the representation of Enniskillen in this Parliament, was Robert, afterwards Sir Robert Cole of Ballymacky, co. Tipperary. This gentleman was seventh and youngest son of Sir Michael's father's second cousin William Cole,‡ who married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Deards of London.

Sir Michael Cole married young. His first wife was Alice, (probably second) daughter of Colonel Chidley Cooté, of Killester near Dublin (brother of the first Earl of Montrath), by his wife Alice Philips. They had seven children,§ all of whom died young. Of these the only one of whom there is a certain record is Chidley; concerning whom we find in the parish registers of St. Michan's Church, Dublin:—

"1684, August 21. Buried Chidley, the son of Sr. Michael Cole, Kn^t and of his deceased Lady Alice, in the Chancell of this Church." In a MS. F. 4. 2. p. 8. dorso, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Stearne collection, "Christening and Burials in Dublin in the 17th cen.," we find (probably taken from St. Michan's register), "Cole, Chidley, s. of Mich., K^t and Alice, defunct, bur. 21 August, 1684."

At page 91 of "Irish Genealogy," MS. F. 3. 23, it is stated that Mich. Cole, Miles=Alicia d. of Chidley Cooté, fil. Car. Cooté. b., and Anne Philips.

Chidley.

Of the other children we cannot speak certainly, but in St. Michan's register are found the following entries:—

"1666, May 24.—Buried William Cole, son of Michael Cole, Esq."

"1666, Sep. 19.—Buried Alice Cole, daughter to Michael Cole, Esq., in the Church of St. Michan's."

"1666, Feb. the 11.—Buried Katherine Cole, the daughter of Michael Cole, Esq., in the Church of St. Michan's."

"1666, Feb. the 21.—Buried Anne Cole, the daughter of Michael Cole, Esq., in the Church of St. Michan's."

* Archdall's *Lodge's Peerage*, Vol. ii., p. 68.

† There was an order of the House of Commons made on 27th May, 1641, against the return of minors to Parliament. This probably lapsed with the Parliament in which it was made.

‡ Son of William an elder brother of Emanuel Cole.

§ *Vide* Betham-Phillips MS.—"Cole" quoted at p. 50.

The Christian names of these children (for they probably were children), as well as the period of their deaths, would seem to point to the probability of their being the children of Sir Michael Cole, and "his Lady Alice," notwithstanding their father, who became a Knight in 1664, being described as "Esq.," a mistake which might have been easily made by the Vestry Clerk, who, it is said, made the entries in the register. At the same time there was another Michael Cole then living, viz.—"Michael Cole, of St. Michael's, Merchant," who m. "Marg^t. Taylor, of same, widow."* It is possible, but not probable, that the above were his children by a former marriage. Their names also appear in MS. F. 4, 2.

In the Enniskillen parish register we find an "Elizabeth Cole, Bur. 8th July (or August), 1669." It is not stated whose daughter she was.

Lady Cole died in 1671. In St. Michan's register we find, "1671, Aug. 27.—Buried the Lady Alice Cole, the wife of Sir Michael Cole, Kn^t in the Chancell of this Church, under y^e Communion Table." Noted also in MS. F. 4, 2.

In a note to Archdall's *Lodge's Peerage* (1789), vol. ii, page 68, (Earl of Monrath), we find that Lady Cole's father, by his will made the 1st, and proved 28th November, 1668, left his son-in-law, Michael Cole, "Esq.," and Alice, wife of the said Michael Cole, and their heirs, in ultimate remainder to certain lands which he bequeathed in the first place, to his own eldest son, Chidley, and his heirs, with remainder to his second son, Philips, and his heirs, &c. Michael Cole was at this time actually a Knight.

Sir Michael Cole appears to have remarried about six months after his first wife's death. The following entry is in St. Michan's register:—

"1671,† February 20.—Married S^r Michaell Cole, Knight, and Elizabeth Cole, the daughter of S^r John Cole, Knight, by the s^d Doctor Hinde, psuant to A Lycence from the Consistory Court, Dublin, to him directed." The bride was only fourteen, for in the same register we find, "1656.—Elizabeth Cole, the daughter of Collonell John Cole, Esq^r, was borne the 16th day of March, 1656,‡ and bapt. on the 22nd day of the same moneth." This marriage is noted in MS. F. 4, 2.

By this wife (who survived until 19th August, 1733), and upon whose issue Sir John had settled his Glenawley estate,§ Sir Michael is stated in the Betham-Philips MS., to have had sixteen children, only three of whom were alive at the date of the MS., 1718-19. Many of these children died young; and the first name in St. Michan's register does not appear until 1677, when we find:—

"1677, Aug. 22, bapt. Elizth. daughter of Sir Michael Cole, Knight, and of his Lady Elizabeth." Then—

"1677, Aug. 28.—Buried Elizth., the daughter of S^r Michaell

* Cons. m. license granted 11th April, 1667.

† 1671.

‡ 1656.

§ Including what is now Florence Court.

Cole, Knt., and of his Lady Elizabeth, neere S^r John Cole's seat in the Chancell."

This child is also noted in MS. F. 4, 2, T.C.D., and the burial again erroneously, as that of Sir John's and his wife Elizabeth's child on the same day.*

In the family pedigree at Florence Court we find, "Catherine Jane Cole." No date is given, but her name occurs before that of "Mary," the second name given in the St. Michan's register. It may be noticed that the Florence Court pedigree does not contain the name of Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, born and died in August, 1677.

At St. Michan's we have—

"1679, May y^e First.—Bapt. Mary, the daughter of S^r Michael Cole, Kn^t, and of his wife, Dame Elizth."

In MS. F. 4, 2, before quoted, we find—

"Cole, Mary, D. of S^r Mich: and Eliz. bp^t. 11th May, 1679; bur. 17th May, 1679."

At St. Michan's we have—

"1680, April 12.—Bap^t. John, the son of S^r Michael Cole, Kn^t, and of his Lady Elizth." Noted also in MS. F. 4, 2. This son was the eventual head of the family. He died in 1726.

At St. Michan's we have further—

"1681, July 2nd.—Bap^t. Michael, the son of S^r Michael Cole, Kn^t, and of his Lady Elizabeth." Noted also in MS. F. 4, 2, but date wrongly given as June 2nd. This son's will was dated 1757, and proved 1758.

Again we find at St. Michan's—

"1683, Aug. y^e 14.—Bap^t. Chichester, the son of S^r Michael Cole, Kn^t, and of his wife, Dame Elizabeth." Noted also in MS., F. 4, 2.

In the pedigree at Florence Court, we find next—

"Fenton Cole, of Drumkeen, co. Cavan, Esq., 4th son, and of Silverhill, in the county of Fermanagh = Dorothea, da. of—, relict of — Saunderson. Adm. 6th July, 1736."

In MS. F. 4, 2, we find—

"Cole, W^m., son of S^r Mich., and Eliz., bpt. 18th April, 1686." This is probably taken from St. Michan's register, but I have no extract later than 1684.

In the Florence Court pedigree we find lastly—

"Alice Cole and many other children all died young."

In another MS., called "Irish Genealogy," F. 3, 23, p. 235, we find, "Mich. Cole de Inniskillen—Mil=Eliz.

"Wm., Ioan^{es}, Fenton, Mich., Chichester, ^{4th}_{5th}."

This probably means that the sons were living, but that Alice was dead *sine prole*.

In another MS. in T.C.D., F. 4, 3, which is a list of Protestants who had left ("fled from" in original) Ireland in 1688, is found, "Cole, S^r. Mich. Inniskilling, with 5 children. Real estate [£]1070."

* This is of course a mere copyist's error.

Sir William Cole's second son, Colonel Sir John Cole, was probably unmarried at the date of his father's death, in Oct. 1653; but married shortly afterwards, Elizabeth, daughter of John Chichester, of Dungannon, M.P.,* brother of the Earl of Donegall, by whom he had a large family, of whom we can trace fourteen.

At St. Michan's we find:—

(1.) "1655. Chichester Cole, the sonne of Collonell John Cole, was baptized the 4th day of October, 1655."

"1656. Jan. 26, Chichester Cole, son to Collonell John Cole, was buried the 26th of January, 1656."†

(2.) "1656. Elizabeth Cole, the daughter of Collonell John Cole, Esqr., was borne the 16 day of March, 1656,‡ and bapt. on the 22 day of the same moneth." This was the second wife of Sir Michael Cole, her first cousin, whom she married Feb. 20, 1771,§ whilst still in her fifteenth year.

(3.) The next child involves a slight difficulty. In Archdall's *Lodge's Peerage*, vol. ii., p. 111, it is stated that Henry, third Earl of Drogheda, in July 1675, married Mary, second daughter of Sir John Cole, of Newland, near Dublin;|| and that she died 10 May, 1726, having had eight sons and two daughters. Under the head of "Enniskillen," vol. vi., p. 48, she is differently placed amongst her sisters; but if she married in 1675, she must have been born about 1658.

The entry in vol. ii., of Lodge, p. 111, is given on the authority of a "MS. pedigree."

The Betham-Phillips MS. at Cheltenham, speaking of Sir John Cole's wife, says:—"Her maiden name Chichester, a vertuous lady, by whom St. John had many children, one of whose daughters was married to y^e Lord Moore, Earle of Drogheda."

(4.) 1660. In MS. F. 4, 2, we have, "Cole, Wm., son of Jo., Kt. bur: 15 Jan. 1660."

In St. Michan's we find:—

(5.) "1663. July 30 was bapt. John Cole, son to St. Jno. Cole, Knt., and Dame Elizth. his wife." A duplicate entry at page 20 says:

"1663. John Cole, son to St. John Cole, Knt., and to y^e Lady

* Vide p. 215.

† 1654.

‡ 1654.

§ 1771.

|| It is said that a group of streets in the neighbourhood of the present General Post Office in Dublin, were originally called after Henry Moore, Earl of Drogheda, viz., Henry-street, to the immediate north of the Post Office; Moore-street, running out of it northwards; Earl-street, the continuation of the line of Henry-street, towards Amiens-street, eastwards; Off-lane, now changed to Henry-place, between and parallel to Upper Sackville-street and Moore-street; and Drogheda-street, which formerly occupied the western side of Lower Sackville-street, from Henry-street to the Liffey, southwards. On the western side of Moore-street and parallel to it, is Cole's-lane, probably called after Sir John Cole, who had a residence in St. Mary's Abbey, hard by; or after his daughter Mary, Countess of Drogheda. Mary-street is the continuation of Henry-street westward. The parish in which Henry-street is situated, is St. Mary's, and was, I believe, cut off St. Michan's, the church being built in or about Queen Anne's time. Upper Sackville-street was originally known as "The Mall." Lower Sackville-street is much wider than Drogheda-street, which it superseded, which probably is why Carlisle bridge was rather to one side of its alignment.

Elizabeth Cole was borne on Monday, being y^e 27th July, 1663, and baptized y^e 30th day of y^e same moneth."

"1666. April 5, John Cole, son to S^r. John Cole, in y^e Church," [i.e. buried] p. 256.

In MS. F. 4. 2, we have :—

"Cole, Jo. S. Jo. K. b. 27, bpt. 30 Jul. 1663, S. Mich. bur. 5 April, 1666, St. Mich :

(6.) The next child is Arthur, afterwards Sir Arthur, and subsequently Baron Ranelagh. * The Florence Court pedigree says that he died 12th Oct., 1754, aged ninety. This would place the date of his birth in 1664, his brother John having been born 27th July, 1663. He married first, Catherine, second, but eldest surviving daughter of William, third Lord Byron, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John, Viscount Chaworth. He married secondly, 26 June, 1748, Selina, eldest daughter of Peter Bathurst, Esq., of Clarendon Park, Wiltshire. It may be remarked that he married his second wife in 1748, nearly seventy-seven years after his sister Elizabeth had married Sir Michael Cole. He left no issue.

In the Florence Court pedigree we find without dates :—

(7.) "Catherine," who married Thomas Brooke, Esq.

(8.) "Letitia," who married Wm. Fitzgerald, D.D., Bishop of Clonfert.

"Mary." This was Lady Drogheda, noticed before.

(9.) "Michael Cole, of Castlough, in the county of Tipperary, Esq., second son, died 1726." The pedigree does not notice the three eldest sons, Chichester, who died in 1656, William, who died in 1660, and John, who died in 1666.

Michael must have really been the fifth son. In the Matriculation Book, T.C.D., we have, 1686, Oct. 13—"Michael Cole, ætas 18, Parens John Eq. Aur., co. Dublin, educatus Drogheda, sub. M^r Morris ; Tutor Eugene Lloyd."

In St. Michan's Register we have—

(10). "1671. Dec. 8. Baptized Richard the son of S^r John Cole, Knt, and of his wife Madam Elizabeth." He was M.P. for St. Canice, county Kilkenny, and afterwards for Enniskillen, and died in 1729."

At St. Michan's we find—

(11). "1674. May 29. Baptized Edward the son of S^r John Cole, Kn^t, and of his wife Madam Elizabeth."

"1674. Jan^y 9, buried Edward, the son of S^r John Cole, Kn^t, and of his wife, Elizth, in the chancel betwixt Coll. Shapcote's seate and the bigg stone under y^e longe peice of the bigg stone that is broken off."

In the Florence Court pedigree we have, without dates—

(12). "Frances," the wife of Sir Thomas Domvill.

(13). "Margaret," the wife, first of John Burdett, Dean of Clonfert, and second of Thomas Lloyd, of Croghern, in Roscommon.

* His grandmother, Mrs. Chichester, was Mary Jones, daughter of the first Viscount Ranelagh. After the death of the third Viscount, and only Earl, the viscountcy went into abeyance in 1711, until 1759. Meanwhile, Sir Arthur Cole was created and enjoyed the title of Baron Ranelagh.

Lastly, at St. Michan's we find—

(14). "1679. July 25. Bap Alelisha y^e daughter of Sir John Cole, Knt., and of his wife, Dame Elizabeth."

"1680. Dec. 28. Buried Alesha y^e daught^r of S^r John Cole, Knt., and of his Lady Elizabeth, close by her brother Edward, who was buried the 9th Jan. 74, under the broken stone in y^e Chancell between Coll Shapcots' and the s^d S^r John's seates."

Richard, Edward, and Alicia are all noted in MS. F. 4. 2. Edward, like his three eldest brothers, does not appear in the Florence court pedigree.

In the Enniskillen parish register is found—Michael, son of John Cole, bap^t. 6 April, 1667, and bur. 8 Feb., 1668-9. This could not have been Sir John's son, who survived until 1726, and who was 18 in Oct., 1680.

The next is the child of John, son of Sir Michael. "Florence Cole, d. of John Cole and Florence, was baptized 20 April, 1715." She married Arthur Newburgh. "Miss Cole, d. of John Cole. Bur. 17 Nov., 1717." This also I suppose to be a child of John and Florence.

The following are also found at Enniskillen :—

"8 Feb., 1668. Mary, daughter of John Cole. R[ector] bap^t."

"18 Nov., 1696. Winfry Cole, an old woman. Bur."

"1699. A child of William Cole. Bur."

"1701, May 31st.—Elizabeth Cole, of William and Ann. Bap."

"December 24, 1706.—Mistress Cole. Bur."

At St. Michans, Dublin, 1716, Jan. 27.—"Bur^d Mrs. Cole, widdow, on the north side of the Belfry."

In the Matriculation Book of T.C.D. we find, 1725, Sep. 26, Soc : com : John Cole, ætas 17, Parens John arm. Natus Dublin, Educatus Enniskillen sub M^{ro} Grattan, Tutor, Mr. Thompson." This was John first Lord Mountfloreence.

Copy of the certificate of Arms (with eleven quarterings) of Sir William Cole, Knight :—

"Theis are the Armes of Sir William Cole of the Castle of Eniskelline, in the county of Fermanagh in Ireland, Knt., who is discended of the Ancient Familie of the same name of Devonshire, together with the Armes of the Lady Susan his wife, daughter and heire of Henrie Croft, late of the Countie of Lancaster, Gent. As appeareth by the Bookes of the office of Armes this 7th Novem^b. 1629.

Ex^t per
WILLM PENSON,
Lancaster."

In the descent of the Cole family, given on p. 16 of the Fermanagh Memoirs, at line 31, for "Carow, county Monaghan," read "Carrow, county Fermanagh."

APPENDIX V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR JOHN DAVIES.

On page 8, line 8, for "them," read "it."

ROGER ATKINSON.

From MSS. penes Sir Charles S. King, Bt., Corrard.

"A Muster Roll of y^e Province of Ulster"—Add: MSS.
4770. B. M.

(No date, but must be 163-.)

"The Muster Roll of the County of ffarmannagh."

"Captain Roger Atkinson his servitors lands 1000 acres the names
of his men and armes—

1. George Wilson	.	.	.	.	Sword onely
2. William Moore	.	.	.	.	" "
3. Peter Duffin	.	.	.	.	" "
4. John Skarlet younger	.	.	.	.	" "
5. John Skarlet elder	.	.	.	.	" "
6. Thomas Zacke *	.	.	.	.	" "
7. John Hunter	.	.	.	.	" "
8. John Brewer	.	.	.	.	" "
9. Zachary Pampayne †	.	.	.	.	" "
10. William Barret,	.	.	.	.	No armes ‡
11. Robert Prowing §	.	.	.	.	" "
12. John Duffyn	.	.	.	.	" "
13. John Duffyn younger	.	.	.	.	" "
14. Thomas Calbreath	.	.	.	.	" "
15. Frauncis Brangan	.	.	.	.	" "
16. John Shearerton	.	.	.	.	" "
17. William Johnston	.	.	.	.	" "
18. Robert Story	.	.	.	.	" "
19. John Elliot ||	.	.	.	.	" "
20. Thomas West	.	.	.	.	" "
21. Toby Brewer	.	.	.	.	" "
22. Thomas Atkinson ¶	.	.	.	.	" "
23. Andrew Williamson	.	.	.	.	" "
24. Thomas Calbreath	.	.	.	.	" "
25. William Zack	.	.	.	.	" "

Barony de Tyrkenedy."

* ? Zacke = Jaik or Jack, an old Aberdeen name.—C. S. K.

† Should be Rampayne.—B.

‡ Having "no armes" does not necessarily imply poverty, as Ld. Balfour of Glenawly's two eldest sons are so described.

§ ? Browning.—C. S. K.

|| ? Elliot.—B.

¶ The undertakers and servitors enrolled sons and other relatives amongst their "men," perhaps, Thos. A. was a relative.—C. S. K.

DESCENT OF SIR ROBERT COLE.

Sir William Cole was the son of Emanuel Cole, third son of Thomas Cole, by Elizabeth Hargrave. The eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth, was William, who married Anne (who died in 1600), daughter of Michael Colles, of Bradwell, county Bucks. On the great family pedigree at Florence Court, is this note—"By inquisition taken at Guildhall in London, 6 Feb., 1 Jac. Regis Angliæ e^r [1602], it appears that William Cole, sonn of this Thomas Cole, died 16 Feb., 43 Eliza; seized in fee of an house and garden in Coleman Street, London, wherein his said father did lately dwell; and that Michael Cole was his sonn and heire, then aged 20 years and 9 months, and the King's Warde." Besides Michael, William had a son William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Deards, of London, Silkman; and had by her seven sons (whose names are entered altogether on the sinister side of the coat of arms on the Florence Court Pedigree of 1630, instead of the wife's arms; which caused me to overlook Robert's name in preparing his original memoir). Their names were Arthur; William; Michael ob^t; Humphry; Nathaniel; Thomas, and Robert.

Mr. James Edwin Cole, who printed privately a genealogy of the Cole family in 1867, says that this youngest son Robert, was (the future) Sir Robert of Ballymackey.

The other sons, besides William, of Thomas Cole and Elizabeth Hargrave, were the Rev. Thomas Cole, B.D. d. s. p.; Emanuel, ancestor of Lord Enniskillen; and Solomon, of Lyds, county Southampton, born 1547, died 1629, and left issue.

JAMES CORRY.

(*Vide Fermanagh Memoirs*, pp. 42-44).

"James Corry, Esq.," and "Jas. Corry, Elder," is found amongst the names of persons owing the testator money in the will of Robert Davis of Inniskillinge, blacksmith, made and proved 1675.

"MSS. King Correspondence," penes Sir C. S. KING, Bt.

"Pall Mall, Augt. 3rd, 1705.

S^r.

I rec. a letter from you when I was at Tunbridge about Iniskillin. As soon as I came to town, I waited on his Grace the Duke of Ormond, he told me he had spoke to the Queen about the affair, and was in hopes to procure a brief in England. He said if I remember right that Corry the Knight for the Shire had press'd him much in it, and he had engaged to him to do his best, and M^r. Portlock, his Secretary, told me the same again. I left a memoriall with M^r. Portlock for his Grace, and [he] seems zealous in it; My Ld. ordered me to do so. I am of opinion that you should if possible wait on his Grace, and make him sensible of the case of that poor town, for none can do it more feelingly nor has a better title to do it. I have heard that there was some con-

test amongst the people whom they should employ about this matter. 'Tis necessary to pitch on psons that will be gratefull [*i.e.* acceptable] to the Duke his Grace, for if anything be obtained it must be by him. I give you this hint because a little mistake may spoil all. My respects to my Ldy. I recommend you to Gd, and am &c.

W. DUBLIN.*

Sr. Michael Cole, Egham near
Stains, Middlesex."

"Tunbridge Wells, Augt. 12, 1705.

May it please your Grace,

I mentioned to your Grace the affair of Iniskillin and found your Grace well appris'd of it, the bearer Sr. Gustavus Hume, is employed by the miserable inhabitants to rep'sent their condition to your Grace and sollicite your Grace's favour in their behalf. He is a gentleman that has an estate in the neighbourhood of the Town and has bin an eye witness of the miserable condition of it, The sight of which together with their importunity has p'vailed on him to undertake this journey. They entirely depend on your Grace's mediation to procure a Brief for them here in England or such other assistance as her Majesty shall think fitt. I find he is sensible how forward your Grace was to favour them, and I told him that I hoped there wou'd be nothing else to do for him, [*i.e.* for him to do,] but to acknowledge in the name of those that sent him, your Grace's goodness in so readily espousing their interest. He believes my letter may help to Introduce him to your Grace, which occasions the trouble of this to your Grace which I hope your Grace will pardon. All the return your Grace must expect for this and the many good offices you have done for Ireland are the pray" and acknowledgements of all concerned for its welfare and more particularly of My Lord,

Your Grace's &c.

To

W. DUBLIN †

His Grace the Duke of Ormond."

CHRISTOPHER ERWIN, M.D.

(*Vide* pp. 45 and 47.)

The authority for the statement that Christopher Irvin, of Bonshaw, was killed at the battle of Flodden Field, is a family account of "The original of the Irvines," written in 1680 by Dr. Christopher Irwin, Historiographer Royal of Scotland, of which a MSS. copy on parchment, by his son (the subject of this memoir), is extant. He says, at p. 12, that the Christopher who got sasine of Bonshaw in 1520, "was grandchild to Christopher of Bonshaw, who was killed at the fields of Flowdon."

On page 49, lines 14 and 15 should read, "Irvin of Bonshaw beareth in their Coate of Arms (three hollin leafes slipt vert)."

* Wm. King, D.D., successively Bp. of Derry and Abp. of Dublin (1650-1729).

† These letters refer to a disastrous fire. See my "Two Ulster Manors," p. 145.

COL. ABRAHAM CREIGHTON.

(Page 49.)

For "reelected" read "was the former member for Fermanagh."

JOHN CORRY.

(Vide Fermanagh Memoirs, p. 54.)

The following baptismal entries appear in the Enniskillen Parochial Register:—

"March 8th, 1704.*—Martha Corry, of Captain John and Sarah."

"March 13th, 1706.†—William Corry, of Captain John Corry and Sarah."

"August 26th, 1708.—John Corry, of Captain John and Sarah"

"September 22nd, 1709.—Sarah Corry, of John and Sarah."

"January 9th, 1710.‡—Mary Corry, of Colonel John Corry and Sarah."

"October 30th, 1712.—Lesly Corry, of Colonel John Corry and Sarah."

"December 15th, 1715.—Elizabeth Corry, of Colonel John and Sarah."

Of the above children of Colonel John Corry, M.P. for Fermanagh, 1718–26, and Sarah Leslie his wife, William and John must have died before 18 February, 1709–10, as they are not alluded to in a settlement of some property made at that date, by their grandfather, Colonel James Corry, of Castlecoole, M.P. for Fermanagh, 1692–1718 (see my "Two Ulster Manors," p. 154). Leslie Corry was the third, and not as stated at page 53 of the Fermanagh Memoirs, the only son of John Corry; and he was 28 when he died, and not as stated on page 54, about 30.

A deed of assignment, dated 29th March, 1742, between Margetson Armar, Edward Mathews, and Edmond Leslie Corry and Martha, his wife, recites that Leslie Corry had d. s. p. on or about 20th February, 1740–1; and that Mary Armar (*née* Corry) had attained the age of 21 on or about 28th December, 1733; and Elizabeth Corry had done so on or about 24th November, 1738, an obvious mistake for 1736, as she is mentioned in her grandfather James Corry's will, dated in 1715.

Corry seems to have been the name of a place in Dumfries, from which the family probably derived its name. When the Regent Murray, in 1569, came to Dumfries to receive submission from the chiefs there, it is mentioned on the 25th October—"The Lord of Johnestoun obleist him to caue the Lord of Corry cum to my Lordis Regentis Grace and answer, &c." (Acts of the Privy Council of Scotland, Vol. II., p. 48, 49, &c.) It is thought probable however, that in 1569, the Laird of Corry was a Johnston, the original proprietor having either sold his property or had it confiscated before that date, as was not uncommon in those turbulent days.

ARCHDALL.

(*Vide* pp. 60 and 69 of Fermanagh Memoirs.)

The name of the second wife of Nicholas Archdall, M.P., was Sarah "Spurling," not "Sprawling."

The following are copies of Colonel Mervyn Archdall's Election addresses in 1783:—

To the Electors of the County of Fermanagh.—

I hear that it is industriously reported that I do not mean to offer myself to your consideration at the next General Election, because I have not begun to canvass eighteen months before the probable dissolution of this Parliament.

As I am not conscious that I have ever done, or ever shall do, anything to forfeit your esteem, be assured I never will submit to have the four seats of this independent county monopolized by one family. You have too much spirit to suffer it. I will trust to that, and my past and future conduct to be my supports on the day of election.

I am, Gentlemen, your obliged and faithful humble servant,

M. ARCHDALL.

To the real independent Electors of Fermanagh.

GENTLEMEN,

I return you my sincere thanks for the spirited, effectual, and disinterested support you honored me with on the late election for your county. I shall ever endeavour to merit it. The High Sheriff has also my acknowledgements for his impartial conduct during a tedious poll.

I am, with great esteem, Gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful servant,

MERVYN ARCHDALL.

Enniskillen, Sep^r. 18, 1783.

ARMAR LOWRY CORRY.

(*Vide* p. 62.)

In line 40, for "1664" read "1764."

HUGH HENRY MITCHELL.

(Page 65.)

On the 8th March, 1766, a new writ was issued for Ballyshannon in the room of John Gustavus Handcock, Esq., deceased, and Hugh Henry Mitchell was returned. Again on the 26th February, 1771, a warrant for a new writ was ordered for Enniskillen in place of Bernard Smith Ward, deceased, and Mr. Mitchell was returned. On the 6th February, 1772, four several orders were made by the House of Commons, that the proper officer should lay before the House particular accounts of the expenditure of sums of money paid to Hugh Henry Mitchell, esq., in 1769 and

1770, for putting in order the Castle of Dublin, and the Parliament House, and for repairs and works at the Castle, and at Leixlip. This was done, and the accounts appear in the Appendix for 1772, on pp. cccclxi.-ii.-iii.

Mr. Mitchell had four sisters, viz. :—

Mary (d. 1 May, 1759), m. Dec. 1755, MacCarrel King.

Margaret, m. Robert King.

Anne, m. Aug. 1766, Maurice Coppinger, M.P., Sergeant-at-Law.

Catherine, m. Aug. 1766, the Rt. Hon. John Monck Mason, M.P.

He had besides his eldest son, Colonel H. H. Mitchell, another son, Pierpoint Oliver Mitchell, and four daughters, viz. :—

Anne, m. Hans Hamilton, M.P.

Mary Harriet, m. Dec. 1799, the Rev. James Langrishe, Archdeacon of Glandelough.

Elizabeth, m. ——— Stewart.

Catherine Sarah.

The daughters of his eldest son, Colonel Mitchell, were :—

Margaret Harriet Isabella, m. the Rev. Thomas Walpole, of Stagbury.

Charlotte Gertrude, m. 1825, John Leveson Gower, of Bill Hill.

The families of Henry and Finlay with which Mr. Mitchell was connected through his grandmother, were both banking families. [Pedigree communicated by Mr. Brutchaeil.]

SIR JOHN BLAQUIERE.

(*Vide* pp. 69–71.)

Sir John Blaquiere's wife, whom Lord Cornwallis spoke of as an heiress, was, it is believed, descended from one of the co-heiresses of Alderman Tomkins, of Prehen, county Londonderry. The eldest daughter of the Alderman married Andrew Knox, ancestor of the present Colonel Knox, of Prehen ; and the remaining one married the ancestor of the present John Barré Beresford, Esq., of Learmount, in the same county.

Alderman Alexander Tomkins erected in 1678, a monument in Derry Cathedral, to Alexander Tomkins, b. 1598, d. 1624, and to Margaret his wife, b. 1612, d. 1674. The Alderman, as Captain Tomkyns, took a leading part in 1689, in the proceedings connected with the siege of Derry.

NATHANIEL SNEYD, Esq.

(*Vide* p. 81.)

The Venerable Weltenhall Sneyd, Archdeacon of Kilmore, married Barbara, daughter and co-heiress of Captain Francis Marsh, eldest son of Dr. Francis Marsh, Bishop of Kilmore, 1672, and Archbishop of Dublin, 1681–94.

Edward Sneyd, M.P., for Carrick-on-Shannon, 1777, and who died 1781, married Hannah Honora, daughter of James King, of Gola (son of John King of Gola, third son of James King, of Corrad and Gola), High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1728, by his wife Catherine, youngest daughter of William Gore, D.D., Dean of Down. Their son was Nathaniel Sneyd, M.P.

VISCOUNT CRICHTON.

(Page 91.)

Viscount Crichton is now the 4th Earl of Erne.

PARLIAMENT OF 1874—NAMES OF MEMBERS.

(p. 91.)

For "Crone Castle" read "Crom Castle."

VISCOUNT COLE.

(Page 92.)

Viscount Cole is now the 4th Earl of Enniskillen.

APP. II., p. 104, line 35.

NOTE.—Deborah Blenerhasset's representatives, Lillias Squire and James Irvine, disposed of Crevenish Castle in 1740, to George Vaughan, of Buncranagh.

IB., p. 110, line 39.

For "second parish" read "remaining parish."

IN THE LIST OF SHERIFFS OF FERMANAGH.

In 1639, for "Campion" read "Champion."

In 1662, for "Sir John Hume, Bart." read "John Hume."

In 1670 and 1686, for "Michael Cole" read "Sir Michael Cole."

SIR AUDLEY MERVYN.

(Vide p. 214.)

It may seem strange why a person so apparently influential, and filling so important a position as Sir Audley Mervyn did, should have been unable to obtain payment of the large sum (£6,000) alleged to be due to him by the State up to the time of his death, and which it seems doubtful if his heirs ever recovered; and the adverse influence of Irish Roman Catholics, by their agents, with the English Government, seems to be an entirely unsatisfactory explanation of the matter.

Some casual references to him in the second vol. of Carte's *Ormonde*, seem to me to afford a clue. The salary of £500 a year as Speaker, which formed part of the claim, and which it was alleged had not been paid to him, was not, probably, in strictness a salary, such as modern Speakers would count on with certainty, but the usual honorarium which the House of Commons voted, but which "the State," as the Government was then called, would exercise its own discretion about proposing or sanctioning.

The first incident which I allude to will be found at p. 82 of *Carte*, Vol. II. Lord Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant, shortly before Cromwell arrived in Ireland in 1649, was negotiating to gain over to the King's (Charles II.) side Owen O'Neill, the General of the Ulster *Irish* army. He commissioned Bishop John Leslie, of Raphoe, and Colonel Mervyn to settle the terms of his submission. Leslie did so; but Mervyn, instead of carrying out this duty, went to Sir Charles Coote, who held Derry for the Parliamentary party, and made his own peace with him, imagining that the kingdom would soon be reduced to Cromwell.

After the Restoration, and when the "Bill of Explanation" was being prepared, sundry "great" or influential men, of whom Sir Audley Mervyn was one, took under their protection, for valuable consideration, certain gentlemen who had been in rebellion and who were anxious to avoid losing their estates by forfeitures, and desired to get provisos inserted in the Bill, by which they should be restored to their estates. The matter will be found fully described in Carte, Vol. II., pp. 295-7. The Duke of Ormonde greatly disapproved of this sort of traffic in "protections."

The original Bill of Settlement as sent over by the Lords Justices to England, was so entirely disapproved by the King and Council, that they would not attempt to amend "what they thought wrong in the very foundation," and the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland were ordered to draw up and transmit a fresh Bill. The Duke objected to many of the provisos of the former Bill, and the king would have struck them out. The duke, however, on consideration, "when he was going to ingratiate himself with a people in order to reconcile their estranged affections and different interests," and could not make, for want of time, a thorough examination of each case, thought it better to let them all stand, and in the amended Bill of 1663 'a clause was added empowering the Lord Lieutenant and Council to give such further instructions and rules to the Commissioners appointed to execute it, for their proceedings as they should judge fitting. It was upon this clause that the House of Commons went, when (in 1662-3) they presented to his Grace that extravagant set of rules and directions for the Commissioners, which have been already mentioned." The adventurers and soldiers in the House were dissatisfied at several of the Irish, notwithstanding the severity of the rules, having been able to prove "their innocence." (Ib. p. 263.) This was the occasion of Sir Audley's "Puckan" speech mentioned in the text. The King greatly resented the action of the Parliament, and was on the point of sending orders for a dissolution, but thought better of it.* The King was already acquainted with Sir Audley Mervyn as one of the "agents" from the House of Commons in 1661, and on the occasion of the Duke of Ormonde's appointment to the Lord Lieutenancy, had listened to him when, as Carte says (Ib., page 287), "he made in his quaint, tropical, unintelligible manner of haranguing, a like speech of thanks in the name of the Commons to his Majesty," as the Bishop of Elphin had done for the Lords.

Carte says, in another place (Ib., p. 314), alluding to what was called the 1663 Plot, for being concerned in which Mr. A. Staples and six other members were expelled from Parliament in 1665 (as shown at page 287). "Too many of the House, and indeed

* The Act of Explanation was not actually passed till 1665. It received the Royal Assent on December 23rd. The text of a very outspoken letter from the King to the Lord Lieutenant, in which, *inter alia*, he objects to the vote of the House of Commons ordering the printing of the Speaker's speech, and confines their liberty of speech to their House, will be found in Carte, Vol. ii., pp. 311-2.

the Speaker himself (according to some informations which the Lord Lieutenant's prudence made him conceal) had been dabbling in it, and were afraid his Grace had evidence enough against them ; so that," when the question of the expulsion of the members as had been proved by clear evidence to have had a hand in the plot, was before the House, "there was a general contention who should show their zeal in a point where none could appear cool without raising suspicions of his own designs."

I conclude from all this, that though the Government did not wish to quarrel with Sir Audley Mervyn and his powerful friends in Parliament, yet that they had little or no confidence in him, and no inclination to be of service to him ; and that they simply ignored the representation of the House of Commons in his favour during his lifetime, as the Government of William III. did those in favour of his heirs after he had been for some twenty years dead.

It appears from Carte, Vol. II., pp. 221-2, that in 1661, the Chancellor (being one of the Lords Justices, before whom the Parliament was to be held), could not sit in the House of Lords. He at first proposed that Sir James Barry, Lord Santry, to be speaker in his room, but Lords Orrery and Montrath having some exception to him, preferred the Lord Primate (Bramhall), who was appointed.

"There were warm debates in the House of Commons about the choice of a Speaker, which post Sir Audley Mervyn was so desirous of, that hearing the King had recommended Sir W. Domville, his Attorney-General, for that post, he wrote into England, representing his own merits in having been thrice imprisoned for his affections to the Crown ; pretending that when he was, during Sir James Barry's illness, called by the late Convention to the chair, they had promised whenever they sat in a Parliament to choose him Speaker ; and desiring for these reasons that His Majesty would not interpose in the case, but leave the Commons to their free choice. The King granted his request, and the Primate when he directed that House to elect a Speaker, telling them that the King did not insist on his recommendation, Mervyn was chose. Sir W. Domville was suspected of favouring the Irish, as the other was of being inclined to the Presbyterians. Mervyn was zealously supported by all the interest of the adventurers ; but as the soldiers did not so well like him, it was thought Domville would have carried it, had not the King's receding from his recommendation, been deemed a determination in favour of his rival."

SIR PHELM O'NEILL.

(See p. 220.)

Carte says (Vol. II., p. 157), that in the year 1652, "The Parliament having now reduced Ireland, thought fit to erect at Dublin an High Court of Justice (as they called it) for the trial of persons who were charged with those murders [*i.e.*, 'committed

in the beginning of the rebellion ']; in which it is not a little remarkable, that though they used very hard measure to several gentlemen in the southern parts of the kingdom, who were (like Colonel Walter Bagnal) condemned upon slight pretences and false evidence; yet (except Sir Phelim O'Neile whom they would have pardoned and rewarded, if he had been profligate enough to have falsly accused the late king of giving him a Commission) there was scarce any body taken up and tried for those murders in Ulster, where the massacres first began, and where far the greatest part of the cruelties upon British Protestants were committed."

JAMES STEWART (of Killymoon).

(Page 295.)

The town of Cookstown, which is very near Killymoon, was founded by "Allan Cook, who had a lease for years renewable under the See of Armagh, upon whose land the old town was built about the year 1609"— "The present town was built about the year 1750, by Mr. Stewart, its then proprietor." "A patent for a market and fairs was granted to Allan Cook, Aug. 3rd, 1628." (Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, p. 395.)

ANDREW KNOX.

(Page 320.)

The following is the descent of the family of Knox of Prehen, County Londonderry :—

Andrew Knox, D.D., son of Uchter Knox, of Knox, &c., Renfrewshire, by his wife Isabel, daughter of the Earl of Glencairne, was Bishop of Orkney and the Isles, and translated to Raphoe 1611—died 1633. He acquired the Castle and Lands of Rathmullan, formerly the property of Sir Mulmorie M'Swyne.

Thomas, took part in the Siege of Derry, 1689—married Mary Wray.

Andrew, M.P., county Donegal, married Honoria daughter and co-heiress of Alderman Tomkins of Prehen—will proved 1741.

George, married Jane Mahon, sister of Maurice first Lord Hartland, Strokestown House, County Roscommon.

Andrew, Colonel Donegal Militia, M.P. for Strabane, married Mary M'Causland, daughter of Dominick M'Causland, of Daisy Hill, County Derry.

George, Captain 5th Dragoon Guards, married Anna Maria daughter of Robert Johnstone, of Magheramena, Co. Fermanagh.
Colonel George, now of Prehen.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

(To follow page 352.)

HUMFREY FARNHAM.

Page 12.

I find the following in the Commons Journals.

Die Sabbati. 15 Oct., 1614.

"The Speaker [spake] to Mr. Fernham touching Disorders."

Die Jovis. 10 Nov., 1614.

"Mr. Fernham moved, and it was resolved, that Burgesses returned out of Clogher, Athlone, and Gowran, ought not to have the privileges of the House." The burgesses for Clogher were Mr. Watkins and Mr. Ferrar. I suspect that there was some question as to the right of the city to return members at all. (See page 144.)

HENRY BLENNERHASSET.

Page 37, second note.

The unnamed eldest son was Sir Augustus, who sold the Castle Caldwell property in 1671 to James Caldwell. (*Vide* Allingham's History of Ballyshannon.)

Page 38, line 28.

Lillas Colquhoun m. Alderman *Albert* Squire of Derry. (*Lodge's MSS.*, Brit. Mus.)

ABRAHAM CREIGHTON.

Page 42, line 2.

For "*Lord*" read *Laird* of Mountwhaney. (*Vide* p. 261.)

Dr. CHRISTOPHER ERWIN.

Page 46, line 5.

I am informed that the Scotch pedigrees read "Sir John" for "Sir James" Wishart.

RICHARD GORGES the elder.

Page 61, line 22.

For "Catherine, daughter of Sir Adam Loftus," read "Jane, third daughter of Sir Arthur Loftus of Rathfarnham."

RICHARD GORGES the younger.

Page 62, line 12.

There is a question about Richard being the *only* son of Hamilton Georges, as Hamilton Georges, junr., was High Sheriff of Tyrone in 1602.

INTRODUCTION.

Page 119, }
Line 25, } For Falkland read Wentworth.

DANIEL MOLYNEUX.

Page 151.—The mother of Daniel Molyneux was Catherine, daughter of Lodovick Elobarte, of Bruges.

Sir JAMES ERSKYN.

P. 162, }
L. 9. } Instead of Alexander it seems that Archibald is meant as "son and heir" of James.

P. 162, }
Note. } For Clogher read Augher.

P. 163, line 22. For 1836 read 1834.

Captain JOHN PERKINS.

P. 176, }
L. 15. } For father read grandfather.

Sir PHELM O'NEILL.

Page 216, line 26.

The Tirlagh O'Neill mentioned by Pynnar was not an uncle of Sir Phelim. He was the eldest son of Sir Arthur O'Neale, who was the son of the great Sir Tirlagh, called Lennagh, who was the son of Neale O'Neale, and the rival of the O'Neales, Earls of Tyrone, being chosen "The O'Neale" on the death of Shane O'Neale in 1567. Tirlagh, on account of the loyalty of his father in suppressing the outbreak of O'Dogherty in 1603, obtained a grant of two proportions, 2,300 acres, in the precinct of Dungannon, to be made into the Manor of Caslan.—(*Fat. Rolls*, xii. James I., 9 Dec.)

Sir Phelim's father, Tirlagh Oge O'Neale, having died before the Plantation grants were made, his mother, Catherine Ny Neale, obtained a grant of the manor of Kinard for her son's future benefit. She married, secondly, Robert Hovenden, Gent., who died 31 May, 1641, and whom she survived. Her younger son, Tirlagh, obtained a grant of Ardgonnell, co. Armagh, but was attainted for having joined his brother, Sir Phelim, in the rebellion of 1641.—(Pat. Rolls, *ib.* Ultonia, Inquis. Tyrone, xiii. Charles II., 17 June, No. 3. Inquis. Armagh, Charles II., 20 June, 1661. No. 2, No. 8, and No. 9.)

JOHN CARNES.

P. 224, }
L. 23. } *For Clogher read Augher.*

ALEXANDER STAPLES.

P. 237, L. 10.

In Ultonia, Inquis. Tyrone, xiii. Charles II., 17 June, No. 7, it is given :—

"Thomas Staples, Knt. and Bart., was seized of the lands of Ballynlorne, &c., containing 100 acres, Co. Tyrone. He died 31 May, 1653, when his son and heir was 23 years of age, unmarried. Baptist Staples, Bart., being seized of the above premises, conveyed them to Alexander Staples, Esq., his younger brother, who is now in possession of them."

Alexander therefore did not die before his father, as supposed at page 237, line 10 (probably because he was never baronet), but the reason evidently was that his elder brother, Baptist, had succeeded to the Baronetcy. Sir Robert, if he was *younger* than Alexander, could not have been the second son (as stated at p. 245, line 28), nor could he have succeeded his father as second Baronet (as stated at same page, line 33). He must have succeeded his brother, Sir Baptist, as third Baronet.

JAMES HAMILTON.

P. 240, }
L. 21. } *For Duke read Earl.*

Sir ROBERT STAPLES.

P. 245, }
L. 28. } *For second read third or "a younger."*

L. 28.—Sir Robert did not succeed his brother as second Baronet. See above note to Alexander Staples.

JOHN HAMILTON.

P. 246, }
L. 22. } *For Ossory read Meath.*

RICHARD and HENRY ST. GEORGE.

P. 259, }
L. 26; }
P. 261, } *For uncle read cousin.*
L. 11. }

THOMAS ASHE

P. 267, }
L. 2. } *For sister read aunt.*

GUSTAVUS HAMILTON.

P. 267, }
L. 19. } Gustavus Hamilton was created Baron Hamilton in 1715, and Viscount Boyne in 1717.

Major-General Gustavus Hamilton, first Viscount Boyne, joined the Protestants of the North in their rising against Tyreconnell, and was chosen Governor of the County Donegal. He was appointed to command the Protestant army that assembled at Coleraine, and when General Richard Hamilton, at the head of the Irish army of King James, advanced against him and invested Coleraine, he defeated him with great loss, 27 March, 1689, securing the safety of that town until it was decided to fall back upon Derry. As Colonel he commanded a regiment at the battle of the Boyne, where he had a horse killed under him, and he served subsequently with distinction throughout the war in Ireland, especially at the capture of Athlone, 1 July, 1691, when he led the Grenadiers in the forcing of the passage of the river Shannon.

He was not, as stated in the text, the Colonel Gustavus Hamilton who was Governor of Enniskillen in 1689. This latter was great grandson of Sir Claud Hamilton, of Coconagh in Scotland, grandson of Dr. Malcolm Hamilton, Archbishop of Cashel, who died in 1639, and eldest son of his youngest son Lodovick, (a Colonel in the Swedish army, created a Swedish Baron with his brother Hugh (first Lord Glenawley in Ireland) in 1684), by a Swedish lady related to King Gustavus Adolphus.

RICHARD GORGES.

P. 277, }
L. 11. } *For 1661 read 1761.*

Right Hon. Sir RALPH GORE.

P. 282, }
L. 4. } *For sister read aunt.*

RICHARD VINCENT.

P. 286, }
L. 28. } *For father read uncle.*

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

P. 289, }
L. 12. } *For "third" read "second."*

THOMAS KNOX.

P. 297, }
L. 6. } *After was read originally.*

GEORGE HAMILTON.

P. 300, }
L. 4. } *For "George" read "Hugh."*

HENRY VAUGHAN BROOKE.

P. 304, } Omit the words "by whom he left no issue." The subject of the
L. 4. } Memoir was the issue, and he d. a p.
P. 304, } *For nephew read cousin. Henry Brooke was cousin of H. V. Brooke,*
L. 26. } *his father Gustavus being younger brother of Basil.*

GEORGE PETER HOLFORD.

P. 325, }
L. 4. } *For wife read mother.*

PARLIAMENT OF 1880. DATE OF RETURN.

Page 324, line 19.

Omit the — before 1881. Writ issued Aug. 23rd, 1881, and Mr. T. A. Dickson sworn 7th Feb., 1882.

THOMAS A. DICKSON.

Line 38.

Omit lines 38, 39, and 40, and read "Mr. Dickson's election was declared void June 14th, 1880, for an illegal payment by an Agent." (*Vide Hansard's Debates.*)

Line 42.

For "1881" read "1880, sworn July 8th."

Sir WILLIAM COLE.

Page 327, line 1 and note.

Lodge is in error in making Mrs. Cole's mother, Anne or Alice Coote, the only daughter of Sir Thomas Philips. She had an elder sister Dorothy, who married in 1686, her husband's uncle, William Parsons, second son of Sir Laurence Parsons, of Birt.

HUGH HENRY MITCHELL.

Page 349, line 6.

As the date of Mary Mitchell's marriage with M. King, for Dec., 1755, read 1 Jan. 1756.

NATHANIEL SNEYD.

Page 349, line 40.

For "Welten Hall" read "Wetten Hall. Line 49, add "Edward Sneyd was M.P. till his death."

ANDREW KNOX.

Page 352, line 30.

Thomas, the eldest son of Bishop Andrew Knox of Raphoe, who died 7 Nov. 1633 (not in 1633 as stated), was Rector of Clondevaddock, and also Bishop of the Isles from 1619. He married Prudence, daughter of Peter Benson of Shragmore, co. Derry. The Knox family of Prehen is descended, not from him, but from the next of his four brothers, Andrew, who m. Rebecca, dau. of Lt-Col. R. Galbraith, of Dowish, co. Derry, whose eldest son Andrew, of Bathmullen, engaged in the siege of Derry, and by Mary, his wife, had two sons, Andrew, of Carhevenacannagh, attainted in 1689, and who seems to have d. s. p. before his father; and George, who married Mary Wray, and had Andrew, M.P. for co. Donegal, who m. Honoria Tomkins, as in the text, and by her acquired Prehen. His will was dated 1772. Besides his son George, he had a daughter Marian, shot by John M'Naghten.

The Lairds of Knock, Renfrewshire, descended from the eldest son of Uchtred Knox, father of the elder Bishop.

APP. VII.

Pages 359 and 360.

For "49" read '49 (*i.e.*, A.D. 1649), wherever the expression occurs.

Page 361, lines 21 and 24.

These Townlands are mentioned in my "Hist. of Two Ulster Manors," pp. 117, 125, 173, &c.

FURTHER ERRATA ET ADDENDA.

Page 16, line 32.

Read "Carrow, co. Fermanagh," instead of "Carow, co. Monaghan."

Page 18, lines 33, 34.

Read "ante 1639," for "in 1671."

Page 26, line 13.

Read "sister" for "daughter."

Page 35, line 33.

After "Feb. 11th" insert "1661."

Page 37, line 45.

After "son" insert "(Sir Augustus)."

Page 41, line 31.

After "M.P." insert "for Agher in 1695, and."

Page 44, line 13.

Read "Blanch" for "Elizabeth."

Page 53, line 37.

After "only" read "surviving."

Page 54, line 7.

Read "28" for "about 30."

Page 56, line 45.

After "Arthur" insert "Douglas."

Page 57, line 2.

Read "Spurling" instead of "Sprawling."

Page 63, line 40.

Read "1764" instead of "1664."

Page 65, line 23.

Read "(Mrs. Mitchell m. secondly, 1729, John Finlay, Esq., of Dublin)."

Page 80, line 6.

Read "Aldenham" instead of "Haldiman" as the correct name.

Page 93.

According to the Betham-Phillipps MS. Adam Cathcart was High Sheriff of Fermanagh (probably after 1643). The following have served as Sheriffs since 1885:

- 1886. Charles Cockburn Darcy-Irvine.
- 1887. Francis John Graham (2nd time).
- 1888. John Arthur Irwin.
- 1889. Alexander William Bailey (2nd time).
- 1890. Arthur Tod Collum.
- 1891. John Gerard Christopher Irvine.
- 1892. William Brady.
- 1893. Patrick Joseph Conway.
- 1894. John Brien Frith.
- 1895. Lord Viscount Corry.

Page 166, line 34.

Read "?1739" for "1709." He was alive in 1731.

Page 167, lines 4, 5.

According to "Ultonia, Car. L. 6," Tichborne was in possession of the estate, Jan. 15, Anno 4, Car. I. The grant of July 7, 5 Car. I., must have been a confirmation.

Page 232, line 34.

Read "1639" for "1634."

Page 237, line 5.

Read "of" for "off."

Page 231, line 18.

After "of" insert "Clogher, and Rector of".

Page 251, s. v. "Agher."

Jane, eldest dau. of Captain James Galbraith, of Rathmoran, Fermanagh, was wife of Archibald Richardson, of Augher, and had a son James (Qy.H.S. for Tyrone, 1784), at the time when her father made his Will, proved 10 June, 1673.

Page 252, line 14.

Read after "Montgomery," "dau. of Alex. Montgomery, of Ballileck, co. Monaghan."

Page 252, line 25.

Read "John" for "James," and "son-in-law" for "father-in-law."

Page 252, line 27.

What follows "ran" is incorrect, as James and Elizabeth Auchinlech had two sons, and were therefore married, before this date.

Page 265, line 17.

Read "thrice" for "twice."

Page 265, line 20.

Read after "Hilton," "Lucy (widow of Hugh Magill, of Kirkistown), m. 4 July, 1708, Col. Robert Johnston (d. Oct., 1718), and had issue by him."—*Lodge's MSS.*, and Will of Wm. Balfour, 1737. Mr. Townley appears to have been her 3rd husband.

Page 265, line 21.

Read "thirdly" for "secondly."

Page 265, line 24.

Read "William Charles" instead of "Henry Charles."

Page 275, line 28.

Read "1764" for "1769."

Page 275, line 30.

Read "1764" for "1664."

Page 294, line 30.

Read after "Montgomery," instead of "bought" . . . "about 1780," "succeeded to," . . . "bought in 1794 by his maternal uncle, Col. Alex. Montgomery, of Convo House, co. Donegal, M.P."

Page 300, line 2.

Insert before "of Rostrevor," "sister (not dau. as in Burke) of Robert Ross."

Page 308, line 27.

Read "Archibald" instead of "William."

Page 307, line 18.

Put a full stop after "Battle-axe Guards" and insert "A first cousin and namesake."

Page 307, line 19.

Read "1787" for "1787."

Page 337, line 12.

For "in 1664," read "after 1664, and before 1672."

Page 338, line 5.

Read "about 1670" for "in 1664."

Page 339, line 32.

Fenton Cole m. Dorothea Saunderson, 5 March, 1724, and she was buried at Enniskillen, 4 March, 1737. (Enniskillen P. R.)

Page 346, line 4.

John Corry probably had an eldest child called James (after his (John's) father), who perhaps was born in Dublin, *circa* 1708.

Page 348, line 40.

Read "Wettenhall" instead of "Weltenhall."

Page 363. The following have served as High Sheriffs of Tyrone since 1887 :—

1888. Hugh de Fellenburg Montgomery.

1889. Sir William Samuel M'Mahon, Bart.

1890. Emerson Tennent Herdman.

1891. John Knox M'Clintock.

1892. William King Edwards.

1893. William Hutchinson Poe.

1894. John Herdman.

1895. Francis Porter Gunning.

John Hamilton who served as High Sheriff in 1709, was of Caledon; William Hamilton in 1735, was of Aughlish; John Hamilton in 1741, was of Mountjoy; Claud Hamilton in 1748, was of Aughlish; William Hamilton in 1757, was of Mossesville; John Hamilton in 1764, was of Donemanagh.

APPENDIX VI.

I learn from "The Universal Advertiser," Dublin, 1754, the particulars of the Divisions alluded to in the Memoirs of Mr. Lowry and Mr. William Hamilton, pp. 274 and 289. The Opposition appears to have been really led by the Speaker and Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Honorable Henry Boyle. He and his friends seem to have been consequently deprived of their employments under Government.

On the 2nd November, 1753, the House was moved that the Resolution of the House of 6th March, 1752, should be read; whereby it was resolved that Arthur Jones Nevill, Esq., Surveyor and Engineer-General, should at his own expense, and without any further charge to the publick, be obliged to procure the several persons with whom he hath contracted for the building, rebuilding, and repairing the Barracks, to make good the defects in the works by them respectively contracted for, and to staunch and finish the same in the most effectual manner, so as to make the said Barracks fit and convenient for the reception of his Majesty's troops.

Then the House resolved that it would on that day fortnight resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to enquire whether Arthur Jones Nevill, Esq., late Engineer and Surveyor-General, had carried out their order.

On November 16 the House gave an Instruction to the Committee, to enquire whether Mr. Nevill had used any and what endeavours towards making good the defects of the Barracks, built, rebuilt, and repaired by him.

The House then resolved itself into the said Committee, and continued to do so for several days afterwards till the 23rd November, on which day Mr. John Rochfort reported from the Committee two resolutions, to the effect that Mr. Nevill had not carried out the terms of the resolution of November 2nd, 1752, and that he had not used reasonable and proper endeavours towards doing so.

To which resolution the House agreed.

Then Colonel Richard Boyle, seconded by John Cole, Esq., moved, That the said Arthur Jones Nevill, Esq., late Engineer and Surveyor-General, in not complying with the Resolution of this House, hath acted in manifest contempt of the authority thereof.

This being the foundation for the expulsion which followed, occasioned debate, which lasted till Ten at Night, when the Question was carried by a majority of Eight votes.

Tellers for the Ayes :—

Sir Richard Cox, Bart., Collector of Cork Port, } 124.
Colonel Richard Boyle, Eldest son to the Speaker, }

1. Right Hon. Thomas Carter, Esq.; Master of the Rolls, Clerk of the Crown in the King's Bench, and Privy-Counsellor.

2. Anthony Malone, Esq.; Prime Sergeant-at-Law.
3. Hon. John Caulfield, Esq.; one of the Clerks of the Privy Seal.
4. Cosby Nesbit, Esq.; Collector of Cavan.
5. Bellingham Boyle, Esq.; Registrar of the Prerogative Court, and Pensioner.
6. Edward Barry, Esq.; Physician-General to the Army.
7. Michael O'Brien Dilkes, Esq.; Quarter-Master-General.
8. Henry Gore, Esq.; Captain of Foot.
9. William Cooper, Esq.; Master in Chancery and Chief Examiner.
10. Right Hon. Sir Compton Domville, Bart.; Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, and Privy-Counsellor.
11. Robert Sandford, the younger, Esq.; Lieutenant of Dragoons.
12. Edward Herbert, Esq.; Comptroller of the Port of Chester.
13. James Wemys, Esq.; Captain of Foot.
14. John Gore, Esq.; Council to the Commissioners of the Revenue.
15. Edmond Malone, Esq.; King's Council.
16. Nathaniel Clements, Esq.; Teller of the Exchequer, Ranger of the Phoenix Park, and Master of the Game.
17. Frederick Gore, Esq.; Clerk of the Quit Rents.
18. Robert Roberts, Esq.; Deputy-Chief-Remembrancer.
19. Henry Boyle Walsingham, Esq.; Captain of a Troop of Horse.
20. Gustavus Lambart, Esq.; Collector of Trim.
21. Richard Malone, Esq.; Third Sergeant-at-Law.
22. Hon. Thomas Southwell, Esq.; Constable of the Castle of Limerick.
23. Charles Gardiner, Esq.; Master of the Revels.
24. Francis McCartney, Esq.; Captain of a Company of Foot.
25. Patrick Wemys, Esq.; Half-pay Lieutenant on the British Establishment.
26. Edward Smith, Esq.
27. Thomas Adderley, Esq.
28. Arthur Upton, Esq.
29. James Hamilton, Esq.
30. Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart.
31. Arthur Hyde, Esq.
32. Emanuel Pigott, Esq.
33. Rt. Hon. James Tynte, Esq.; Privy Councillor.
34. Sir John Freke, Bart.
35. John Lysaght, the elder, Esq.
36. John Lysaght, the younger, Esq.
37. John Magill, Esq.
38. William Harward, Esq.
39. Sir John Conway Colthurst, Bart.
40. Andrew Knox, Esq.
41. Sir Ralph Gore St. George, Bt.
42. Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Gore, Bart.; Privy Councillor.
43. Abraham Creighton, Esq.
44. Thomas Montgomery, Esq.
45. Bernard Ward, Esq.
46. James Stevenson, Esq.
47. Alexander Hamilton, Esq.
48. Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart.
49. Sir Archibald Acheson, Bart.
50. Robert Sandford, the elder, Esq.
51. Nicholas Archdall, Esq.
52. John Cole, Esq.
53. John Eyre, Esq.
54. John Bingham, Esq.
55. Sir Maurice Crosbie, Knt.
56. John Blennerhasset, the younger, Esq.
57. John Blennerhasset, Esq.
58. Arthur Blennerhasset, Esq.
59. William Crosbie, Esq.
60. Edmond Malone, Esq.
61. Sir Kildare Dixon Borrows, Bart.
62. John Digby, Esq.
63. Robert Downes, Esq.
64. Walter Weldon, Esq.
65. Ralph Gore, Esq.
66. Richard Dawson, Esq.
67. Joseph Deane, Esq.
68. Richard Trench, Esq.
69. Henry L'Estrange, Esq.
70. William Gore, Esq.
71. Hugh Crofton, Esq.
72. Gilbert King, Esq.
73. Hon. Henry Southwell, Esq.
74. Edward Taylor, Esq.

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|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 75. Edward Cary, Esq. | 99. William Henry Dawson, Esq. |
| 76. William Scott, Esq. | 100. Henry Sandford, Esq. |
| 77. Henry Hamilton, Esq. | 101. William Sandford, Esq. |
| 78. Henry Cary, Esq. | 102. Thomas Mahon, Esq. |
| 79. Sir Arthur Newcomen, Bart. | 103. Joshua Cooper, Esq. |
| 80. Arthur Gore, Esq. | 104. Nehemiah Donnellan, Esq. |
| 81. Thomas Packenham, Esq. | 105. Richard Penefather, Esq. |
| 82. Thomas Burgh, Esq. | 106. Kingsmill Penefather, Esq. |
| 83. Thomas Newcomen, Esq. | 107. Mathew Jacob, Esq. |
| 84. Robert Parkinson, Esq. | 108. Charles Echlin, Esq. |
| 85. John Ruxton, Esq. | 109. Thomas Knox, Esq. |
| 86. John Hamilton, Esq. | 110. William Hamilton, Esq. |
| 87. James Cuffe, Esq. | 111. Richard Vincent, Esq. |
| 88. Annealey Gore, Esq. | 112. Beverly Usher, Esq. |
| 89. Henry Mitchel, Esq. | 113. Aland Mason, Esq. |
| 90. Arthur Francis Meredyth, Esq. | 114. Shapland Carew, Esq. |
| 91. Joseph Ashe, Esq. | 115. John Colthurst, Esq. |
| 92. Chichester Fortescue, Esq. | 116. Richard Aldworth, Esq. |
| 93. Thomas Cooley, Esq. | 117. George St. George, Esq. |
| 94. Gorges Lowther, Esq. | 118. John Rochfort, Esq. |
| 95. Marcus Lowther Crofton, Esq. | 119. Cæsar Colcough, Esq. |
| 96. Alexander Montgomery, Esq. | 120. Robert Doyne, Esq. |
| 97. Thomas Dawson, Esq. | 121. Anderson Saunders, Esq. |
| 98. Warner Westenra, Esq. | 122. Abel Ram, Esq. |
| | 123. Stephen Trotter, Esq. |
| | 124. Daniel Falkiner, Esq. |

Prosperity to Ireland.

Tellers for the Noes.

Thomas Lehunte, Esq.; Counsellor-at-law, } 116.
 Agmondisham Vesey, Esq.; Accomptant-General, }

1. Rt. Hon. Lord George Sackville, Son, and Principal Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, Clerk of the Privy Council, Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, and Privy Counsellor.
2. Robert Maxwell, Esq.; Second Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.
3. Rt. Hon. John Ponsonby, Esq.; Commissioner of His Majesty's Revenue and Privy Counsellor.
4. William Bristow, Esq.; Commissioner of His Majesty's Revenue.
5. John Burke, Esq.; Commissioner of His Majesty's Revenue.
6. Hon. Richard Ponsonby, Esq.; Secretary to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Revenue.
7. Warden Flood, Esq.; Attorney-General.
8. Philip Tisdal, Esq.; Solicitor-General and Judge of the Prerogative Court.
9. Philip Bragg, Esq.; Lieutenant-General and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot.
10. Arthur Dobbs, Esq.; Governor of North Carolina.
11. Robert Burton, Esq.; Colonel of the Battle-ax Guards.
12. Hon. Robert Jocelyn, Esq.; Son, and Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, and Auditor-General.
13. Hon. Thomas Butler, Esq.; Adjutant-General.
14. Hon. Robert Butler, Captain of the Battle-ax Guards.
15. David Bindon, Esq.; Pensioner.

16. Hon. James O'Brien, Esq.; Collector of Drogheda, and Pensioner.
17. Anthony Jephson, Esq.; Half-pay Captain.
18. Richard Tonson, Esq.; Collector of Baltimore.
19. John Folliot, Esq.; Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and Governor of Ross Castle.
20. Rt. Hon. Arthur Hill, Esq.; Privy Counsellor.
21. Hon. Edward Brabazon, Esq.; Pensioner.
22. Sir Charles Burton, *Knt.*; Pensioner.
23. Hon. Byssie Molesworth, Esq.; Principal Clerk in the Revenue Secretary's Office.
24. Hon. John Butler, Esq.; Joint Clerk of the Pipe.
25. Hon. Brinsley Butler, Esq.; ditto.
26. Robert Fitzgerald, Esq.; Collector of Mallow.
27. Sir William Fownes, *Bart.*; Packer, Searcher, and Guager in the Port of Cork.
28. John Graydon, Esq.; Pensioner.
29. Rt. Hon. Luke Gardiner, Esq.; Deputy Vice-Treasurer, and Privy Counsellor.
30. Boleyn Whitney, Esq.; Commissioner of Revenue Appeals, and King's Council.
31. Alexander Nesbit, Esq.; Pensioner.*
32. Anthony Marlay, Esq.; Commissioner of Revenue Appeals, and King's Council.
33. Thomas Tenison, Esq.; Commissioner of Revenue Appeals.
34. Thomas Bligh, Esq.; Lieutenant-General, and Colonel of a Regiment of Horse.
35. Robert Cuningham, Esq.; Captain of Foot, and late Aid-de-camp to the Primate.†
36. Owen Wynne, the younger, Esq.; Major of Dragoons.
37. John Wynne, Esq.; Captain of Foot.
38. Robert Marshal, Esq.; Second Sergeant-at-Law.
39. Right Hon. Sir Thomas Prendergast, *Bart.*; Privy Counsellor.
40. Robert Handcock, Esq.; Collector of Athlone.
41. Rt. Hon. George, Lord Forbes; Lieutenant-Colonel of Foot.
42. Hon. Henry Loftus, Esq.; Clerk of Coast Permits in the Port of Dublin.
43. Walter Hore, Esq.; Judge Advocate-General.
44. Hugh Skeffington, Esq.; Cornet of Horse.
45. James Smyth, Esq.; Collector of Dublin Port.
46. John Maxwell, Esq.; Prothonotary of the Common Pleas.
47. Eaton Stannard, Esq.; King's Council.
48. Hungerford Skeffington, Esq.; Pensioner.
49. William Sharman, Esq.
50. William Richardson, Esq.;
Armagh.
51. William Browlow, Esq.
52. Sir Richard Butler, *Bart.*
53. Sir Richard Wolseley, *Bart.*
54. Samuel Bindon, Esq.
55. William Annesley, Esq.
56. Joseph Leeson, Esq.
57. Robert Scott, Esq.
58. Matthew Forde, Esq.
59. Chambre Brabazon Ponsonby, Esq.
60. Francis Leigh, Esq.
61. John Graham, Esq.
62. Edward Bolton, Esq.
63. James Saunderson, Esq.
64. Charles Daly, Esq.
65. Robert Trench, Esq.
66. Thomas Staunton, Esq.
67. James Daly, Esq.
68. Robert Blakeney, Esq.

* Mr. Alexander Nesbit was a Solicitor, I believe.

† I presume in his capacity of one of the Lords Justices.

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| 69. Henry Bingham, Esq. | 94. John Preston, Esq. |
| 70. Maurice Keatinge, Esq. | 95. Sir Thomas Taylor, <i>Bart.</i> |
| 71. Thomas Burgh, Esq. | 96. Thomas Taylor, Esq. |
| 72. William Evans Morres, Esq. | 97. George Evans, Esq. |
| 73. Harvey Morres, Esq. | 98. William Wall, Esq. |
| 74. James Agar, Esq. | 99. Jonah Barrington, Esq. |
| 75. Nicholas Aylward, Esq. | 100. Owen Wynne, the elder, Esq. |
| 76. Benjamin Burton, Esq. | 101. Stephen Moore, Esq. |
| 77. Richard Ponsonby, Esq. | 102. William Stewart, Esq. |
| 78. Sir Laurence Parsons, <i>Bart.</i> | 103. William Richardson, Esq.,
<i>Augher.</i> |
| 79. Henry Lyons, Esq. | 104. Samuel Barker, Esq. |
| 80. William Molesworth, Esq. | 105. Charles Tottenham, Esq. |
| 81. Eyre Evans, Esq. | 106. John Leigh, Esq. |
| 82. Charles Smyth, Esq. | 107. James Stopford, Esq. |
| 83. Richard Maunsell, Esq. | 108. Hon. Nicholas Loftus Hume,
Esq. |
| 84. Philip Oliver, Esq. | 109. Thomas Loftus, Esq. |
| 85. Hercules Langford Rowley,
Esq. | 110. William Tighe, Esq. |
| 86. Richard Jackson, Esq. | 111. Anthony Brabazon, Esq. |
| 87. Henry Bellingham, Esq. | 112. Richard Chapel Whaley, Esq. |
| 88. Wm. Henry Fortescue, Esq. | 113. Edmond Sexton Pery, Esq. |
| 89. Thomas Fortescue, Esq. | 114. John Stratford, Esq. |
| 90. Robert Ross, Esq. | 115. Charles Usher, Esq. |
| 91. Anthony Foster, Esq. | 116. Robert Perceval, Esq. |
| 92. John Brown, Esq. | |
| 93. Nathaniel Preston, Esq. | |

The Second List is headed "*Insula sacra et Libera.*"

"A List of the members of the Hon. House of Commons of Ireland who voted for and against the Altered Money Bill, which was rejected on Monday, the 17th day of December, 1753."

December 14, 1753.

A Bill intituled, An Act for the Payment of the sum of £77,500, or so much thereof as shall remain due on the 25th December, 1753, in discharge of the National Debt, together with interest for the same at the rate of £4 per cent. per annum, from the said 25th day of December, 1753, until the 25th day of March, 1754, was read the first time in the House of Commons.

On the same day a Committee was appointed to examine what alterations have been made in the Heads of Bills sent from this House, this session of Parliament, and where the same have been so made.

December 15.

Mr. Upton reported from the said Committee that there was an alteration made in the above Bill, by inserting in the Preamble the following words :—

"And Your Majesty, ever attentive to the Ease and Happiness of your faithful subjects, has been graciously pleased to signify, that you would CONSENT, and to recommend it to us, that so

much of the money remaining in *Your Majesty's Treasury*, as should be necessary, be applied to the discharge of the *National Debt*, or of such part thereof as should be thought expedient by *Parliament*."

On the same day the Bill was read a second time.

December 17.

The House went into a Committee to take the said Bill into consideration.

Right Hon. Thomas Carter, Esq., Master of the Rolls, Clerk of the Crown in the King's Bench, and Privy Counsellor, in the Chair.

The Committee agreed to all the enacting paragraphs and title of the Bill, but disagreed to the Preamble, by a majority of five voices.

The proceedings of the Committee being reported immediately, the House agreed thereto, and rejected the said Bill without a division.

"Hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto."

Teller for the Ayes :—

EDMOND SEXTON PERY, Esq.—117.

The greater number of the members who voted with the Government against the resolution which led to the expulsion of Mr. Nevill, supported them again on this occasion. Nicholas Archdall, Sir Compton Domville, Nathaniel Clements, and Richard Trench, who have previously opposed them, now gave them their votes.

Vindices Libertatis.

Teller for the Noes :—

Sir RICHARD COX, *Bart.*, Collector of Cork Port.—122.

The greater number of those who had voted in November for the resolution which led to the expulsion of Mr. Nevill now voted with the Opposition. In addition they had with them :—

The Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Esq.; Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Privy Counsellor, and Speaker of the House of Commons. Also Sir Richard Butler, Edward Bolton, and Thomas Loftus.

The following names are absent from the second division who had voted in the first, viz. :—(Against Government) Edward Barry, William Cooper, Edward Herbert, Henry Mitchell, Thomas Cooley, and Thomas Knox. And (for Government) Hon. Thomas Butler, James Daly, Nicholas Aylward, Richard Ponsonby, and Charles Tottenham.

There were also some members in this division who had not been in the former one, viz. :—(For Government) Hon. George Hamilton, Cromwell Price, Ussher St. George, and Richard Gorges; and against Government, Thomas Carter, junior, Robert Hickman, and Oliver Anketill. I may have missed some members' names in comparing the lists.

APPENDIX VII.

[Penes Sir CHARLES KING, Bart.]

LIST of CROWN TENANTS in CO. FERMANAGH, 1678.—Rental.*

(Record Office, Dublin.)

I have modernized the spelling of names and placed them in
more correct alphabetical order.—C. S. K.

A.

Aldridge, Edwd.
Allen Stephen.
Anckittell, Mathew.
Archdale, Wm.
Atkinson, Roger.
Austin, John.

B.

Ob., Oct., 1634.	Balfour, James, Lord.
	Baxter, Martin.
Ob., 1639.	Blennerhassett, Sir Leonard, Knt.
	" Francis.
	" Wm.
	Brooke, Sir Henry, Knt.
? Ball.	Bull, Samuel.
	Butler, Francis.

C.

	Caldwell, James.
	Carew, Robert.
One of the "49 Officers."	Cathcart, Adam.
Ob., 1666.	
	Champion, Arthur.
	" Edward.
One of the "49 Officers."	Cheslen, John.
	Clandeboy, James, Lord.
	Cock, Francis.
	Cole, Sir John, Bart.
	" Sir Michael, Knt.
	College, Dublin.
	Connyes, Edward.
	Copeland, Edward.
Ob., 1660-1.	Cormuck, John.
	Curry, John.

* It does not follow that all these persons were alive in 1678. For instance, Roger Atkinson was probably dead. He had sold his grant long before to Arthur Champion, and it was now held by John Corry, in addition to another for which his own name appears. But the names were kept on in the Rental.—B.

D.

Dillon, Robert, Lord.
 „ Carey.
 „ Charles.
 Dunbar, Sir John, Knt.

E.

Evett, Margaret.
 „ Richard.

F.

Ob., 1686-8

Folliot, Thos., Lord.
 Forster, Arthur.
 Francklin, Richard.

G.

Gore, Sir Ralph, Bart.

H.

Hamilton, John.
 „ Malcolm.
 Hannington, Maria.
 Harrison, George.
 Hassard, Jason.
 Hastings, Ferdinando, Lord
 „ and Lucy, his wife.
 Hatton, Edward.
 Heygate, John.
 Hume, Sir George, Bart.
 Humphrey, Thomas.

I.

Irvine, Gerard.

J.

One of the "49 Officers."
 Ob., 1693.

Johnston, Walter.
 Jones, Roger.

K.

Vivens, 1674.

King, James.

L.

Ob., July, 1681.
 Ob., Feb., 1700.

Leonard, John.
 Leslie, Dr. of Theolog :
 Lowther, Henry, Assign Henry Lowther.

M.

Mackie, Thomas.
 Maguire, Lord.
 " Bryan M'Coron.
 Merricke, Richard.
 Monmouth, Jas., Duke of.
 Ob., 1692. Montgomery, Gabriel.
 " William.
 Mountmorris, Francis, Lord

O

O'Neil, Art Oge.

P.

Peirce, Ralph.
 Pitt, John.
 Potter, George.
 Puckridge, Richard.

R.

Ob., Nov., 1677. Rhynd, David.
 Roscommon, Jas., Earl of.
 Rotheram, Sir Thos. (? Knt.)

S.

Vivens, 1634. Slack, Robert, Clk.
 St. George, George.

W.

Ob., circa, 1638. Walmesley, John.
 Waterhouse, Charles.
 West, Henry.
 Vivens, 1621. Willoughby, Nicholas.
 Wyett, Dr. Thomas.

The value for public "Value of Lands in Coin, Fermanagh, 1659."
 purposes equivalent "Derrykellaghan—
 for Crown Rental.

	a.	r.	p.	li.	s.	d.
Wm. Moore,	17	0	00	}	00	: 15 : 00"
Jno. Leonard,	29	1	30			

"Derryharne—

	a.	r.	p.	li.	s.	d.
Wm. Moore,	70	0	00	}	02	: 05 : 00."
Wm. Montgomery,	02	0	00			

Crown Rental, 1623.

In Bar: Knockninny, Michael Balfour, Junr.,
 "coiter vocat., the Lard of Mountwhany"
 (not a *Lord* but a *Laird*).

Crown Rental, 1668.

Walter Johnston, tenant of Inishgrenry, in B
 Magherystephana.

APPENDIX VIII.

HIGH SHERIFFS, COUNTY TYRONE.

The list is imperfect at the beginning, and a degree of uncertainty attaches to some of the earlier names mentioned in it. The spelling of the names is given, as far as possible, in their more modern form.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1606. Sir Henry Oge O'Neil. | 1696. John Lesley. |
| 1607. Edmond Leigh. | 1697. James Moore. |
| 1610. John Leigh. | 1698. William Latham. |
| 1612. John Meade. | 1699. William Cui'nes. |
| 1613. James Clapham. | 1700. John Caulfeild. |
| 1614. John Leigh. | 1701. James Moore. |
| 1615. Edmond Blomer. | 1702. Thomas Knox. |
| 1620. Sir William Caulfeild. | 1703. Sir Robert Staples, Bart. |
| 1621. Fenton Parsons. | 1704. Andrew Stewart (or Stuart)— |
| 1622. Alexander Sanderson. | Thomas Morris. |
| 1624. Sir Daniel Leigh. | 1705. Thomas Morris. |
| 1634. Edward Torleton. | 1706. Stewart Blacker. |
| 1638. William Hamilton. | 1707. John Gamble—Robert Lowry. |
| 1639. Terence O'Neil—Thomas Bayley. | 1708. Robert Lowry. |
| 1640. Sir Thomas Staples, Bart. | 1709. John Hamilton. |
| 1641. Edward Maxwell. | 1710. Patrick Hamilton. |
| 1656. Edward Richardson. | 1711. Henry Stewart. |
| 1657. Sir George Acheson, Bart. | 1712. Acheson Moore. |
| 1658. John Morris. | 1713. James Young. |
| 1659. James Stewart. | 1714. Claud Hamilton. |
| 1660. " | 1715. Henry Mervyn. |
| 1661. Alexander Staples. | 1716. William Richardson. |
| 1662. William Richardson. | 1717. Richard Maxwell. |
| 1663. Thomas Goulbourne. | 1718. Audley Mervyn. |
| 1664. William Moore. | 1719. Robert Lowry. |
| 1665. Robert Stewart (or Stuart). | 1720. Daniel Eccles. |
| 1666. Sir Arthur Chichester, Knt. | 1721. John Moutray. |
| 1667. Arthur Newburgh. | 1722. George Gledatanes. |
| 1668. Samuel Hill. | 1723. Thomas White. |
| 1669. Hugh Edwards. | 1724. John M'Causland. |
| 1670. Alexander M'Causland. | 1725. William Babington. |
| 1671. Claud Hamilton. | 1726. Robert Lowry, jun. |
| 1672. John Anthony. | 1727. William Colhoun. |
| 1673. Gilbert Eccles. | 1728. George Magee. |
| 1674. Edward Edwards. | 1729. Thomas Singleton. |
| 1675. " | 1730. Oliver M'Causland. |
| 1676. Oliver M'Causland. | 1731. Hugh Edwards. |
| 1677. Robert Lindesay. | 1732. John Sinclair. |
| 1678. John Moderall. | 1733. Galbraith Lowry. |
| 1679. Patrick Hamilton. | 1734. James Richardson. |
| 1680. Archibald Richardson. | 1735. William Hamilton. |
| 1681. Thomas Maxwell. | 1736. John Houston. |
| 1682. James Moutray. | 1737. George Conyngham. |
| 1683. Claud Hamilton. | 1738. William Stuart (or Stewart), of |
| 1684. James Gilligan. | Killymoon. |
| 1685. Edward Edwards. | 1739. Oliver M'Causland. |
| 1686. Henry Mervyn. | 1740. John M'Causland. |
| 1687. Terence Donnelly. | 1741. John Hamilton. |
| 1688. " | 1742. Francis White. |
| 1689. John O'Neil. | 1743. David Richardson. |
| 1690. " | 1744. John Hamilton. |
| 1691. Oliver M'Causland. | 1745. Alexander M'Causland. |
| 1692. Audley Mervyn. | 1746. Charles Eccles. |
| 1693. Patrick Hamilton. | 1747. Thomas Singleton. |
| 1694. Charles Eccles. | 1748. Claud Hamilton. |
| 1695. James Moutray. | 1749. William Blacker. |

1750. Thomas Goodlatte.
1751. Thomas Knox.
1752. Alexander Stuart, of Drumespill.
1753. John Cairnes.
1754. James Tisdall.
1755. Andrew Thomas Stuart (Lord Castlestuart).
1756. Lawrence O'Hara.
1757. William Hamilton.
1758. John M'Causland.
1759. Andrew Knox.
1760. Robert M'Clintock.
1761. Francis Houston.
1762. James Moutray.
1763. Sir Robert Staples, Bart.
1764. John Hamilton.
1765. James Colhoun.
1766. John Staples.
1767. William Conyngham.
1768. William Irvine.
1769. Armar Lowry Corry.
1770. James Caulfeild.
1771. Hamilton Gorges.
1772. Daniel Eccles.
1773. James Moore Hamilton.
1774. Richard Vincent.
1775. Alexander M'Causland.
1776. Thomas Knox.
1777. Sir Edward Loftus, Bart.
1778. John Richardson.
1779. Thomas Knox, jun.
1780. James Alexander.
1781. John M'Cintock.
1782. Charles King.
1783. John Ferguson.
1784. George Gledstanes.
1785. George Sinclair.
1786. Nathaniel Montgomery Moore.
1787. William Baillie.
1788. Robert Lindsey.
1789. Sir William Richardson, Bart.
1790. James Verner.
1791. Samuel Galbraith.
1792. Hon. Arthur Cole Hamilton.
1793. Charles Crawford.
1794. John Corry Moutray.
1795. George Lenox Conyngham.
1796. Gorges D'Arcy Irvine.
1797. William Hamilton.
1798. Thomas Knox Hanyngton.
1799. William Richardson.
1800. Richard C. Maxwell.
1801. Sir Thomas Lighton, Bart.
1802. Hamilton Gorges, jun.
1803. George Perry.
1804. Charles Eccles.
1805. William M'Cintock.
1806. John Mackey.
1807. William Richardson Goodlatte.
1808. Jones Crawford.
1809. Sir John Stewart, Bart.
1810. Hugh Montgomery.
1811. Claud Cole Hamilton.
1812. Robert William Lowry.
1813. James Lowry.
1814. Hon. Andrew G. Stuart.
1815. John Dickson Eccles.
1816. Arthur L. Galbraith.
1817. Robert Bateson.
1818. William Lenox Conyngham.
1819. George Lendrum.
1820. James Caulfeild.
1821. Robert Waring Maxwell.
1822. Sir James Stronge, Bart.
1823. William Verner.
1824. William Stewart Richardson.
1825. Sir Robert A. Ferguson, Bart.
1826. Samuel Vesey.
1827. Sir Hugh Stewart, Bart.
1828. Mervyn Stewart.
1829. John Ynyr Burges.
1830. Arthur W. Cole Hamilton.
1831. Sir James Richardson Bunbury Bart.
1832. Thomas R. Browne.
1833. Samuel Galbraith.
1834. Robert Montgomery Moore.
1835. Charles Eccles.
1836. Charles John Gardiner.
1837. James Lendrum.
1838. Edward H. Caulfeild.
1839. Thomas Houston.
1840. John Lindsey.
1841. Charles Boyle.
1842. Joseph Goff.
1843. Robert Gordon.
1844. James M. Stronge.
1845. William D'Arcy Irvine.
1846. Francis J. Gervais.
1847. Richard Lloyd.
1848. Andrew Ferguson Knox.
1849. Robert W. Lowry, jun.
1850. Henry D'Arcy Irvine.
1851. William Verner.
1852. William L. Ogilby.
1853. Alexander G. Stuart.
1854. Daniel Baird.
1855. Anketell Moutray.
1856. Francis J. Graham.
1857. William F. Black.
1858. Sir John M. Stewart, Bart.
1859. Frederick Lindsey.
1860. Sir James John Hamilton, Bart.
1861. William Archdall.
1862. Samuel W. Blackall.
1863. Viscount Hamilton.
1864. Hugh Gore Edwards.
1865. George Perry M'Cintock.
1866. William Fitzwilliam Lenox Conyngham.
1867. William Cole Hamilton.
1868. James Alfred Caulfeild.
1869. Ynyr H. Burges.
1870. Viscount Stuart.
1871. J. B. Gunning Moore.
1872. Thomas Auchinleck.
1873. John Mulholland.
1874. James Corry J. Lowry.
1875. John Samuel Galbraith.
1876. Thomas Greer.
1877. Anketell Moutray.
1878. John Gerard Irvine.
1879. George Waller Vesey.
1880. James H. Stronge.
1881. Fitzameline Maxwell Ancketill.
1882. George Cosby Lendrum.
1883. Robert Hawkes Ellis.
1884. Hugh Gore.
1885. John M. A. C. Richardson.
1886. James Bruce.
1887. H. Knox-Browne.

APPENDIX IX.

A List of those attainted by King James II. in his Parliament held in Dublin, 1689, belonging to the Counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone, as given by Dr. William King, Dean of St. Patrick's, in the Appendix to his work on the State of the Protestants of Ireland, &c. Dublin, A.D. 1713.

FERMANAGH.

- Sir James Caldwell of Bellick, Bart.
 Sir John Humes of Castle Humes, Bart.
 Charles Caldwell of Bellick, Esq. (son and heir-apparent of Sir James Caldwell).
 Capt. Abraham Creighton of Crum.
 David Rynd of Dervoland, Esq.
 William Wisahart of Clunteeffrin, Esq.
 Gustavus Hamilton of Moyness, Esq.
 William Erwyn of Ballydullagh, Esq.
 Christopher Erwyn of the same, Esq., his son.
 Walter Johnston of Millick, Esq.
 George Buchanan of Enniskilling, Esq.
 Francis Johnston of Derrycholaght, Gent.
 William Barton of Roe Island, Gent.
 Robert Johnston of Aghanuca, Esq.
 Lt.-Col. Hugh Montgomery of Corrad.
 Robert Montgomery of Derrybrooke, Gent.
 James Creighton of Crum, Gent.
 James Aghineleck of Bellaghlinleck, Gent.
 Andrew Forster of Drumgoone, Gent.
 Hugh Rosse of Bessadagagh, Gent.
 Christopher Carleton of Bohna, Gent.
 John Moffett of Letterboy, Gent.
 Adam Betty of Carne, Gent.
 Rowland Betty of Ardverny, Gent.
 John Betty, do. do.
 John Crozier of Cavan, Gent.
 Laurence Crafford of Cavancarragh, Gent.
 Jason Hassart, sen., of Mullivesker, Gent.
 Jason Hassart, jun., of Killnemaddue, Gent.
 Lt. William Ellet of Staraghan.
 Robert Cathcart of Creaghmore, Gent.
 Archibald Hamilton of Drummarry, Gent.
 Gabriel Shore of Magheryboy, Gent.
 Edward Morton of Mullenegough, Gent.
 Lt. William Smith of Greenish.
 Thomas Winslow of Derryvore, Gent.
 John Polliott of Fileun, Gent.
 William Green of Killeter, Clerk.
 John Leonard of Magworsbridge, Gent.
 Patrick Breadan of Derryboy, Gent.
 Thomas Ellet of Galoone, Gent.
 Dr. John Lesley of Derryvoland Parish.
 Allen Cathcart of Enniskilling, Gent.
 William Oottington, do. do.
 Thomas Dunbarr, do. do.
- William Smith of Clounish, Clerk.
 John Andrews of Kinobir, Clerk.
 John Forster of Carnemackaaker, Gent.
 Thomas Bird of Lissanaakea, Gent.
 William Browning of Beallanamallagh, Gent.
 George Casbell of Dromine, Gent.
 Robert Clarke of Enniskilling, Merchant.
 James Delapp, sen., Enniskilling Gent.
 James Delapp, jun., do. do.
 Alexander Forker, do. do.
 Thomas Shore, do. do.
 Matthew Webster, do. do.
 William Frith, do. do.
 William M'Cormock, do. do.
 John Hall, do. do.
 William Cole of Colehill, Gent.
 Bartholemew Drope of Carrowrasky, Gent.
 James Johnston of Magheryboy, Gent.
 Richard Evett of Magherestephenaugh, Gent.
 — Merick do. do.
 Thomas Humphery of Aughvenuhue, Gent.
 William Humphery of Drumaad, Gent.
 John Crozier of Crockneale, Gent.
 James Callhowne of Crevenish, Gent.
 Charles Bingham, do. do.
 Alexander Johnston of Mullaghsilloagh, Gent.
 Hugh Montgomery of Carhue, Esq.
 Thomas Rosgrave of Glordonochoe, Gent.
 Ezekiel Webb of Enniskilling, Clerk.
 George Humes of Cullencrunaht, Clerk.
 Cornet John Maddison of Cloonygally.
 John Meanes of Stramreagh, Gent.
 John Humphery of Mountersadaghane, Gent.
 Edward Pockridge of Gortnadridge, Gent.
 Henry Walton of Lagnagalgreene, Gent.
 William Walton do. do.
 John Booreman of Coolebegg, Gent.
 John Abercromley of Drumcroe, Gent.
 Robert Galbraith of Drumadoon, Gent.
 George Ellet of Tully, Gent.
 Alexander Wyre of Managhan, Gent.
 Thomas Chittoge of Cash, Gent.
 William Little of Drumenaugh, Gent.
 John Humes of Aghrim, Gent.
 William Little of Ardumsin, Gent.

James Dundas, Gent.
 Hugh Cathcart of Tullyshanlan, Gent.
 Alexander Cathcart of Ennisway, Gent.
 James Cathcart do. do.
 Andrew Johnston of Drumbeggan, Gent.
 James Hamilton of Tullycreevy, Gent.
 John Keer of Drumsilagh, Gent.
 Robert Johnston of Ginnavan, Gent.
 Thomas Hinston of Killerny, Gent.
 Henry Robinson of Rosserolbane, Gent.
 James Elliot of Storchin, Gent.
 Robert Elliot, do. do.
 Thomas Elliot of Gallune, Gent.
 Daniel Armstrong of Chive, Gent.
 Robert Armstrong do. do.
 Captain James Corry of Castlecoole.
 John Creighton of Aughaloane, Esq.
 Charles Belfore of Lisneskea, Esq.
 William Belfore, do. do.
 Captain Hugh Magill.

Captain Edward Davys of Knockballymore.
 James Humes, son and heir-apparent of Sir John Humes.
 John Dunbar of Killcoe, Esq.
 William Arsdall of Bummiminver, Esq.
 Francis Butler of Newtown, Esq.
 Andrew Hamilton of Maghorycrosse, Clerk.
 George Hamilton of Bolin, Gent.
 Alexander Atchison of Toniheage, Gent.
 Bernard Ward of Knockballimore, Gent.
 Captain Thomas Brookes of Magherestephennagh, Gent.
 Follitt Lord Follitt of Ballyshannon.
 Sir Michael Cole of Enniskilling, Knt.
 Jane Davys of ———, Widow.
 Anna Catherina, Lady Hamilton of Tullykeltyre.

TYRONE.

William Caulfield, Viscount Charlemont.
 William Stewart, Viscount Mountjoy.
 Sir Robert Staples of Lissane, Bart.
 Lt.-Col. Joseph Gordon.
 Robert Kerr of Omagh, Gent.
 Thomas Kerr, do. do.
 John Hamilton of Callidon, Esq.
 Robert Huston of Castlestewart, Esq.
 Alexander Sanderson of Tullylagan, Esq.
 Francis White of Ballymagrane, Gent.
 William Goodlett of Derrygally, Gent.
 William Cunningham of Coagh, Esq.
 John Cornwall of Mullaghmagret, Gent.
 James Moore of Garvy, Esq. (son to William Moore).
 James Moore of Tully, Gent.
 James Moore of Derryoretty, Gent.
 Thomas Kerr, sen., of Dunnaghmore, Gent.
 John Morris of Gortnaglagh, Clerk.
 Henry Maxwell of Glenarb, Gent.
 James Maxwell, do. do.
 Alexander Woods of Kinard, Gent.
 John Lowry of Aghiennis, Gent.
 Robert Lowry, do. do.
 John Lowry, jun., do. do.
 Thomas Leech of Belloragh, Gent.
 William Leech, do. do.
 William Moore of Anaghloghan, Gent.
 David Kearns (Cairns) of Askragh, Esq.
 Charles Eccles of Fentonagh, Gent.
 Samuel Eccles do. do.
 John Graron of Aghir, Gent.
 James Nisbitt of Killegreene, Gent.
 Adam Tate of Ballygally, Gent.
 Charles Hamilton do. do.
 Captain Archibald Hamilton of Stan-towny.
 Henry Mervyn of Omagh, Esq.
 Audley Mervyn of Trelick, Gent.
 William Garvan of Derry, Gent.
 Francis Delapp of Moylagh, Gent.
 Andrew MacCausland of Claraghmore, Gent.
 George Hamilton of Moy, Gent.
 James Hamilton of Dowlong, Esq.

Robert Hamilton of Killiloony, Gent.
 James Hamilton of Ardnoblag, Merchant.
 William Hamilton of Ballyfattane, Gent.
 Matthew Babington of Urney, Gent.
 George Walker of Dunaghmore, Clerk.
 John Lealey, jun., of Tirkiraghane, Gent.
 William Stewart of Killemoon, Gent.
 Oliver MacCausland of Rash, Esq.
 George Hamilton of Callidon, Gent.
 Alexander Richardson of Drom, Gent.
 William Richardson of Tullyreave, Gent.
 William Swan of Furlagh, Gent.
 John Ayerly of Mannor Rod, Esq.
 John Williams do. do.
 Alexander Creighton of Lissanean, Gent.
 Robert Lindsay of Mannor Lydssey, Esq.
 Hugh Stewart of Gortgill, Gent.
 Robert Hamilton of Killeman, Gent.
 Symon Haasington of Boreau, Gent.
 Captain William Moore of Garvey.
 John Speere of Mullaghmosagh.
 John Burley of Macknagh, Gent.
 Andrew Darragh of Dromard, Gent.
 James Stewart of Killeman, Gent.
 John Willson of Ballue, Gent.
 Captain Thomas Collson of Drumkee.
 John Willson of Dromconnor, Gent.
 John Speer of Kinard.
 Robert Hamilton of Carrowbegg.
 Archibald Richardson of Springtown.
 James Murray of Favour Royal.
 John Kearnes of Agharonan.
 John Kearnes of Claremore.
 William Lee of Killing, Esq.
 James Gladsteane of Hordrosa, Gent.
 John Byrny of Gortmore.
 Henry Grason of Agher.
 John Hamilton of Cornamucklagh, Gent.
 Adam Morrison of Coolegarry.
 James Moor of Lissaleen.
 John Wallow of Clanblagh, Gent.
 Robert Reery of Corkkrive.
 John Henderson of Ballyvedan.

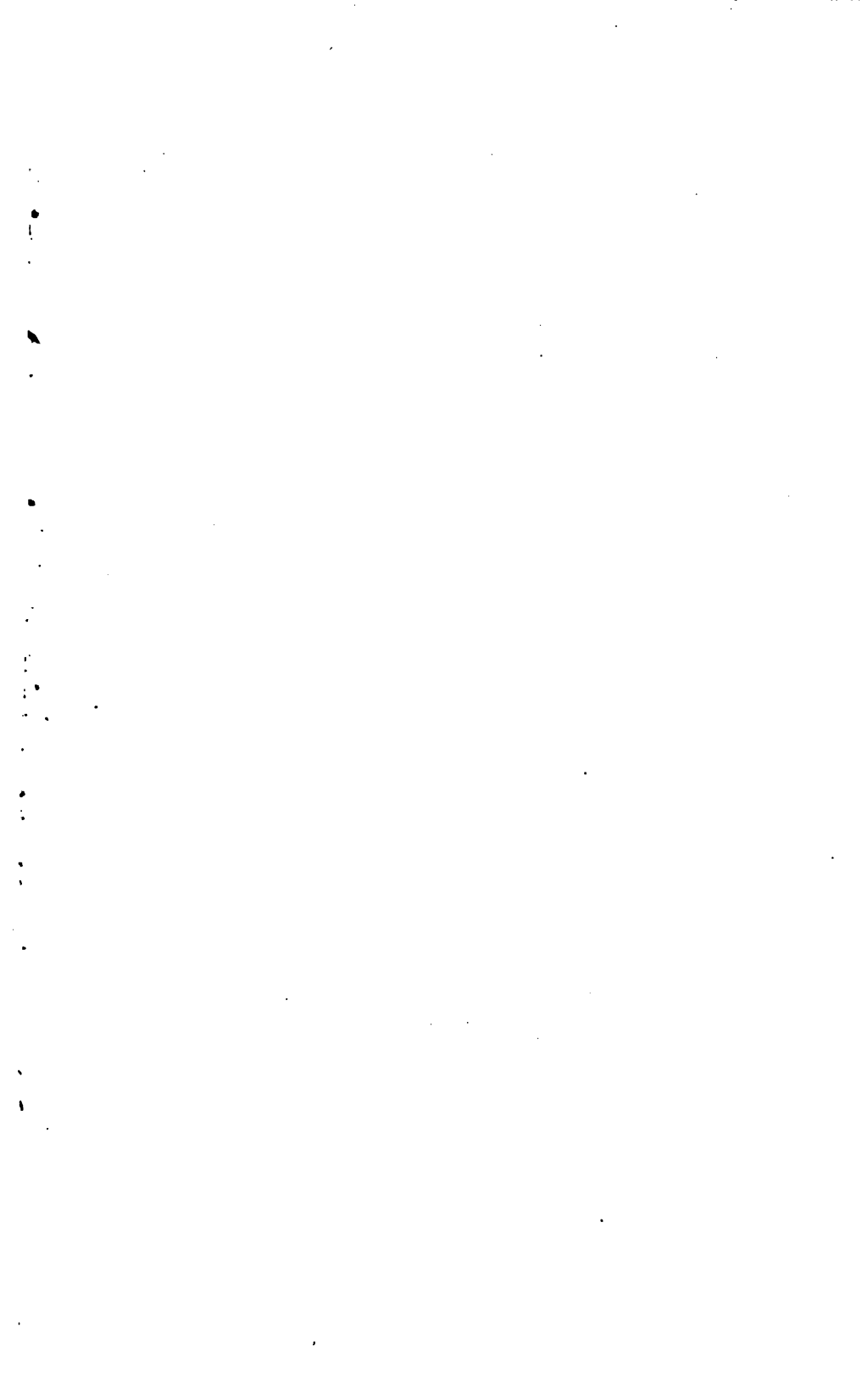
Archibald Irwing of Timpain.
 John Christall of Ballynegoragh.
 John Neely of Ballynesagart, Gent.
 John Harvey of Tullygliah.
 William Bratton of Aghar.
 Hugh Willson of Ballymatown, Gent.
 Thomas Moor of Ballincloagh, Gent.
 John Moor do. do.
 John Erwing of Mullenboy, Gent.
 John Moor of Anaghaloghan, Gent.
 Patrick Stewart of Dromskeeny, Gent.
 Joseph Mounteeth of Creevangare,
 Gent.
 Randall Charletyn of Rathkeeragh,
 Gent.
 John Robinson of Durey, Gent.
 Thomas Edy of Dins, Gent.
 George Mervin of Mullaghbane, Gent.
 Mongoe Walkinshaw of Mullingaugh,
 Clerk.
 Robert Echlin, Dean of Tuam.
 Michael Mosse of Enniskillen, Clerk.

William Campbell of Newtownstewart,
 Gent.
 John Hayre of Newtownstewart, Gent.
 Robert Carson do. do.
 Samuel Law of Carrighee, Gent.
 John White of Skariffeckering, Gent.
 Thomas Maxwell of Strabane, Gent.
 Adam Evans of Strabane, Gent.
 Thomas Edy of Killeaghgoge.
 Patrick Hamilton of Dergal, Gent.
 James Young of Clady, Gent.
 David MacLeneghan of Upper Clady,
 Gent.
 John Caldwell of Maghernekeeragh.
 Andrew MacLenaghan of Keele, Gent.
 James Hayre of Siscable, Gent.
 Lewis Trevor, Viscount Dungannon.
 James Hamilton of Dunmanagh, Gent.
 Anne, Viscountess Dowager of Dun-
 gannon.
 Margaret Hamilton of Callidon, Widow.

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